Terms of Subscription
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 6 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 3 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 6 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 3 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to...

king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 3
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7,10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....30

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1ST, 1839. NO. 1. PRICE 50 CENTS

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In reference to the Correspondence with the Hong Merchants relative to the establishment of Licensed Passage Boats, which has recently been published in the Canton Papers, notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by the General Chamber of Commerce for Boats of twenty five Tons and upwards to be employed exclusively as Passage Boats and for the conveyance of letters, under a License from the Chinese Government, which License will be granted to such boats as receive the Guarantee of the Chamber—that they will engage in no smuggling transactions, under a penalty of the forfeiture of the boat; it, therefore, becomes necessary that the proprietors of any boats tendered do comply with the following terms.

1. That a deed of sale of the Boats to the General Chamber of Commerce be deposited with them; in order that the penalty of forfeiture may be enforced if necessary;—the said deed of sale to be returned whenever the owner of any boat wishes her to quit the employment; a notice in writing three months previous being requisite for that purpose.

2. That the party tendering any boat do signify his free consent to the forfeiture of the same, on clear proof being adduced that she has been employed for purposes of smuggling.

3. That any instructions or regulations the general chamber may from time to time deem advisable to give regarding the management of the boats, and likewise touching the visits and of mode examination by the Chinese custom house officers, shall be complied with in every respect.

By order of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 29th December, 1838. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—
[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.
[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.
THE Bark HEREFORD will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
Canton, 25th Dec., 1838. W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, Hargraves, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson, has still a small portion of her tonnage disengaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain Allen, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 25th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine teak built ship ORIENTAL, W. Wilson, Commander. Apply to
Canton, 19th Dec. 1838. DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain Redman, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. Bolton, Æ 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
THE Ship JANE BROWN, 282 tons. Captain Dublop, *has room for a few tons only.* For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.
THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA A 1, Captain Robertson, daily expected to arrive, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAFORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain Scott, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY
THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship BOLTON, Capt. Young, will have early despatch Proxima. For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshon.
The Bolton carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain Cossars, has part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—Is the Press, and will be shortly published, the Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1839, with a copious appendix.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Full Price given for the following numbers of the Register for 1838.—Nos. 1, 4 5, 9, 11, 16, 18, 24, 36, & 43, 46, 47, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services *to the public.*

NOTICE.—Bills at 20 days sight on H. M. Treasury in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling for Sale by
DENT AND CO.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. Newto, Gordon Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton. "The finest old London Particular Madeira," at prices as under. Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "Old London Market Madeira," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to Canton, 25th Oct, 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration. Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM, & Co.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for the years 1837, 38 bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

England	4th Aug.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th July.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	15th Dec.
Bombay	8th Oct.	Austral-Asia	20th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Narcissa, (Sp.) Rodgers, from Manila.
Sr. Vincent, Muddle, from London and the Straits.
Malabar, Southward, form Bombay.
PASSENGERS.—per Sr. Vincent, W. Fryer, J. H. Cannon, esqs.
Under despatch.—The Bombay Castle, Baxter, for Singapore and Calcutta, at 4 P. M. to day. Narcissa, Rodgers, for Manila, this day.
PASSENGER.—per Narcissa, W. Frew, esq.

Neither of the arrivals of the week have brought any fresh intelligence from any quarter, with the exception of the failure of the rice crop in Manila, (vide C. G. P. Current.)

Official Notice to British Subjects.

Canton, 31st December, 1838.

The provincial government having consented to communicate direct with the chief superintendent on all important business under the seals of the Kwangchowfoo and

Kwanghee, he has the honor to announce to her majesty's subjects that the public intercourse is renewed. And as there appears to have been some misunderstanding with respect to the manner in which his own addresses reach the governor, he has to observe that it had already been arranged that his seals should always be broken by his excellency himself.

The paper marked No. 1 is the copy of that part of the chief superintendent's late correspondence with the governor relating to the traffic in opium conducted in small boats within the river: No. 2 is his excellency's reply to those observations.

Her majesty's subjects will perceive that the motives and reasons which had led the chief superintendent so urgently to enjoin the immediate cessation of this state of things, are identical with those which form the ground of his address to the governor.

After the most deliberate reconsideration of this course of traffic (which he heartily hopes has ceased for ever), the chief superintendent will once more declare his own opinion, that in its general effect, it was intensely mischievous to every branch of the trade, that it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace, and finally, that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with this empire, to imminent jeopardy.

Thus profoundly impressed (and after the failure of his own public entreaties and injunctions), the chief superintendent feels that he would have betrayed his duty to his gracious sovereign and his country, if he had hesitated beyond the period he had formally fixed, effectually to separate her majesty's government from any direct or implied countenance of this dangerous irregularity. Looking steadily at its effects on British interests and British character, he had further resolved to shrink from no responsibility in drawing it to a conclusion, and he will as firmly use all lawful means in his power to prevent it's recurrence. It is a source of great support to him that the general body of the whole community settled at Canton, strongly concur with him in the deprecation of this peculiar mischief, and he has not failed to afford her majesty's government the satisfaction of knowing that such is the case.

He takes this occasion to republish that part of the act of parliament, and the orders to council upon which his instructions are founded. And whilst he would respectfully observe that it is out of his power to publish his instructions, it is at the same time his duty to promulgate [as he has always done, and always will] whatever it may concern the interests of her majesty's subjects should be generally known.

In declaring, therefore, that her majesty's government will give no countenance whatever to proceedings of the kind which he has now been noticing, he requests it may be plainly understood that he is conveying the unequivocal sentiments of his instructions. Events over which he had no control, have cast, on this occasion, a difficult task on the chief superintendent, and devoting the most attentive consideration in his power to its suitable performance he can only aver that he has meant to do no more than his duty, but certainly no less.

In the execution of such an office as his own, however, when decisions must almost always be taken in moments of crisis, surrounded by embarrassing circumstances, the possibility that illegalities may be committed [with the sincerest intentions to avoid them] is not to be denied. It is only just, therefore, to remind her majesty's subjects that the 9th clause of the act of parliament has provided the manner of pursuing their legal remedy. His official responsibility can always be fixed upon him by representation to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, to whom it is the chief superintendent's duty to transmit all complaints or appeals against himself.

By order of the chief superintentent of the trade of British subjects in China,

Edward Elmslie, Sec. & Trea. to Supts.

No. 1.—Extract from an address to his excellency the governor of Canton by the chief superintendent, dated on the 23rd December, 1838.

The undersigned chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, deliberating on those serious risks to which the lives and properties of many innocent men, both natives and foreigners, are presently exposed, considers that it is his duty to lay his thoughts before your excellency. Seeking for the immediate source of this dangerous state of things, he finds it in the existence of an extensive opium traffic conducted in small craft within the river.

From one condition of undisturbed lawlessness to another and still more hazardous, the course is sure and rapid. Illegalities will be committed more and more frequently, the difficulty of distinguishing between the right and the wrong will daily become more difficult, the foreign interests and character will suffer increasing injury, violent affrays will be of constant recurrence, life, and probably the lives of innocent men, will be sacrificed, some general catastrophe will ensue, and there will be employment, profit, and impunity, for none but the reckless and the culpable.

The government of the British nation will regard these evil practices with no feelings of leniency, but, on the contrary, with severity and continual anxiety: in proof of this, the undersigned has now to acquaint your excellency that he has already on the 18th day of this month formally required all boats (owned by British subjects) engaged in this traffic, to leave the river within three days.

He cannot faithfully declare that these injunctions have been fulfilled, and he has, therefore, now to request that your excellency will signify your pleasure through the honorable officers, the Kwangchowfoo, and Kwanghee, so that all those concerned in these pursuits may know that he has received your excellency's authority for this notice.

The undersigned is without doubt, that the continuance of this traffic in the inner waters will involve the whole foreign community at Canton in some disastrous difficulty: and his gracious sovereign would not interpose for the protection of their property, on the behalf of those British subjects who continue to practice these dangerous disorders, after your excellency's public warning shall be authentically made known to them, through the officers of their own nation.

It is further to be desired that your excellency would command the honorable officers who may be employed on this occasion to proceed to the station of the boats with the undersigned, in order that the peaceful and the well disposed may not be involved in the same consequences as the perverse.

[*Signed*] CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China. True extract,

Edward Elmslie, Sec. & Tr. to the Supts.

No. 2 To the English superintendent Elliot.

Choo the prefect of Kwangchow Foo, and Han, commander of the same department, jointly issue commands to the English superintendent, Elliot.

On the 25th of December, 1838, we received from the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Tung, the following official despatch.

"I received, on the 23d of December, 1838, the subjoined address from the English superintendent Elliot:

[see paper, No. 1.]

"Upon receipt hereof, the document being authenticated, I have given it due consideration.

"The said superintendent came, I find, to Canton, in obedience to commands received from his sovereign, to exercise control over the merchants and seamen, to repress the depraved, and to extirpate evils. Having such commands given to him, he must needs also have powers. It is very inexplicable, then, that these boats, having by violation of the laws entered the river, he should now find it difficult to send them out again, owing to his not having the confidence of all.

"But, seeing that he has now addressed me as above, and, that in his address he has plainly stated, that 'the government 'of the British nation will regard these evil 'practices with no feelings of leniency, but 'on the contrary with severity, and continual 'anxiety'—seeing this, it is clear that he yet has a distinct understanding of his duty as a represser of the evil and protector of the good. Nor has he sought to excuse the difficulty he meets with by pleading inability. It is not then befitting in me to adhere obstinately in the letter of the law, and so to isolate him from the object for which he has come hither.

"The request is therefore granted; and the prefect and commandant of Kwangchow shall be directed in the adoption of modified measures suited to the occasion, to give you sealed commands, so that you may have authority for proceeding in obedience thereto.

"The superintendent aforesaid must faithfully order away every one of the said boats, and must never permit them to return; should any dare perversely to disobey, or make sport of his commands, he is authorized instantly to represent the case, that proceedings may be thereon taken.

"I, the governor, having under my sway the whole land of Yue, and having on occasions to make most vigorous exercise of power, it may well be conceived that these boats trouble me not one iota.

"As soon as these boats shall have sailed, the merchant ships may at once have their trade re-opened, as usual. There has been no intention to cause any protracted stoppage of it. And there is therefore no ground for anxiety upon that point."

* * * *

The prefect and commandant, having received this document, proceed to give commands, as above, &c. &c.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, 10th day.

L. S. of the KwangchowFoo

L. S. of the KwangchowHee

(True translation) (26th Dec. 1838.)

(Signed) J. R. Morrison, Chinese Sec. & Intr.

True extract from translation,

Edward Elmslie, Sec. and Tr. to the Supts.

Extract from an act of parliament passed in the 3rd and 4th year of the reign of his Late majesty William 4th cap: 93.

V. And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and suitable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under His Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding 3 of His Majesty's subjects to be superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects, to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such

commission or warrant as aforesaid to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (1 of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects whithin any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of his majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeiture, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to creat a court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by his majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within 100 miles of the coast of China; and to appoint 1 of the superintendents hereinbefore mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to his majesty in council shall appear reasonable.

VII. And be it enacted, that no superintendent or commissioner appointed under the authority of this act shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donation, gratuity or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time to impose, and to empower such persons as his majesty in council shall think fit, to collect and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of his majesty entering any port or place where the said superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of 5s for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of 10s. for every 100l. of the value of the same: the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as his majesty in council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments by this act authorized within the said dominions; provided always, that every order in council issued by authority of this act shall be published in the *London Gazette*; and that every such order in council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this act, shall be annually laid before both houses of parliament.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within 6 months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction and then within 6 months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of his majesty's courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tending amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agents or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an act passed in the 24th year of the reign of King *George* the second (cap. 44.) intituled, "an act for the rendering Justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants;" and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter of thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any case of law.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at *Brighton*, the 9th day of *Dec.*, 1833.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to "regulate the trade to China and India," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order or orders, as to his Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Superintendents in the said act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the direction of his majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment for the breach of any such directions or regulations to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified.

And whereas the officers of the Chinese government, resident in or near Canton, in the empire of China, have signified to the supercargoes of the East India Company at Canton, the desire of that government that effectual provision should be made, by law, for the good order of all his majesty's subjects resorting to Canton, and for the maintenance of peace and due subordination amongst them; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable demands of the said Chinese government: now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his majesty in Council in that behalf vested, it is hereby ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy council, that all the powers and authorities which on the twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall by law be vested in the supercargoes of the United company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, over and in respect to the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, shall be and the same are hereby, vested in the superintendents for the time being appointed under and by virtue of the said act of parliament; and that all regulations which, on the said twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be in force touching the said trade and commerce, save so far as the same are repealed or abrogated by the said act of parliament, or by any commission and instructions, or orders in council, issued or made by his majesty in pursuance thereof or are inconsistent therewith, shall continue in full force and virtue: and that all such penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments as might on the said twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be incurred or enforced for the breach of such then existing regulations, shall thenceforth be, in like manner, incurred and enforced for the same regulations, so far as the same are hereby received and continued in force as aforesaid: and that all such penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments, when so incurred shall be enforced in the manner following, that is to say, either by such ways and means by which the same might, on the said twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, have been lawfully enforced, or by the sentence and adjudication of the court of justice established at Canton aforesaid, under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament.

Provided also, and it is further declared, that the regulations herein contained are and shall be considered as provisional only, and as intended to continue in force only until his majesty shall be pleased to make such further or other order in the premises, in pursuance of the said act of parliament, as to his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, may hereafter seem salutary or expedient, in reference to such further information and experience as may hereafter be derived from the future course of the said trade.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the said superintendents shall compile and publish, for the information of all whom it may concern, the several regulations hereby established and confirmed as aforesaid; and that such publication, when so made with the authority of the said superintendents, shall, for all purposes, be deemed and taken to be legal and conclusive evidence of the existence and of the terms of any such regulation.

And it is further ordered, that the said superintendents, shall, on the arrival of any British ship or vessel at the port of Canton aforesaid, cause to be delivered to the master, commander, or other principal officers of such shipor vessel, copy of such regulations; and that every such master, commander, or other officer, together with every other person arriving in or being on board any such ship, shall be bound, and is hereby required to to conform himself to such regulations.

And the right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court at *Brighton*, the 9th day of *Dec.*, 1833.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by a certain act of parliament, made and passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order or orders as to his majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to create a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China, and to appoint one of the superintendents in the said act mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his majesty in council in that behalf vested it is hereby ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that there shall be a court of Justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid, which court shall be holden at Canton in the said dominions, or on board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbour of Canton, and that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by his majesty under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament.

And it is further ordered, that the practice and proceedings of the said court upon the trial of all issues of fact or law to be joined upon any indictments or information to be therein brought or prosecuted shall be conformable to and correspond with the practice and proceedings of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal dhlivery in England, upon the trial of such issues in such courts, so far as it may be practicable to maintain such conformity and correspondence, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances; and especially it is hereby ordered, that every such trial of any such issue of fact, or of mixed fact and law, shall be by the said chief superintendent for the time being and a jury of twelve men, and that upon every such trial the examination of witnesses for and against the party or parties charged shall take place viva voce in open court; and that the sentence or judgment of the said court upon every such trial, founded upon the verdict of such jury, shall be pronounced in open court by such chief superintendent as the presiding judge thereof.

And whereas it will be necessary to frame and prescribe rules of practice and proceeding to be observed upon all such prosecutions, in order to ascertain how far the same can be brought into conformity with the practice and proceeding of his majesty's courts of Oyer and Terminer and goal delivery in England, and how far it may be necessary to deviate from such practice and proceeding by reason of the differences of local circumstances, it is, therefore, further ordered, that such chief superintendent for the time being shall be, and he is hereby authorised from time to time, but subject to the provisions aforesaid, to promulgate all such rules of practice and proceeding as it may be necessary to adopt and follow, upon, or previously to, the commitment of any person to taken his trial in the said court; and respecting the taking of bail for the appearance of any such person at such trial, and respecting the form and manner of preferring and finding indictments, and of exhibiting criminal information against any persons charged with any crimes or offences before the said court; and respecting the manner of summoning and convening jurors for the trial of such indictments or informations; and respecting qualifications of such jurors and the mode of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses; and respecting the process of the said court, and the mode of carrying the same into execution; and respecting the times and places of holding such court, and the duties of the respective ministerial officers attending the same, whom he is hereby authorised to appoint provisionally, subject to his majesty's approbation; and also respecting every other matter and thing connected with the administration of justice therein which it may be found necessary to regulate.

And it is further ordered, that all rules so to be promulgated as aforesaid shall be binding and take effect from the respective days of the dates thereof, but that the same shall, by such chief superintendent, be transmitted to one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of state, for his majesty's approbation or disallowance, and that any such rule shall cease to be binding or to have any force or effect from and after the time of which his majesty's disallowance thereof shall be made known to such chief superintendent for the time being.

And it is further ordered, that a record shall be duly made and preserved of all the proceedings, judgments and sentences of the said court, which record shall be retained in the custody of an officer of the said court to be by the chief superintendent specially charged with the performance of that duty.

And the right honorable Viscount Palmerston, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Published by order of the chief superintendent. Edward Elmslie, Secr & Tr. to the Supts.

LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

Commands of the governor and hoppo respecting the licensed passage boats.

Note from the hongmerchants.

Gentlemen,

You recently addressed us with a request for the establishment of passage boats between Canton and Macao. We at once addressed the government on the subject, in your behalf, and have now received, in reply, the commands of their excellencies the governor and superintendent of customs. Copies of these we send herewith, requesting you, gentlemen, to examine and act conformably to them, and then to write to us again, that we may be enabled again to address the government. To make this request is our present object, and we take the occasion to offer our best wishes, &c.

(Signed by the Hong Merchants)

To the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce

11th month, 11th day, (Dec. 23th).

Tang, Governor, &c., &c., in Reply.

The passage boats, I find, were first established

ed with a view to the conveyance of letters, requisite in the commercial operations of the foreign merchants. But not having been, of late, bound by any limitations, and the old regulation, that they should receive passes and undergo examination not having been complied with, they have obtained constant ingress into the river and to Canton, and illegal and fraudolent acts have been the abundant fruit. At length the boat *Keiefat* brought opium to Whampoa, and Innes having written a letter and had some conveyed from thence, discovery and seizure ensued. Herein has originated the intention of putting an entire stoppage to the boats.

But now it appears that the committee of foreign merchants of the general chamber of all nations have presented a memorial, earnestly requesting the establishment of a number of decked boats, with official passports, to pass constantly to and fro, between Canton and Macao, for the conveyance of letters and of well conducted passengers—such boats to be supplied each with a flag, having the words "Licensed Passage Boat," inscribed on it, in order to facilitate recognition of them; and the conductors of the boats to have the suretiship of the said foreigners pledged for them, that, if in any case they should carry opium or smuggle, they shall be left to be broken up, and the passports shall be recovered and restored by the said foreigners.

Under such circumstances, the pledge of suretiships coming from the foreigners, and there being, therefore, a fixed responsibility, the thing assumes a practicable form. They are, therefore, permitted to make arrangements for a number of decked boats, for which official passes shall be given, that thus the necessities of their business may be supplied, and that becoming kindness may thereby be manifested.

In reference, however, to the request that the boats thus secured may have flags given to them with writing thereon, so that the forts, cruizers, and custom house stations, which they may pass, at the Bogue and elsewhere, may recognize them and refrain from causing detention, there is no consideration whatever here given to the question, whether they shall undergo any examination or not. If they be not required so to undergo examination, it will be indeed no easy matter to insure that private objects will not be pursued under the broad shield of the general interest. And may it not be, too, that, by the indulgence of crafty or of malicious purposes, parties may occasion the breaking up of any of the boats? In the first setting on foot of any matter, it is most important that everything should be plainly and securely marked out, that so the arrangement may be lasting, and may not be attended by evil results.

Wait, while I forward a communication to the superintendent of customs, that he may speedily give the matter his consideration, and then after hearing from him in reply, ultimate measures shall be adopted and made public, in the order that obedience may be paid thereto.

Let these commands at the same time be communicated to the said foreigners, that they may act in conformity to them.

Given—the 10th day of the 11th month, in the 18th year of Taoukwang.

26th December, 1839.

(True Translation).

J. ROB MORRISON.

For the Interpreter of the G. C. of C. of Canton.

Yu, superintendent of maritime customs, &c. &c. &c. in reply.

By this address it appears that the committee of foreign merchants of the general chamber of all nations earnestly request, that a number of boats may be established for conveyance of letters between Canton and Macao, such boats to be provided with official passports, and the suretiship of the said foreigners to be pledged for them, that in case of their engaging in any contraband transactions, they are willing that they be broken up. Also, that each of the boats may have its number registered, and a flag given to it, with the words "Licensed Passage Boat" written thereon, as well as on the sails.

These requests having come before me, I have given the matter due consideration, and find that decked, masted, and flag-bearing boats were interdicted, in consequence of a memorial laid before the throne, after the dissolution of the company, by the then governor, Loo, and superintendent of customs, Tang. Hence, for the conveyance of letters, it was only allowed to have small boats without mast or deck; and those having decks and masts should by law be driven forth.

Now, however, referring to the address above alluded to I am induced indulgently to consider, that the foreigners, in coming from Macao to Canton, have to avail themselves of winds, and protect themselves from rain, decks and masts are in some sense necessary. Their request may therefore be granted, so far as regards establishing a certain number of such boats, with passports. But their request being to establish 'a number' of boats (or several boats), such 'number' may be an excessive one. Let the hongmerchants than adopt some moderate number—not more than five or six. As to the erection of flags this would bring them somewhat within the letter of the prohibition of 'flag-bearing' boats. It will be enough to inscribe the words on their sails, where they can easily be distinguished. When the number of boats has been determined on, I will attach my seal to the passport for each, and will also give a [second] pass, which must be presented for examination at the custom house stations *en route*, the time of arrival at and departure from such stations to be filled in, and the boats, if found free from any thing contraband or smuggling, to be allowed at once to proceed.

These passes, after being filled up, shall be exchanged for other ones. If any detention be given or any extortion demanded, at any custom house, the said foreigners are authorised immediately to point it out, in an address to me, that punishment may instantly be inflicted. If any of the said foreigners, under pretence of the darkness of night, evade examination of his pass at the custom house stations, so that the required insertion therein is not made; such person too must be punished for the offence of perverse transgression, and the hongmerchants in forming arrangements are to give this their consideration. After they shall have made their arrangements, and the requisite number of boats shall have received passports, any other boats which, not obeying the prohibitory regulations, shall venture to ply to and fro without permission, shall be fired upon by the cruizers and forts. As regards the boats registered as of the licensed number, the foreigners shall secure each boat as belonging to such and such a person. The small boats that ply between Canton and Whampoa may remain as of old. But the large licensed passage boats must not remain for any length of time in the neighbourhood of the foreign ships, lest the storing up of what is contraband should grow out thereof.

Wait, further, till having consulted with the governor, the matter shall have received final consideration, when orders will be published for obedience.

Given—the 10th day, of the 11th month, in the 18th year of Taoukwang.

[26th December, 1838.]

(True Translation) J. Robert Morrison.

For the intrepreter of the G.C. of C.Canton.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen.

We now do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th instant enclosing copies of edicts from their excellencies the governor and hoppo, relative to the establishment of licensed passage boats, and we have to request that you will express our thanks to these great officers for the promptness and liberal spirit with which they have taken our request into consideration.

His excellency the governor, alluding to the guarantee which we are ready to give, says "under such circumstances, the pledge "of suretiship coming from the foreigners, "and there being therefore a fixed res- "ponsibility, the thing assumes a practic- "able form. They are, therefore, permitted "to make arrangments for a number of "decked boats, for which official passes "shall be given, that thus the necessities "of their business may by supplied, and "that becoming kindness may thereby be "manifested."

These are words of justice and benevolence, which we duly appreciate, and we trust that his excellency will find that in transactions with foreigners from the west, the strongest security which can be extracted from them, is that of placing confidence in their honor.

It is a matter of much importance that the new system of licensed passage boats should be put into effect as soon as possible. We will, therefore, cause the several documents connected with the subject to be published in the papers for the information of all, and we will, at the same time, issue a notice inviting the proprietors of boats, who may be desirous of submitting to our regulations, to tender them to our chamber, that we may give to you the requisite guarantee. We shall point out to them into the strongest terms the penalty of forfeiture to which they will be liable should any person connected with the boats be proved to have employed her in smuggling transactions. On coming to or quitting Canton it shall be incumbent on the master of the boat to request the custom house officers to examine the baggage of the passengers and other articles on board, that all may be passed in due form. On passing forts they will also receive instructions similar to those given to H. M. Cutter, that whenever any government cruizer approaches to examine the boat, the said master shall invite the officers so to do. Thus the two important points of preventing all illegalities and permitting the boats to pass up and down without delay, frequently, in commercial affairs, an object of the highest importance, may be combined together. What is said regarding the Chinese characters being inscribed on the sails in preference to a flag shall be readily complied with. Requesting that you will submit our statement to the proper authorities, we remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

H. H. LINDSAY,

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce. Canton, 28th Dec., 1839.

Petition of the Parsee Merchants to the Governor, and H. E.'s reply.

Tung, governor of Kwangtung &c., proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 9th day of the 11th moon (25th December) the foreign merchants Heerjeebhoy Rustomjeee and others, presented a petition to the following effect.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

A respectful petition. We, the undersigned foreign merchants, being desirous of winding up our affairs, dispatching our ships, and proceeding to our homes, and being prevented from so doing by the hongmerchants having stopped the foreign trade, have no alternative but to apply to your excellency, and humbly solicit your interference in our behalf.

Having carried on our business peaceably and in accordance with the laws, it is hard indeed that our trade should be stopped for the alleged offences of others. The schooners were permitted to pass the Bocca Tigris every day, many of them

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1839.

was passed, why should the hongmerchants, under the pretence that they smuggle, stop the regular and lawful trade of innocent merchants?

[Signed.] By the Parsee Merchants.

Canton, 25th Dec., 1838.

This coming before me, the governor, I find that in reference to the merchants who come from distant parts to trade here, the heavenly dynasty cherishes them with the extreme of tenderness and compassion; but the roguish foreigners, utterly ignorant of every principle of gratitude, devise every trick and scheme to force a contraband trade, which is the reason why the central land is deluged with the opium poison: a circumstance sufficient to rouse any mans grief and indignation! And looking at the capture of opium that was made from Crawford's ship the other day, how can we suppose that there are absolutely no such evil practices being carried on in some of their other ships. If the hongmerchants have stopped the trade in order to examine into matters, it is truly that they may see the laws put in force, and be able to oppose your vagabond intentions. Moreover, there are even now a great many schooners and sampans lingering about, and which won't go away; this shows clearly that they are there, or some of them are there, for evil practices, and still do you mean to come whining at and annoying me with such nonsensical excuses, as that the hong merchants make use of this pretence to involve innocent people.

Besides commanding the said English superintendent, Elliot, to take all and every of these sampans, and truly and seriously drive them out; to which end I unite the circumstances, and issue this my edict; when this said edict reaches the principal security merchants, let them look ing up, respectfully obey, and wait till all the sampans have left the port, when they shall examine clearly to see if these said foreigners are good people or not, and if in their ships they have no prohibited goods; if they have not, let them forthwith open the trade, and the ships holds; but if there is any ship which is smuggling, they must immediately petition, and let we know it, that I may examine and act accordingly. Do not connive or wink at any evil practices, which will lead to very unpleasant consequences.

As before, communicate this edict to the said foreigners, that they may obey accordingly. Do not oppose. 11th Moon, 11th day. (Dec. 27th.)

CIRCULAR.

The Chief Superintendent has to announce that the Senior Hongmerchant has reported the Commands of the government to re-open the Trade.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Canton, 1st January, 1839. Sec. & Tr. to the Supts.

Captain Johnson, late of the Kellie Castle, was unfortunately drowned in the Kapsuymoon passsge on the morning of the 26th ulto., between 12 and 1 o'clock, when on his way to Hongkong in the *Lancet*. He was knocked overboard by the mainboom, when in the act of jibing and although his cries were heard for a minute or two, it was impossible to save him, there not being a small boat on board, and the wind blowing fresh astern. We understand that a subscription will be immediately commenced for the benefit of his widow and two children, the youngest of whom is only 8 months old.

We are obliged to postpone the translation of the hoppo's proclamation, ordering the back doors of the foreign factories to be closed up, until next week.

Governor Tang may well observe that "these boats will not trouble him one iota," when he is himself a sleeping partner in the smuggling trade. Some days ago the following penitunde was posted at the governor's gate: we do not publish the Chinese characters for fear of entangling our native servants in the "net of the law."

Where Fae's lands are broad yet poor,
The honorable Tang holds sway;
His bailiffs knock at every door,
And drag both good and bad away!
Oh Tang! if from the drag you'd set us free
Yourself should soon a prisoner be.

There are other squibs flying about, which we shall endeavour to procure for our next number.

The replies of the governor and hoppo to the committee of the general chamber of commerce are worthy of notice, as those two superior officers have professed their willingness to grant the requests solicited on the ground of the *necessity of these requests*: this is a rather remarkable concession, both as to the matter conceded and the manner of conceding. But we repeat our very great regret that the committee of the chamber should have made themselves a cat's-paw to the hong merchants and local government by voluntarily offering pledges that the boats should not engage in any smuggling transactions. This is quite a new, and we think a very weak and reprehensible proceeding on the part of foreigners. In former days the select committee successfully resisted the demand of the hong merchants for bonds from the E. I. Co's ships that opium was not imported in them; and when the committee of the chamber tell the governor, through the hong merchants—"*that in transactions with foreigners from the west, the strongest security that can be exacted from them, is that of placing confidence in their honour*"—and still offer voluntary and extraordinary pledges, do they not tacitly admit that Chinese confidence in their honour needs some other safeguard than the mere declaration?—Why even the governor himself indirectly points out to the committee the danger of such pledges from the probable consequences of cunning and malice.—"And may it not be, too,"—writes H. E.—"that by the indulgence of crafty and malicious purposes, parties may occasion the breaking up of any of the boats?"

While we are on this subject, it may be well to notice—as proving the facility of implicating both native and foreign boats in false accusations, and exemplifying the rage for delation that fills all the thoughts of the low Chinese officers,—the facts relating to the seizure of Sycee on the 28th ult., which was at first reported as involving the hong merchants, but is now thus satisfactorily explained.

The treasure belongs to some Chinchew men, who have been in the habit of bringing such sums in a similar manner to Canton; and who are well known to the river police. A vagabond, thirsting after gain, gave information to one of the river stations, that the boat in question had sycee on board, marked with European characters, and was bound to the shipping at Whampoa. An inferior officer, who knew the men, told the parties disposed to seize, that the property belonged to natives, and was intended to pay for cotton in Canton; which the books and letters on board corroborated. The seizing party refused to listen to him insisted that the tubs were marked with European letters or figures, made the seizure, and sent in their report to the hoppo, who handed it to the senior hong merchants: hence the erroneous rumour first circulated.

On sunday the packages were examined in the presence of the senior hong merchants, and no European marks were discovered. The four men taken into custody were released, and the treasure restored, and the seizing party were punished by order of the governor.

This is a sad *expose* of the eagerness of the Chinese officials to pounce on any and every thing connected with or traceable to the foreign ships, or foreign merchants; and under the new system of pledges and suretiship, we apprehend the licensed passage boats will be far too much at the mercy of the river police. We do not expect that many boats will tender under the Public Notice of the committee, which will be found at the head of the column of advertisements.

The important fact of the Canton newspapers being acknowledged by the local government as the proper and public channels for general information concerning the proceedings of the local government, should also be noted and borne in remembrance.

De chi mi fido guardami Dio.
De chi non mi fido mi guardero io.

In the Canton Press newspaper of last saturday, there is—not a *leading* but a *concluding*, although an utterly *inconclusive*, article. The Editor has headed it, and elsewhere referred to it, as a communication from a correspondent, although the Editorial style is preserved throughout, v. g. *We are referred to as 'our cotemporary,'* and the Editorial 'our' and 'we' are the designations under which the writer has thought it proper to shelter himself. Now how is it possible for us to know to whom we are replying? Whether to the Editor, who has thus sneaked into his own columns under false colours, or to a co or sub editor, or a correspondent, who parades his own *mis statements*—as we shall presently prove—before the public under cover of the Editorial mantle!

However, Editor or not, friend or foe, we now proceed to rebut his charge of our having made "grave mis-statements in our leading article of the 25th inst."

With reference to the first mis statement that we are accused of making—that we have inveighed throughout the discussion against captain Elliot's measures as directed against the welfare of the trade itself." This is a mere assertion, without proof; which we shall not, however, meet with a flat denial, but prove that this is the first *mis statement* of the Canton Press. e. g.—We asked the question—"And how will captain Elliot explain these orders of the English to the local government, without implicating the whole of the opium trade in the question?"—And it is to this sentence only that the accusation refers; but our question only discovers the seemingly necessary *consequences* of captain Elliot's measures, as proceeding from an error in judgment; not to the *animus* with which those measures were conceived, or executed.—this question is not yet answered.

Now with reference to the *outside* and *inside* opium trade: has it not been lately recommended to the emperor by some of his ministers to cut off all trading connexions with *all* foreigners on account of the *outside* trade? And has not the emperor threatened to act on this advice? Have not the outside shipping been driven from the Cumsingmoon to Hongkong? Has not the whole foreign trade been *often* threatened on account of the ships remaining at Lintin?—Further, in 1823 the ship Pascoa, from Calcutta, was refused her grand chop on the plea of the *Merope* lying at Lintin as an opium ship; and the authorities persisted in their refusal till the *Merope* moved, and she left her anchorage for about a week, and then returned under another name.

But what a heavy, dull, left handed, one-sided reasoner is this—whoever he may be, Editor or correspondent—who argues thus: that the *outside* trade is entirely free from all possible imputation of having caused the death of *Le Ping* at Macao, and the attempted execution of *Ho Lankin* on the 12th ulto., in the factory square, and the riot that ensued on the same day. Why, is it not self-evident—that if there were no large floating opium-godowns *outside* there could not be any small traffic—something like Chickens as compared to French hazard—inside?—To assert the contrary, as the Canton Press has done in its own perspicacious terms and logic, is all but a *reductio ad absurdum*.

The riot of the 12th is not more intimately connected with the *inside* than with the *outside* opium trade; the unhappy victim of that day had not, as far as we know, ever been concerned in the former; indeed he could not have been concerned in it, if it is true that he had retired from his pursuit of an opium broker for some years past: the direct and immediate cause of the riot was the manner in which some foreigners repulsed the Chinese crowds.

It is also well known, and the fact is in direct contradiction to the following assertion of the Editor of the Canton Press, or of his correspondent—"In considering this question

fairly, it must not be overlooked, *and we speak advisedly*, when we repeat, that a vast majority of the merchants of Canton (the question more particularly concerns the British merchants. *Ed C. R.*) have *throughout, from first to last, refrained from all connection whatever with the river trade.*" —it is well known, we say, that last season opium was imported into Whampoa in, and smuggled from on board, both British and American vessels which *had been secured* by the hongmerchants; and if it were necessary, (or called for—but for which there cannot be any necessity—we can give the names of the vessels and consignees.

"The general trade continues stopped owing to the hostility of captain Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river."

The Canton Press has failed in impressing on us any necessity for the withdrawal of this assertion; late events have only inclined us to think that the committee of the chamber of commerce have, by colleaguing with the local government and the hongmerchants, made themselves a party, with captain Elliot, against the independence of the foreign trade.

It should never be forgotten that it was an axiom of the E. I. Co's servants, gained from long and extensive experience, never in any case or event, under any plea or pretext of policy or expediency, *to assist* the Chinese in any difficulties arising from whatever cause. The Chinese stand on their own soil and repose under their own laws: it is their task and duty to defend the one, and vindicate the other.

Our motto—"God guard me from my friends and I will guard myself from mine enemies" will now bear quotation: and we can assure our readers, from the most *indubitable* authority, that captain Elliot has a mind much too superior to be displeased with our candid and free expressions, in our public Editorial capacity, of his public conduct.

The "difficulties of captain Elliot's situation" have, in our opinion, been all sought and created by himself; and the protest of the Editor of the Canton Press or of his correspondent weighs but little with us, when we find that it is "betraying British property and disgracing the character of British subjects" when such property and such subjects are voluntarily denounced to the Chinese government by the superintendent of British trade as having, by their acts, forfeited the protection of their own and subjected their property to confiscation and themselves to the punishments of the Chinese government: under this censure, under this reproach, under this denunciation, under this liability, all the *principal* British merchants in China, if not the *whole*, have been placed by the late proceedings of captain Elliot.

As to captain Elliot "having petitioned for the command of a government cruiser"—it was a report, which we heard from one head of a firm who had heard it from another. And how far is the report from correctness, when compared with the following words of captain Elliot's "extract" of his *petition* to the governor?

It is further to be desired that V.E. would command the hon. officers who may be employed on this occasion to proceed to the station of the boats *with the undersigned*, in order, that the peaceful and well disposed may not be involved in the same consequences as the perverse."

The public are now in possession, *in part*, of the correspondence between captain Elliot and the governor. We have not time to review, at much length, the "Official Notice", the opening paragraph of which, and, indeed, the whole paper is undefined and vague.

Captain Elliot tells the British public that his instructions are founded on the act of parliament; and while he does not publish his instructions, he makes himself the sole judge (his colleague, Mr. Johnston, is not acting with him, being, at this important crisis, at Macao) of what may concern H. M's. subjects in China to know.

The orders in council are founded on the act of parliament: let us see, first, what *law*, and next what *common sense*, they contain.

The powers and authorities formerly vested in the select committee, were vested in the superintendents; and all regulations which were in force on the 21st of April, 1834, touching the said trade and commerce, *save so far as the same are repealed or abrogated by the said act, or are inconsistent therewith*, shall continue in full force.

Now this power was vested in the company for the sole purpose of protecting their monopoly; and any person who resided within the company's limits, without license, *was deemed and taken to have unlawfully traded*; his vessels and goods became liable to the pains and penalties of act 33 Geo. 3d, and the select committee were empowered to send him to England, *where he was entitled to be landed, in the first port he thought fit.*

We, ask, then, whether it is not clear, even to a legal fictionist, that the act 3d & 4th, William 4th; repealed and abrogated the powers and authorities vested in the council of supracargoes, as far as concernod British born subjects, in as much as the cause and purpose, for which those powers &c. had been vested, were no more: power and law must have an object; the object under the E. I. Co's charter was the protection of their chartered rights: but when those chartered rights expired, is it not a natural, a necessary, and a legal consequence that the law for their protection expired also?

The courts of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China, have never been established: and the court of civil jurisdiction, under the cognizance of which *only* the opium trade *could fall*, has been postponed until next session. *We* are, then, and what are the instructions and powers of captain Elliot? On what law, act of the legislature, or order in council can they be constitutionally based?

The countenance of H. M's. government, either to the *outside* or the *inside* opium trade, was never sought or expected by those subjects of H. M. engaged in it; and capt. in Elliot's interference & his petition and offered services to the governor, has proved that he has done both *more* & *less* than his duty: *more* in meddling with matters in which he has neither any efficient or legal control; *less* in becoming a voluntary ally of the Chinese government—while no express convention between Gt. Britain & China is in force—in the execution of its own laws, *from the just & healthy operation of which all foreigners are excluded.*

With reference to the first [of the late] interference with the schooners, it began in June 1837, [vide C R June 20, for the hoppo's 1st edict.] The Public meeting to draw up an address to the Queen was called on the 20th and held on the 27th of November.

The letter of captain Elliot to the British community was dated on the 29th of November, and he struck the British Flag and left Canton for Macao on the 3rd of December. On the 10th ulto. a notice from captain Elliot's office was circulated, informing all British subjects of the gracious reception by the Queen of their address; yet Sir J. Graham stated on the 27th of July 1838 that the date of the last advices from captain Elliot, were of the 25th Sept. 1837!—Is this credible?

We have mentioned these dates, that our readers may ask themselves what events had occurred in the *inside* trade between June and September 1837, that could have induced captain Elliot to apply for specific instructions on the subject; and to remember that it was not until the winter of 1837-8, and last summer, that the *inside* trade assumed a most open and daring confidence, which had been doubtless nourished by the undisguised connivance of the Chinese officers. The edicts against the schooners in the summer of 1837 proved only so much waste paper—as they are very often intended to be by the government—merely to be placed on record.

We now learn officially from captain Elliot, that he has placed himself not only under the orders of the governor but also under those of the Kwangchow Foo and Kwang Hee: under such auspices is the British flag re-hoisted and the *official correspondence* and the *British trade, renewed!* *O tempora! mores satis.* But as the best comment on captain Elliot's proceedings we insert an account of those of a president of the select committee (Mr. Elphinston) in a case not very *dissimilar*, some years ago, which we have extracted from the evidence of Mr. W. S. Davidson before the house of lords in 1830.

"I will relate the occasion to which I allude. A ship to my consignment lay at Whampoa with the most valuable cargo that in those days had ever been known to be in one small bottom: the estimated value was 1,500,000 dollars and upwards. Great difficulties then obtained in the opium trade, and threats of search had been thrown out by the inferior Mandarins. I received an express from Whampoa from the captain of the ship stating suspicious appearances, and expressing the greatest alarm in consequence of both his officers having been taken violently ill immediately after their dinner, from which he inferred they had been poisoned. I immediately collected what strength I could from the country trade; and, before embarking for the spot myself, I waited upon the then chief of the British Factory: he was my intimate friend, and the sincere friend of all British interests; I said, "I know you can do nothing for me personally, who am known to you only as a foreigner; but there is £400,000 sterling of British property at Whampoa at this moment in the utmost jeopardy; and I put it to you, whether with such a fleet as you have there, you will allow that property to be plundered, and particularly as many lives must be sacrificed in the attempt." The president of the committee saw clearly the difficulty he was placed in; but being most anxious to render every assistance, he most considerately advised a plan which perfectly satisfied me. He said, "You know as well as I what my orders are respecting opium; but where so much British property is in danger, I will go beyond my orders; I will speak daggers to them, although I dare not use them; in short, I will make a demonstration which may be of great service." He merely concerted with me a signal, which should be known between myself and one of the Company's ships at Whampoa. I went down the river with the party I had collected, and when we arrived on board the vessel we found the chief officer had died; the second remained ill; the men were all at arms; but no symptom having been manifested of an intention on the part of the Chinese to commit aggression, the only use I had occasion to make of the president's kindness, was to obtain surgeons from two of his ships to dissect the dead officer; and having done so, we discovered that poison was not the cause of this death. We continued a strongly-armed watch however, and upon the alert for twenty-four hours. The Chinese either saw that we were prepared, or never intended the attack, & the alarm passed over.

We now submit to our readers the Coronation ode by James Montgomery, to which we alluded in our last number. The poet has omitted a wish

For some seedling gem,
Worthy such noble stem,
Honored and blest in her shadow might grow—

a hope on which the nation fondly dwells; but the shafts of love have not yet wounded the heart of Victoria:

I saw,
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid all armed: a certain aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned by the west;
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
As it would pierce a hundred thousand hearts:
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon;
And the imperial votress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.

CORONATION ODE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA, 28. JULY 1838.

The sceptre is made a load,
The reign of beauty and of youth,
Awake to gladness all the land;
And love in loyalty and truth
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
Hearts and hands we offer thee!
Not by the tyrant lust of might,
But by the grace of God we own,
And by the people's voice, thy right,
To sit upon thy father's throne
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
Hearts devoted and unique thee!
Thee, isles and continents along,
Kindred and nations, nigh and far,
Between the bound'ries of the morn,
The morning and the evening star,
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
Millions rest their hopes on thee!
No slave within thine empire breathe!
Before thy step oppression flee!
The lamb and lion play beneath,
The meek demeanour of thine eyes.
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
Chains and fetters yield to thee!
With mercy's beams, yet more benign,
Light to thy realms in darkness send,
Till none shall name a God but thine,
None at an idol altar bend,
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
Till they all shall pray for thee!
At home, abroad, by sea or shore,
Blessings go thee and thine between,
The sword and cannons rage no more,
The whole world hail thee "Queen of Peace."
Rule Victoria, rule the free,
And Th' Almighty rule o'er thee!

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. $ 9 do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. $ 5 do. do.
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. $ 7 do. do.
Do. 3 mos. $ 4 do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months $3

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1839. NO. 2. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

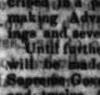
NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Bark HEREFORD will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

Canton, 25th Dec., 1838. W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.



FOR LONDON.

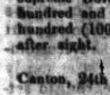
THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGRAVES, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE JOHN O'GAUNT, ROBERTSON, has still a small portion of her tonnage disengaged. For freight apply to

TURNER AND Co.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak built ship ORIENTAL, W. WILSON, Commander. Apply to
Canton, 19th Dec. 1838. DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain REDMAN, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. BOLTON, A. 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A. 1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAFORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 13th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAUL, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
Canton, 29th October, 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG, will have early despatch Proximo. For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshon.

The BOLTON carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine, new, and remarkably fast sailing Ship WILLIAM JARDINE, Captain CROSBIE, has part of her Cargo engaged, For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Or Captain CROSBIE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Peritt retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERITT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January, 1, 1839. W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—In the Press, and will be shortly published, the ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR for 1839, with a copious appendix.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Full Price given for the following numbers of the Register for 1838.—Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 24, 35, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND CO.

MADEIRA WINE.—Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, MEADOWS & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton, "THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under: Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 125, Quarter cask Sp. Drs. 65, Half do. Sp. Drs. 35. "OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA," Hogshead, Sp. Drs. 100, Quarter cask, Sp. Drs. 52, Half do. Sp. Drs. 28. Apply to
Canton, 25th Oct., 1838. JA INNES.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorized to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIRDY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the years 1837, 38 bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

Papers relative to the establishment of a British court of Judicature in China.

No. 1. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.
—(Received January 24, 1839.) (Extract.)
Macao, July 1, 1835

YOUR Lordship will permit me to remark, that almost all the commercial operations of British subjects resorting to this country, will necessarily be mixed up with extensive transactions with natives dealers. In that quarter, too, then very mischievous results could not fail to ensue if an idea were to get abroad, that in the actual state of things there were no certain means at hand to constrain an unwilling party, either to submit a commercial dispute to equitable means of inquiry and adjustment upon the spot, or to furnish reasonable security, that the matter should be subjected to adjudication in another place. If such an impression be permitted to obtain, I should be wrong to refrain from declaring to your lordship my own strong opinion (formed from actual observation of events passing, and likely to pass, in these early stages of the relaxed system,) that there would be much reason to apprehend a serious shock to the vast confidence which has hitherto been reposed in the faith and honour of the British trader. And upon the maintenance of that confidence, the very existence of this commerce may be thought to depend; for if the native merchant be brought to think that the justice and fairness of the foreigner had failed, it is too probable, he would also feel, that all had passed away upon which he could place any dependence. From his own Government he has little to look for, but general indifference, or perhaps exaction, whenever any pretext presents itself for interference in his concerns. In the Act of, Parliament to regulate the trade to India and China, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by such an Order as to his majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the superintendents in the said Act mentioned or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce, and for the direction of his majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China. In the first Order passed by his majesty in council, on the 9th December, 1833, it was thereupon ordered that the superintendents should be clothed for these purposes, with all the powers and authorities heretofore vested in the supercargoes of the East India Company, save so far as the same were repealed or abrogated by the act of parliament. In the same order it is then set forth, that all the regulations which were in force on the 21st April, 1834, were thereby confirmed; and it was further directed that they should be compiled and published. Now, my Lord, it is respectfully submitted, that there were no regulations in existence of the nature contemplated in that order in council; the supercargoes had been unaccustomed to interfere in commercial disputes between the very few private traders here; and whenever affairs, involving either political or commercial difficulty with the Chinese presented themselves, they possessed abundant means of doing as much as was needful. No English subject was here without a license from the company; and the Committee, in any case of emergency, had it in their power to apprize the Chinese authorities, that the licence had been suspended, and that they would in no respect interfere for the adjustment of any debts the parties complained of might contract subsequently to the date of that notice. The British shipping which resorted to China, was under the complete control of the committee they either belonged to the company, or were chartered by it, and the country ships were furnished with licences by the Indian governments, withdrawable at pleasure, either by those authorities, or in cases of exigency by the committee itself. There had been no need, therefore, for any body of regulations having respect to the general direction and control of British subjects in China.

When difficulties presented themselves, the committee acted according to the best of their judgment, in the circumstances of the case; and it is plain that there was no lack of means to give effect to their resolutions.

A second order in council of the 9th December, 1833, creates a court of justice, with "criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by his majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China." The jurisdiction of this court seems to be strictly of a criminal description, and therefore disputes of the nature I have adverted to could not fall within its disposal. But indeed, even supposing that it were possible to strain the construction of this order to the extent that it vested the chief Superintendent with a civil and admiralty jurisdiction, I know not, with the means we have upon the spot, how it would be possible to avoid most perplexing difficulties in the attempt to adjust such disputes as these by any process of that kind.

No. 2. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 25, 1835. Cutter "Louisa," (Extract.) Lintin, December 1, 1835.

The less we have to do with the Chinese authorities and people, save when appealed to in cases of aggression and injustice, which I trust will be rare and trifling, the less apprehension may be entertained of those perplexing difficulties in which we are liable to be involved, mainly by the insecure and doubtful position wherein we find ourselves at Canton, unable to communicate with the officers of government, completely at the mercy of interested and mercenary hong merchants, linguists, &c., and in the event of non-compliance with all their demands to be insulted in every possible manner, our servants taken away, provisions stopped, and houses unroofed. No alternative then remains but the most revolting submission or removal from the port. A result which, I am justified in saying, may be anticipated on the first occasion of discussion in Canton.

A case of homicide, as your lordship is aware, will be the event most fraught with difficulty and anxiety. In the prevention of such a disaster, our residence at Canton avails nothing; an efficient police establishment at Whampoa, might indeed be a precautionary measure well worthy attention; but for framing rules, regulations, and orders and impressing them in a serious and formal manner on commanders, officers, and sailors, previous to the vessels going up, as well as the adjustment of all accounts, disputes, &c. previous to their departure.—this or some other outside anchorage is evidently the best position.

In the event of so unhappy a catastrophe occurring as the death of a Chinese, we are helpless in Canton; we must given up a man or men, or certain individuals in the first instance, and, finally, the officers of the commission are threatened, annoyed, insulted, and ultimately compelled to retreat without the river, as in the case of the Company's factory in 1821-2; and then, perhaps, and not till then, is the affair brought to some termination. If the Chinese authorities wish to communicate with us, they will depute a Mandarin, or otherwise establish an intercourse, as in the instance beforementioned; when not only the hong merchants, but a Mandarin of rank came down to Chuenpee, the very trouble and inconvenience arising therefrom having some effect in bringing matters to a conclusion. Should the Chinese authorities not wish to communicate with us, all efforts and expedients to compel them to it, are unavailing.

On their inviting us to repair to Canton, either temporarily or permanently, it will be at our option to comply or decline as may be most advisable; and it is evident in the former case, we should find our position there very much strengthened and confirmed.

No. 3. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston. —(Received May 13, 1836.) (Extract.) Macao, January 12, 1836.

As a proof of the disposition of the Chinese to avail themselves of my interference in their behalf, I enclose copy of a letter from one of the hong merchants, requesting assistance for the recovery of an alleged debt, the nature of which will be seen from my replies and letter to the Parsee Merchant.

In so doing, I merely wish to bring to your lordship's notice the disposition of the Chinese to avail themselves of the interposition of a British authority in cases of need.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Letter from the Hong Merchant, Yun Wo or Punhoyqua, to Sir George Robinson, respecting a debt of 6,400 dollars, owing to him by a Parsee Merchant, Aonatchee or Hormusjee, dated December 26, 1835.

A respectful Communication.

In the 10th year of Taoukwang [1830] I undertook the purchase of certain goods on account of the Parsee foreigner, Hormusjee, amounting in value to upwards of 6,400 dollars. Our agreement was, that the money was to be repaid to me within a certain limited period after the delivery of the goods. All commercial contracts and agreements regarding time, between me and Hormusjee having been made by my assistant, Paoukwang, I sent him, at the expiration of the period, to receive the amount due. Contrary to expectation, Hormusjee, put off the payment from time to time, till half a year had elapsed, and he still deferred. Seeing that he made no precise arrangement, I wished to insist on his doing so; but to my astonishment, he at length endeavoured to make pretexts and create disturbance. I therefore at that time repaired to the Consoo, and requested a meeting of my fellow merchants to consult with them on the subject. I then immediately informed the honourable company, requesting their decision. The honourable company decided, that in reason the debt ought to be repaid, and directed the Parsee, Mr. Tsungkeen, forcibly to to detain Hormusjee, and to require him to pay the whole amount before he could be allowed to return home.

After this years passed over, and I could only wait quietly for the money; as before, I obtained no information respecting it. But in the fifth month of last year the Parsee gentleman, Natabhoy, presumed to send Hormusjee home by stealth.

When I heard thereof, I hastened to inquire about it, and was told by Natabhoy that he had sent Hormusjee home in order that he might speedily remit money in payment. Finding that he had a person standing surety for him, I believed the truth of this. But now another year has passed over, and there is not a word about it, or a fraction of it. I have also heard lately, that Natabhoy is about to return home in the vessel commanded by Kalek. From whom then shall I ask payment of this money? From whence shall I obtain restitution of my blood-earned property?

Considering that you, Sir, are the chief authority of your country, and that the regulation of the trade is confined to you, I am enabled to state the whole to you from beginning to end. I presume to request that you will grasp hold of justice, and will exercise your power, to compel Natabhoy and Hormusjee, and oblige them to arrange this matter, and speedily repay the whole sum, not suffering them to have recourse to long and frivolous delays.

Having already received a decision in my favor, I hope to have the same carried into effect, and to find that from first to last I have been supported. My gratitude will then be boundless.

For this purpose I write to present my request, and wishing you every good, &c.

(Signed) PWAN WANHAE.

10th Moon, 7th day, 26th December.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3

Sir George Robinson to Yun Wo.

Sir,—I have received your letter under date 26th December. My duty and inclination prompt me to afford you, and every native of China who applies to me, assistance and redress for wrongs or injuries on the part of my countrymen. I am instructed by my government so to do, and on on occasion. I trust, shall I be found unwilling, and rarely unable, to accomplish the ends of justice. For this purpose, I am invested with power and authority over the ships and subjects of Great Britain and her colonies.

But your particular case is one of difficulty and of ancient date. It should have been arranged on the spot, and not permitted to remain unadjusted to this period, when you are aware a great change has taken place in the nature of English affairs. I can hold out to you no hope for the recovery of property, of which you allege you have been defrauded; but I will investigate the affair. My best exertions shall not be spared to render justice, but do not let this raise your expectations as to the settlement of an affair which ought to have been made long ago, and before I had the honour of succeeding to my present appointment.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

Sir George Robinson to Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq. January 8, 1836.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you, that I have received a communication from the hong merchant, Yun Wo, stating that he was, in the year 1830, defrauded of property to the amount of 6,400 dollars by a Parsee Merchant named Hormusjee; that after some correspondence with the select committee of the East India company you became security for him in some degree, but finally sent him by stealth away from China; that you are now about to quit the country yourself, leaving the affair unadjusted, and consequently requesting my interference and assistance.

Not clearly comprehending the case from the account given by Yun Wo of a transaction of so ancient a date I repaired to Macao for the purpose of conversing with Mr. Daniell, who was at the period a member of the select committee, on the subject; but from him I could elicit no other particulars, than that you had been applied to (as a man of some influence among your countrymen) in order to assist in effecting some settlement of Hormusjee's affairs, and that you then pledged yourself that his property, effects, or estate should be applied to the payment of his debts.

I now request you will inform me if any steps have been taken to that effect, and what means there may be of accomplishing so desirable an object. From the view I take of the case, I do not conceive any responsibility attaches to yourself, but I must beg to call your attention to the importance of maintaining, in this country, that character and reputation for commercial integrity and punctuality, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the trade, and which is prejudiced by transactions of this nature.

I therefore request you will oblige me by your services in entering into an arrangement, if any means exist, for the settlement of Yun Wo's claim, and that you will lose no time in favoring me with a communication on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

Sir George Robinson to Yun Wo. January 8, 1836

Sir,—Not clearly comprehending your case from the communication you made to me under date the 26th December, I took measures to investigate the business, from which I understand that the select committee of the East India Company, on the occasion alluded to, applied to Dadabhoy Rustomjee as an influential man among the Parsees, to assist in the adjustment of so untoward an affair. That he became no further responsible than for the removal of Hormusjee, a destitute man without property, from Canton, where without money he could not subsist; and only pledged himself, that if it was found hereafter, that Hormusjee was possessed of any property, the same should be applied to satisfy his creditors. I am told that no means exist, and that the case is therefore hopeless; but nevertheless, I have applied to Dadabhoy Rustomjee for further information, and strenuously required and requested him to endeavour to settle a claim which I lament to hear exists with so little hope of ever being discharged.

As soon as I receive an answer from Dadabhoy I shall inform you; and I am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

No. 4. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston. —(Received June 6, 1836.) (Extract.) His Majesty's Cutter "Louisa," Lintin, January 29, 1836.

All attempts at communication with the Chinese authorities at Canton will prove unavailing at present; they are determined to oppose and defeat them; but they are perfectly willing tacitly to permit our control and superintendence of British subjects, provided we do not repair to Canton. Natives are forbidden to assist or serve us in any such attempt, heavy punishment is to be inflicted on any person who receives us into his house, and every endeavour on their part seems directed to the one point, which I consider it to be so eminently important to achieve, namely, an exact reverse of our position, by our being invested with full powers without the river, whereby I am positive every end for which this commission was formed might be accomplished; and both the king's officers and British residents exempted from those disgraceful and prejudicial humiliations and annoyances, which I feel assured will follow our forcing our way to Canton, or holding an imaginary intercourse (for such it must be) with the hong merchants, thereby actually creating our own sources of complaint, by strengthening and cherishing that very body of monopolists, and to use their own term, "restrainers and compellers of barbarians" in place of exerting all our efforts to overcome (nor by violent measures be it understood) all their incessant machinations and contrivances to keep us in an abject state of subjection.

No. 5. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 14, 1836,) His Majesty's Cutter "Louisa," (Extract.) Lintin, January 31, 1836.

I was informed by a Chinese, who came from Canton to see me on other business, only a few days ago, that much satisfaction was felt by the shopkeepers and similar classes at the information, that a reference to me would at all times avail them in the fair settlement of their claims, against ships or individuals on the point of departure.

A second order in council of the 9th December, 1833, creates a court of justice, with "criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by his majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China." The jurisdiction of this court seems to be strictly of a criminal description, and therefore disputes of the nature I have adverted to could not fall within its disposal. But indeed, even supposing that it were possible to strain the construction of this order to the extent that is vested the chief Superintendent with a civil and admiralty jurisdiction, I know not, with the means we have upon the spot, how it would be possible to avoid most perplexing difficulties in the attempt to adjust such disputes as these by any process of that kind.

No. 2. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 25, 1836. Cutter "Louisa," (Extract.) Lintin, December 1, 1835.

The less we have to do with the Chinese authorities and people, save when appealed to in cases of aggression and injustice, which I trust will be rare and trifling, the less apprehension may be entertained of those perplexing difficulties in which we are liable to be involved, mainly by the insecure and doubtful position wherein we find ourselves at Canton, unable to communicate with the officers of government, completely at the mercy of interested and mercenary hong merchants, linguists, &c., and in the event of non-compliance with all their demands to be insulted in every possible manner, our servants taken away, provisions stopped, and houses unroofed. No alternative then remains but the most revolting submission or removal from the port. A result which, I am justified in saying, may be anticipated on the first occasion of discussion in Canton.

A case of homicide, as your lordship is aware, will be the event most fraught with difficulty and anxiety. In the prevention of such a disaster, our residence at Canton avails nothing; an efficient police establishment at Whampoa, might indeed be a precautionary measure well worthy attention; but for framing rules, regulations, and orders and impressing them in a serious and formal manner on commanders, chiefs, and sailors, previous to the vessels going up, as well as the adjustment of all accounts, disputes, &c. previous to their departure.—Ch'a or some other outside anchorage is evidently the best position.

In the event of so unhappy a catastrophe occurring as the death of a Chinese, we are helpless in Canton; we must given up a man or men, or certain individuals in the first instance, and finally, the officers of the commission are threatened, annoyed, insulted, and ultimately compelled to retreat without the river, as in the case of the Company's factory in 1821-2; and then, perhaps, and not till then, is the affair brought to some termination. If the Chinese authorities wish to communicate with us, they will depute a Mandarin, or otherwise establish an intercourse, as in the instance beforementioned; when not only the hong merchants, but a Mandarin of rank came down to Chuenpee, the very trouble and inconvenience arising therefrom having some effect in bringing matters to a conclusion. Should the Chinese authorities not wish to communicate with us, all efforts and expedients to compel them to it, are unavailing.

On their inviting us to repair to Canton, either temporarily or permanently, it will be at our option to comply or decline as may be most advisable; and it is evident in the former case, we should find our position there very much strengthened and confirmed.

No. 3. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received May 13, 1836.) (Extract.) Macao, January 12, 1836.

As a proof of the disposition of the Chinese to avail themselves of my interference in their behalf, I enclose copy of a letter from one of the hong merchants, requesting assistance for the recovery of an alleged debt, the nature of which will be seen from my replies and letter to the Parsee Merchant.

In so doing, I merely wish to bring to your lordship's notice the disposition of the Chinese to avail themselves of the interposition of a British authority in cases of need.

Enclosure in 1 No. 3.

Letter from the Hong Merchant, Yun Wo or Punhoyqua, to Sir George Robinson, respecting a debt of 6,400 dollars, owing to him by a Parsee Merchant, Aonatchee or Hormusjee, dated December 26, 1835.

A respectful Communication.

In the 10th year of Taoukwang [1830] I undertook the purchase of certain goods on account of the Parsee foreigner, Hormusjee, amounting in value to upwards of 6,400 dollars. Our agreement was, that the money was to be repaid to me within a certain limited period after the delivery of the goods. All commercial contracts and agreements regarding time, between me and Hormusjee having been made by my assistant, Paoukwang, I sent him, at the expiration of the period, to receive the amount due. Contrary to expectation, Hormusjee, put off the payment from time to time, till half a year had elapsed, and he still deferred. Seeing that he made no precise arrangement, I wished to insist on his doing so; but to my astonishment, he at length endeavoured to make pretexts and create disturbance. I therefore at that time repaired to the Consoo, and requested a meeting of my fellow merchants to consult with them on the subject. I then immediately informed the honourable company, requesting their decision. The honourable company decided, that in reason the debt ought to be repaid, and directed the Parsee, Mr. Tsungkeen, forcibly to "to detain Hormusjee, and to require him to pay the whole amount before he could be allowed to return home."

After this years passed over, and I could only wait quietly for the money: as before, I obtained no information respecting it. But in the fifth month of last year the Parsee gentleman, Natabhoy, presumed to send Hormusjee home by stealth.

When I heard thereof, I hastened to inquire about it, and was told by Natabhoy that he had sent Hormusjee home in order that he might speedily remit money in payment. Finding that he had a person standing surety for him, I believed the truth of this. But now another year has passed over, and there is not a word about it, or a fraction of it. I have also heard lately, that Natabhoy is about to return home in the vessel commanded by Kalek. From whom then shall I ask payment of this money? From whence shall I obtain restitution of my blood-earned property?

Considering that you, Sir, are the chief authority of your country, and that the regulation of the trade is confined to you, I am enabled to state the whole to you from beginning to end. I presume to request that you will grasp hold of justice, and will exercise your power, to compel Natabhoy and Hormusjee, and oblige them to arrange this matter, and speedily repay the whole sum, not suffering them to have recourse to long and frivolous delays.

Having already received a decision in my favor, I hope to have the same carried into effect, and to find that from first to last I have been supported. My gratitude will then be boundless.

For this purpose I write to present my request, and wishing you every good, &c.

(Signed) PWAN WANHAE.

10th Moon, 7th day, 26th December.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3

Sir George Robinson to Yun Wo.

Sir,—I have received your letter under date 26th December. My duty and inclination prompt me to afford you, and every native of China who applies to me, assistance and redress for wrongs or injuries on the part of my countrymen. I am instructed by my government so to do, and on on occasion. I trust, shall I be found unwilling, and rarely unable, to accomplish the ends of justice. For this purpose, I am invested with power and authority over the ships and subjects of Great Britain and her colonies.

But your particular case is one of difficulty and of ancient date. It should have been arranged on the spot, and not permitted to remain unadjusted to this period, when you are aware a great change has taken place in the nature of English affairs. I can hold out to you no hope for the recovery of property, of which you allege you have been defrauded; but I will investigate the affair. My best exertions shall not be spared to render justice, but do not let this raise your expectations as to the settlement of an affair which ought to have been made long ago, and before I had the honour of succeeding to my present appointment.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

Sir George Robinson to Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq. January 8, 1836.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you, that I have received a communication from the hong merchant, Yun Wo, stating that he was, in the year 1830, defrauded of property to the amount of 6,400 dollars by a Parsee Merchant named Hormusjee; that after some correspondence with the select committee of the East India company you became security for him in some degree, but finally sent him by stealth away from China; that you are now about to quit the country yourself, leaving the affair unadjusted, and consequently requesting my interference and assistance.

Not clearly comprehending the case from the account given by Yun Wo of a transaction of so ancient a date I repaired to Macao for the purpose of conversing with Mr. Daniell, who was at the period a member of the select committee, on the subject; but from him I could elicit no other particulars, than that you had been applied to (as a man of some influence among your countrymen) in order to assist in effecting some settlement of Hormusjee's affairs, and that you then pledged yourself that his property, effects, or estate should be applied to the payment of his debts.

I now request you will inform me if any steps have been taken to that effect, and what means there may be of accomplishing so desirable an object. From the view I take of the case, I do not conceive any responsibility attaches to yourself, but I must beg to call your attention to the importance of maintaining, in this country, that character and reputation for commercial integrity and punctuality, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the trade, and which is prejudiced by transactions of this natnre.

I therefore request you will oblige me by your services in entering into an arrangement, if any means exist, for the settlement of Yun Wo's claim, and that you will lose no time in favoring me with a communication on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

Sir George Robinson to Yun Wo. January 8, 1836

Sir,—Not clearly comprehending your case from the communication you made to me under date the 26th December, I took measures to investigate the business, from which I understand that the select committee of the East India Company, on the occasion alluded to, applied to Dadabhoy Rustomjee as an influential man among the Parsees, to assist in the adjustment of so untoward an affair. That he became no further responsible than for the removal of Hormusjee, a destitute man without property, from Canton, where without money he could not subsist; and only pledged himself, that if it was found hereafter, that Hormusjee was possessed of any property, the same should be applied to satisfy his creditors. I am told that no means exist, and that the case is therefore hopeless; but nevertheless, I have applied to Dadabhoy Rustomjee for further information, and strenuously required and requested him to endeavour to settle a claim which I lament to hear exists with so little hope of ever being discharged.

As soon as I receive an answer from Dadabhoy I shall inform you: and I am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. ROBINSON.

No. 4. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 6, 1836.) (Extract.) His Majesty's Cutter "*Louisa*," Lintin, January 29, 1836.

All attempts at communication with the Chinese authorities at Canton will prove unavailing at present: they are determined to oppose and defeat them; but they are perfectly willing tacitly to permit our control and superintendence of British subjects, provided we do not repair to Canton. Natives are forbidden to assist or serve us in any such attempt, heavy punishment is to be inflicted on any person who receives us into his house, and every endeavour on their part seems directed to the one point, which I consider it to be so eminently important to achieve, namely, an exact reverse of our position, by our being invested with full powers without the river, whereby I am positive every end for which this commission was formed might be accomplished; and both the king's officers and British residents exempted from those disgraceful and prejudicial humiliations and annoyances, which I feel assured will follow our forcing our way to Canton, or bolding an imaginary intercourse (for such it must be) with the hong merchants, thereby actually creating our own sources of complaint, by strengthening and cherishing that very body of monopolists, and to use their own term, "restrainers and compellers of barbarians" in place of exerting all our efforts to overcome (nor by violent measures be it understood) all their incessant machinations and contrivances to keep us in an abject state of subjection.

No. 5. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 14, 1836.) His Majesty's Cutter "*Louisa*," (Extract.) Lintin, January [illegible], 1836.

I was informed by a Chinese, who came from Canton to see me on other business, only a few days ago, that much satisfaction was felt by the shopkeepers and similar classes at the information, that a reference to me would at all times avail them in the fair settlement of their claims, against ships or individuals on the point of departure.

No. 6. Sir George Robinson to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received March 1, 1837.) (Extract.) Macao, October 12, 1836.

Nothing but decided measures will at the present period induce the local Chinese government to admit or tolerate the resort to, or residence at, Canton, of an officer of his majesty's government on a becoming footing, (and unless he so placed, his presence must prove a source of evil instead of good,) as they have the sagacity to foresee the endless embarrassments certain to emanate therefrom; but they will tacitly sanction or perhaps avail themselves of the full exercise of his functions and authority without the river, and, I am confident, appeal to him in any extreme case of difficulty or aggression on the part of his countrymen, thereby at once yielding a point of contention which it seems to me idle to urge.

Foreign Office,—May 22d, 1837.

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of the East India and China Association, that the notification of the abolition of the office and salary of Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, which is contained in the Canton Register of 3d January last, to which you refer, is authentic and correct.

Lord Palmerston desires me further to state to you that His Majesty's Government are well aware of the great importance of the trade between this country and China; and that they have for that reason cautiously abstained from adopting, prematurely and without the fullest consideration, any measures by which that commerce might incur the hazard of interruption.

They concur with the Committee in considering the privileges enumerated in the letter of the association of 22d June 1836, to be such as it would be exceedingly desirable to secure for the interests of British subjects trading to China, but those privileges can be obtained only by a negotiation with the Supreme Government of China, and His Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is not at present advisable to send an Embassy to Peking with a view to such negotiation.

With reference to the suggestion made by the East India and China Association, of the expediency of sending a commercial Agent or Council to Canton, I am directed by Lord Palmerston to observe to you, that the office of Chief Superintendent has been abolished, and the office of 3d Superintendent has been changed into that of a Deputy Superintendent, to act under the orders of the senior Superintendent, or during his occasional absence, and that by these changes in the establishment, the character of the Superintendent, and of his Deputy have been placed more nearly than before, upon the footing of those of a Consul and Vice-Consul.

I am &c.

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

In the 'Penny Magazine,' No. 276, we noticed the First Report of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China," and having just received the Second Annual Report, we again take the opportunity of adverting to the Society's exertions. The views embodied in the Report, in relation to the great object of the Society, appear to be sound and practical, evincing that degree of enthusiasm which stimulates exertion, and avoiding the impetuous ardour that would subside into indifference on first encountering ordinary obstacles. The Committee do not diminish the magnitude of the discouragement which the work before them presents, but gather courage from what has taken place in India within the lapse of half a century. Fifty years ago the natives of India disdained the language of their foreign rulers, but it is now eagerly studied, and has become a source of life and light to thousands. And why may not China advance, with slow but certain steps, towards a change which would be but the forerunner of reformation in the moral and commercial policy of that singular empire, drawing its children into a closer intercourse with other members of the human family? To communicate to them our improvements in the useful arts, and to derive in return such practical knowledge as they exclusively possess, would be adding to the wealth and civilization of the world, to an extent which would occasion new social and commercial combinations amongst mankind. Two or three interesting facts are given in the Report, showing instances of the mutual interchanges which would take place on a more extensive scale, if the desirable objects of the Society could be carried into effect. It is stated that the manufacture of Printing Ink had been introduced into China by a native, and that in consequence the cost of the dye had been considerably reduced to the poorer classes, whose dress is generally of that colour; and as an instance of the disadvantages of their limited knowledge, it is mentioned that the indigo of India, though cheaper and better than that of China, cannot be imported, the chemical solvent for it not being known to the Chinese. This is the more remarkable, as they are so skilful in dyeing as to be able to imitate nearly every colour with facility. The manufacture of porcelain is one of the arts which we already owe to the Chinese, and there are others which might be learnt from them; while such improvements as we could point out, with a view of economising their time, labour, and other resources, would add to their happiness, and prove beneficial to our manufacturing industry. Let no extravagant hopes, however, be entertained that these benefits can be introduced without many tedious difficulties being first overcome.

In the first place, the Society is obliged, owing to the prejudices of the Chinese, to carry on its printing operations at the British Settlement at Singapore, which, with Canton and Malacca, may be regarded as the outposts and depositories of European knowledge and intelligence. One of the greatest obstacles to the diffusion of useful information is the want of men capable of writing Chinese. The number who can do this intelligibly is very few, but a plan has been sketched out, and it is hoped that several treatises on history, geography, natural history, and the mechanical arts, will shortly appear. A general view of Universal History has already been completed; and a History of the United States and an Introduction to Universal Geography are in preparation. One of the most important of the Society's works is a Chinese Magazine, edited by Mr. Gutzlaff and Mr. Morrison, a son of the late Dr. Morrison. An Almanac, to be edited by one of the Society's secretaries, is announced. We have received copies of the Magazine, which appears well adapted for its object, and to have been conducted with great judgment. Subjects relating to history, geography, astronomy, literature, commerce, &c., are treated in continuity in successive numbers. We have a notice of Homer and Milton, "the greatest poets of the west." "English Female Society" is described, in which the means of elevating the female character are pointed out, and female infanticide and cramping the feet, practices which prevail in China, are contrasted with our conduct towards females in England, and it is shown that women, as the companions of their husbands, are more valuable members of society than when unworthily occupying an inferior position, as in China. In a "Dialogue between two Chinese," the general principles of philanthropy are explained, and the unreserved intercourse of nations is advocated. An article of similar character is given, apologising for frankness in pointing out errors, and on the impropriety of treating foreigners with contempt, such treatment being unmerited, and moreover opposed to the maxims of Chinese sages. An introductory article in the first number of the Magazine concludes by showing the opinion entertained by Confucius on the advantages of science, and recommending the cultivation of the mind as beneficial both here and hereafter. The notices of the steam-engine, the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, the importance of commerce, the diving bell, steam-navigation, are calculated to raise the opinions of the Chinese concerning the "barbarians." In one of the numbers, the exertions made by foreigners to save the lives of Chinese who are shipwrecked, are contrasted with the barbarous treatment experienced by foreigners in similar cases on the coast near Canton. Each number contains a portion of news and miscellaneous matter likely to be interesting to a Chinese reader. Maps of various countries are given at intervals, and each number contains a price-current.

Other kindred institutions are prosecuting the work of education and improvement in China. Their object is to train up the native youth in a knowledge of foreign languages and of sciences and arts, so that, having an accurate acquaintance with their mother-tongue, they may become the instruments of improving the intellectual character of their countrymen. The "Canton Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" will enable those who are useless in this great task to avail themselves of the division of labour, by the production of suitable books to be used in carrying on Chinese education. The "Morrison Education Society" was established at Canton in 1836, and we have received the first Annual Report. The first year had necessarily been occupied with many considerations of a preliminary nature, but the proceedings adopted are not without considerable importance in reference to future exertions. The work is beset with difficulties which only the purest benevolence united with a fervent determination would venture to encounter. It is not easy to find men, possessing the requisite ability, willing to devote themselves to the task of learning a most difficult language. The Society, however, have succeeded in engaging such an individual, a native of the United States, and have agreed to provide him with a residence and the means of pursuing his studies. The language will form the principal object of his attention for four or five years, and will occupy much of his time for about the same period afterwards. Elementary books are to be prepared, and a corps of native teachers, trained, ere the work can be said to have commenced. Application has been made to the British and Foreign School Society for a teacher to be associated with the gentleman expected from the United States. Five youths are at present under the care of the Morrison Society, and four of them are learning both Chinese and English. In the school at Macao under the superintendence of Mrs. Gutzlaff, twenty children are taught Chinese by a native teacher.

The Report of the Morrison Society contains a statistical survey of the actual state of education in the Chinese empire. After noticing the higher branches of education, the subject of primary instruction is considered, and the difficulty of gaining minute and accurate information is pointed out. But as approximations to truth are better than vague and indefinite notions, the Committee published the result of their inquiries. The population of the Chinese empire amounted in 1812 to 362,000,000. The antient division of the people into four classes, scholars, husbandmen, mechanics, and merchants, still exists to a certain extent, but subdivisions have taken place, through the operation of time and circumstances, even in China. The enquiries of the Society were confined to the six provinces nearest Canton. In the province of Nanhae(?) "the people are remarkable for their literary spirit;" and, excepting agriculturists, gardeners, fishermen, with those who are engaged in providing fuel, nearly all the men are able to read; but in other districts not more than four or five tenths, that is only one half, can read. In Nanhae(?) two or three tenths of the class above the position of labourers devote themselves entirely to literary pursuits for life; but in the five other provinces only one or two in a hundred apply themselves wholly to study. The number of females able to read is ascertained to be very small, probably not exceeding one in a hundred; but the Report says that "amongst the most opulent people in Canton, a few schools have been opened under the superintendence of female teachers. The number of pupils in these schools has usually varied from ten to forty."

Penny Magazine, for July.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

England	4th Aug.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th July.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	26th Dec.
Bombay	8th Oct.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Isabella, Robertson, from Leith and Lombock. Young Queen, ——, and Courrier de Manila, (Fr.) Geoffroy, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Young Queen, Staff Dalrymple, W. Walkinshaw, Esqs. Captain Tumpler. Per Courrier de Manila, John Shillaber, Esq.

SAILED.—From Macao roads on the 3rd inst. Bombay Castle, Bixter, for Singapore and Calcutta; 6th Fazul Currim, Bennett, and to day Fazul Rahhany, Keys, for do. do.

PASSENGERS.—Per Bombay Castle, C. Lyall, Lady and family; T. Scott, —— Gifford, Esqs.

There is no fresh intelligence by the late arrivals; the *Syren*, from Calcutta, is now anxiously expected.

We have made a long extract from the Penny Magazine, in which the institutions established in Canton by foreigners for the purpose of diffusing a better system of education amongst the Chinese are noticed with high praise. Our purpose in making the extract is to show that these institutions are of "mark and likelihood," and also to prove to the members and secretaries of the different committees, that while they have been working in the cause of China, they have at the same time gained an European reputation.

Most of our readers, probably, have not yet seen the correspondence of Sir G. Robinson with the Foreign office; to be found in proceding columns. As Sir George is out of the commission, as well as absent from China, we shall only observe on the tone of, and information contained in, his correspondence, that he appears to have had a wholesome horror of Canton, its public officers, hong merchants, and linguists. For the correspondence of captain Elliot, *vide* C. P. 29 Sept. and C. R. 21 and 9th October 1837.

The following is a free translation of another parquinade posted at the governor's gate.

Our Commissioner but 'mong Eastern lan',
Our venerable Tang holds chief command
His honours fall on those who measures make,
Yet in the daring none he holds a stake.
Your cruising hosts his son and comrades keep
To scour the waters of the inner deep;
And in his halls he long hath heaped an untold store
Of gold, unsullied still he craves for more;
While dim and women all his hours employ,
Still the foul father, censures not the boy.
O blind to wrong! no distinctions sees,
The good must bow to ty-rants and the knave;
But longed oppression will resistance cause,
And man's indignant hearts assert the laws.

It is reported that general search warrants have been issued by the governor, and that the warrants are being acted upon inside the city. It is also said that many of the native *cha-hongs* or tea warehouses, whose proprietors are men "from beyond the river," have united to *resist* this tyrannical measure.

To day some men have been seized in the painter's shop *Hop shing*, in old China street, by the Namhoy's runners, in consequence of having been informed against as being opium smokers.

Minutes of a public Meeting of Foreign Residents at Canton.—

At a public meeting convened by circular, and held at American Hong No. 2, on the 3rd day of January, 1839, the following gentlemen being present, viz. Messrs. J. C. Green, R. Turner, W. S. Wetmore, W. R. Leslie, H. M. Clarke, F. S. Hathaway, C. W. King, J. How, W. R. Tablot, J. R. Morrison, Wm. Howland, C. F. Bradford, Revd. E. C. Bridgman, Revd. P. Parker, C. T. Lay, Esq. Revd.—Dickenson and J. M. Bull, Mr. Turner was called to the chair and Mr. Bull appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The object of the meeting having been fully stated by Mr. King, followed by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, And the Revd. P. Parker; It was moved by Mr. Wetmore, seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried unanimously, that the gentlemen present form themselves into an association to be called the *Seamen's Friend Association in China.*

It was then moved and carried unanimously that the following gentlemen be a committee for the purpose of drafting regulations for the society, to be submitted to their next subsquent meeting viz. Messrs. L. Dent, J. Matheson, Green Turner, King, Clarke, Parker, Howland, Morrison, St. Croix, three of whom should form a quorum, and who will meet tomorrow the 5th inst. at half past 8 o'clock at American hong No. 1.

It was then moved by Dr. Parker seconded by Mr. Leslie, and carried unanimously, that the present meeting do now adjourd and re-assemble on Monday morning the 7th inst. at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee.

R. TURNER, Chairman.
ISAAC M. BULL, Secretary.

---

* Minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Seamen's Friends Association in China.

Agreeably to public notice, an adjourned meeting of the association was held at the American hong No. 2 at 11. A. M. the 7th inst.

Mr. Turner being in the Chair, the report of the provisional committee, appointed to draft a constitution, was read, and after discussion and some amendments, was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as the committee for the ensuing year. viz: Messrs. Bridgman, Turner, J. Matheson, Leslie, Wetmore, How, Low, King, & Tiedeman.

It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to act as agents for the association, viz:

At Whampoa, the commodores (ex-officiis) and Dr. Holgate.

At Lintin, Captains Parry and Gilman.

At Macao. Dr. Anderson, and Capt. Rickett.

The committee were them instructed to notify the British and foreign Sailor's Society, the American Seamen's friend Society &c. &c. of the formation of the association, and to transmit to them along with copies of the constitution, assurances of their best support in any measures they may take (especially by the mission of chaplains), in behalf of the seamen coming within the Chinese waters.

Notice of the committee's first meeting was then given, and after thanks to the chair, the meeting adjourned.

Proclamation to the People of Canton.

[Translated for the Canton Register.]

Lew, acting Nanhae magistrate, and Chang magistrate of the Pwan yu district, inform the public that they have received his excellency the viceroy's commands—to cause to be printed and universally circulated—the ten observations made upon opium by the scholar Koo King shan—a native of the district of Keang ning—in the province of Keang soo—; and append thereto his recipe for the curing of opium smoking.

On the deadly poison, Opium.

Opium is a poisonous drug, which comes from beyond sea. When asked what are the good qualities produced by it, it is answered, "it raises the spirits, so as to be insensible to weariness." therefore it is, that so many of us Chinese, have constantly fallen into its be—witching snare! At first it is begun to be used, merely from a wish to follow the fashion of the day, afterwards, when it's poisonous influences have pervaded the system, continual *renovation* is required; it's unhappy victim sleeps like a corpse, and grows lean and meagre like a ghost: this is the manner in which it insidiously carries on it's attacks against human life! Moreover, it is a very expensive article, the price of it is high, it cannot be obtained except by giving for it it's weight of silver; at first it dissipates a man's substance, finally it utterly empties his house: of all the calamities ever visited upon mankind, none in magnitude can be compared to this! I say that it is ten times more fatal than arsenic! for the wretch who betakes himself to this poison, has commonly lost the respect of his fellow men, his affairs cannot be retrieved, he is without resource, so he drains the fatal cup and expires! But he who takes delight in smoking opium, receives one calamity on the back of another in deadly succession. I have been asked to give my sentiments on the subject, for the warning of people against it's snare, and they are as follows. The opium smoker exposes himself.—

In the first place, to have his animal spirits quickly and completely destroyed. When he at first commences the smoking of opium, he feels his spirits wonderfully elevated, but he ought to know that his animal spirits take not their rise *externally* but *internally*, and that he is merely using *unnatural* means to raise them above their *natural* level. I compare it to a lamp which you are continually trimming, and reason tells us that if we do so, the oil will soon be burned out, and the lamp speedily extinguished Thus, then, young people, who delight in opium, must die prematurely, they cannot leave posterity behind them, and their wives, fathers, and mothers, must be left exposed to cold and want! Middle aged and old people, who smoke opium, must shorten the period of existence that nature would otherwise have allotted them, a circumstance which truly calls forth our compassion!

In the second place, to have his profession or lawful calling go to wreck and ruin. He who is in authority and smokes opium, cannot have time to attend to his public business himself—however important it may be: the merchant who smokes it, delays and loses the opportunity of making money, and all his affairs get in arrear: for losing one's time and for dissipating one's estate, never was there a drug so fatal as this!

In the third place, to have his own flesh and blood waste away before his eyes! If a robust man smokes it, his beef insensibly falls from him, and and his skin hangs about him like a bag. If a delicate person smokes it, his face becomes black as charcoal, his bones lean as lathes: those who see him know well, that he must soon speedily take up his abode in the church yard!

In the fourth place, to impoverish himself. If a rich person smokes it, his estate must soon be spent. To smoke opium, it is necessary for two persons to lay beside each other on the couch: there they puff and chat away, and thus their enjoyment is at the full. Day by day they spend several pieces of silver in buying this hateful drug, they invite friends and fellow to comrades who are birds of a feather; their money melts away very fast, and do you reader say that this state of matters can last long?

In the fifth place, to have his appearance changed to an aspect most hideous to behold! He who smokes this drug for a length of time, feels a constant loathing and laziness, he cares not for his meals, and finds difficulty in corresponding to the common courtesies of life: When the period for *renovating* his system with a fresh dose of the poison comes round, he cannot desist from taking hold of his opium pipe; rheum and snot flow apace, his whole frame seems withered and rotten, and the bye-standers on seeing him look so funny, cannot refrain from shouts of laughter! *

In the sixth place, to have reports spread abroad unfavourable to his good name. If a man has been long in the habit of smoking opium, his wife naturally follows the bad example; if they smoke to excess, the night is turned into day, and no distinction made between the outer and inner apartments: out of this state of matters may spring a great many scandalous occurrences that we dare do no more than hint at: truly, then, it may be said, that such a state of things is much to be regretted!

In the seventh place, to have his secrets blazed abroad among opium smokers, without distinguishing between the noble and the base—they all lie upon the same couch and puff away. While in this state (in vino veritas) they talk about whatever is uppermost in their minds without any reserve. Truly does the proverb say, if a man speak *too* much, some of his words *must* come amiss: if an honorable man hear him, it may perhaps be no great matter, but if a mean man hear him, it is hard to secure that he won't suffer for it afterwards!

In the eighth place, to be involved in the net of the law. Whether he be buying it, or smoking it, should he meet with any base blackguards, these make use of it as a pretext to squeeze him, or extort his money. Should the affair get wind, he will then be brought up before the mandarins for trial and punishment: when he who opens a shop for the sale of opium will be strangled, and he who smokes it will be transported! And mayhap you would like to make a trial of the laws in your own persons, would you!

In the ninth place, to have the poison enter his very marrow and vitals! He who has been in the habit of smoking it long, has his viscera and, glands full of hairy worms or insects; these send up their poisonous breaths and attack the intestines:—the stomach and bowels are wounded in consequence, and Loo peen himself (the Chinese Esculapius) could do nothing in his behalf! Look now at those shortsighted people who wish to put an end to their existence! They mix up a little opium in it's raw state, and the moment they swallow it, their bowels burst, the blood gushes out from their seven orifices, their whole body becomes livid and putrid, and they die! There is no medicine known that can cure the effects of this deadly poison! I myself, while travelling along the banks of the Yang tsze keang, saw a fellow who was an opium smoker. The time of *renovation* came round, and he was short of the drug, so having no means to satisfy the (horseleech like) craving, he sought a way to destroy himself. He caught up by mistake a cup of chainam oil, (imagining it to be poison) and drank it off—when he was seized with unceasing vomiting, and in the end spewed up a whole heap of these insects!

(*See Supplement*)

---

* We must protest against being supposed to coincide in this point of view with the framer of the original document: so far from considering a poor devil, in the situation he has described, as being a fit object of mirth, we should conceive every man with a heart, in his breast, bound to look upon him with sincere pity. Translator.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1839.

faces, heads were red and variegated, their whole body was covered with hair, they were upwards of an inch in length, and when they were spewed upon the ground they kept wambling about to the great fear and astonishment of the spectators!!

In the tenth place, to lose his life: (by *external* causes induced by this vice.) The poor man who smokes it, must soon pawn every article he has in his house,—when he must sit down and cross his hands in despair! Being now perfectly out at elbows, and being unable to get over the *renovating* period, the infallible consequence is, that he will be led to sell or pawn his wife and children!! I, with my own eyes saw this in the case of a person surnamed Chin—a native of the province of Ganhwuy. He had no sons, so he bought a concubine, whom he managed to get with child. Afterwards his purse became quite empty through opium smoking; his vitals were being gnawed from want of *renovation*, he could not get over it at all, so having no other way of satisfying the disease, he took his pregnant concubine and sold her for several tens of taels! When this money was all spent, he went (like another Judas) and hanged himself! and is there anything more lamentable than this!

Now, in reference to the ten foregoing observations made upon the evils resulting from opium, everyone knows distinctly that they are the consequences to which opium-smoking must inevitably lead! If the depraved hear me, and still will not awaken from their depravity, there is nothing in this that a man may feel astonished or offended at! But I sincerely pity those refined and talented men, who have been gradually falling into it's bewitching snare, which threatens to lead them to poverty, and afterwards to an untimely end! If ye hear me, and yet refuse to leave off the evil habit, is not this indeed to be pitied! With a sincere feeling of compassion for those unhappy victims, who have, under a wrong impression of it's qualities, commenced opium-smoking and gone on till they require the *renovating* drug: who repent of their folly, but who cannot get rid of their bane: I, looking up to the goddess of mercy, and feeling anxious, like her, to do something in behalf of the human race, have taken a secret prescription of wonderful efficacy in curing the said evil habit of opium smoking, and had it engrated and printed, in order that it be disseminated over the whole empire. Hoping that it may serve as pointing out the ford or ferry to the foolish man. I have had it annexed to this same document. (Here follows the said medical prescription but being ignorant of the names of the Chinese medicines that compose it, we are unable to give a translation.)

Chops were granted on the 1st inst. to those vessels already secured, but to the others the hongmerchants declin- given their security, pending a negotiation they have with the government on the subject.

The interruption to the trade of the Port has called forth a petition from the Commercial Community to H. E. the governor, complaining of the severe injury that the shipping interest is suffering by this vexatious delay, and suggesting to H. E. the propriety of ordering the hongmerchants to secure ships in rotation, commencing with the Senior Hong.

An answer to this petition has been received to day, favorable to the suggestions of the petitioners.

Petition of Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. chief of H. B. M.'s commission in China, to H. E. the Governor of Canton, and H. E.'s replies.

Tung, governor of the two Kwang provinces &c. to the senior hong merchants Howqua, Mowqua, and Puankhequa, for their full information.

It is authenticated that on the 7th day of the 11th moon of the 18th year of Taou-Kwang (3 Dec.), the English superintendent Elliot, petitioned, saying (as follows):

"Because of an opposition to the Chinese laws, implicating those who obey the laws, and life, I earnestly beg to submit my limited views, that the affair may be clearly and accurately examined into, and the law-observers be distinguished from the law-breakers.

It is my opinion, I (H. B. M.'s servant) having lately heard that there are dealers in opium in opposition to the prohibitions, that these transactions have caused a stoppage of the trade. I have found, on examination, that the cause originates from *one sampan*, scheming after gain, having smuggled *smoking mud*, and having successfully evaded examination, the evil has spread amazingly, and induced many more (or all the foreigners—*pe tsze*, these and those) to follow the example, and thus excited to a constant illicit trade (in opium). It has now happened that a discovery has been made, and while it is right that the *sampans* abide the consequences of their guilt, it is to be regretted that the trade of the fair dealers has been totally stopped. But if we allow an indiscriminate conflagration of the precious gems and worthless stones, and involve both the property and lives of those who obey the laws in danger and ruin, we shall will bring disgrace on the English nation; and not only will the honour of England and the respectability of her public officers be lost; but the property of her merchants will be instantly injured and all the transactions of foreigners in China will also (from this cause) be without rule: it is, therefore, clearly evident, that these transactions can be attended with no advantage whatever. It may be compared to the thundering of collected myriads of mosquitoes, and he would control them will find himself in a state in which it will be difficult to grasp his authority and cause it to be felt: these evils are tending to consequences of the last importance.

If we allow those who thus oppose the laws to gain; and, on the other hand, those who keep the laws to be involved by the acts of the law less, and to lose, then the good and bad will struggle together, an accumulation of low and disgraceful transactions will be the consequence; and reiterated causes of disturbances and quarrels. Such transactions as these not only cannot be borne by China, but England also will refuse to regard them as being light or trivial. Further, I am on this account distracted by anxiety night and day, and my whole body is in a state of restlessness, and I most earnestly desire to put a speedy end to these evil practices, and verily on this account in the hours of sleep I cannot repose in quiet on my *mat*.

Now on the 2nd day of this moon (18th Dec.) I united these circumstances and explained them in a perspicuous proclamation, giving three days time for the English *Sampans* to leave the river; the limited time is now expired, but it is not authenticated that all the boats have obeyed my orders and sailed away; therefore I desire to put in force severely coercive measures towards them; but I am non-plused, being without any clear precedent or instructions (奈無明文) on which I can depend, which occasions the greatest difficulty to my management of this affair; I can, therefore only earnestly entreat your excellency of your graciousness to order the Kwangchow Foo and Kwangchow Hee to envelope a proclamation, sealed with their seals, which proclamation, when I have obtained and circulated it, will obtain for me credence and confidence;—that if any one still perseveres in his former illegal courses, proof being obtained, China (or the local government) may punish the criminals according to it's own will and pleasure, and England will not take any notice, or make such act of China a matter of discussion: they must, therefore, suffer the punishment they have brought upon themselves, nor can they say that I have not clearly warned them beforehand.

Still further: the laws of England are thus he is necessarily punished with the greatest severity: and in these reasonable principles England and China perfectly agree. I humbly entreat Y. E. to grant my request, and I will then immediately repeat my orders to the *Sampans* to leave the river, without allowing the least delay or lingering about; but if there are any *Sampans* obstinately contumacious and refuse to go, then Y. E. should order deputed officers and myself, to unite and mutually aiding, to go forward, and manage the business with fidelity and seriousness, being able to distinguish the good from the bad, the boats belonging to the latter we will drive out, and thus preserve the boats belonging to the former from being implicated.

I have not irregularly requested Y. E to issue your commands on these subjects to the Kwangchow Foo and Kwanchow Hee to send a covered and sealed document merely in order to do myself honour, but if I have not Y. E's orders, should a similar important occasion again occur, then I shall be left without any power to manage the business; but if Y. E's orders are conferred on me, then, looking up, and depending on Y. E's power and dignity, shall obtain the belief and confidence, both of H. B. M.'s ministers and of the British merchants reside it here. When Y. E.'s orders are received and enforced, the offenders will thereby learn to dread my authority; and in the constant occurrence of trifling matters, I shall be able to obey in accordance with the former regulations, as the hong merchants may continue to transmit Y. E's orders. If any extraordinary affair occurs then it will be imperative on me to earnestly entreat Y. E to examine into the facts, that the affair my be managed as the circumstances may require: these words are applicable to former and present affairs, and are not begging for that which I covertly think can be only of advantage to myself.

I have now another petition to Y. E., in which I beg to inform Y. E, that I have just now heard that officers of the 2d second, rank when addressing Y. E. use the character *Pin*, petition: a fact of which my country is still ignorant; therefore I have not lately dared presumptuously to write to Y. E.; and it is now long since I have petitioned Y. E., wishing you happiness and repose. But now, on account of the urgency of the occasion—looking above me, and to its further results I mourn for the seriously wounded respectability of England, and looking below, I sorrow for its effects, as causing great anxiety to, and the stoppage of the trade of, the British merchants: therefore I must not shrink from the reprehension of my country of my error (in recommencing the public correspondence without instructions).

I have, therefore, for the present written this petition, and I now earnestly entreat Y. E. to order the Kwangchow Foo and the Kwanchow Hee to combine the writing and circumstances of this petition in a proclamation to me, and then I shall be able to send the said proclamation to England, which will preserve me from the censure of H. B. M. Then, hereafter, I shall constantly be empowered to write petitions respecting public affairs; and all this being completely settled and arranged, China and England will rest in mutual agreement and repose; and affairs being thus managed, I shall at the same time discharge my duty to my country with fidelity and sincerity, whilst by the most diligent attention to my office here I shall repay the benevolence and virtue of Y. E.

Farther, I have found on examination, that on the 17th day of the 10th moon (Dec. 31), there occurred a case of smuggling the smoking dirt: this was the fault of Innes only; and his coolies Lew Aying and Chin Ahe were not implicated in the least degree; for Innes had called them to the beach to carry away some boxes of dollars, therefore it is clear those two men did not know the facts of the affair; I therefore humbly solicit

gence, and to give those two men their liberty; then all my countrymen, joyfully looking up, will acknowledge the conscious adherence of Y. E. to the principles of strict and impartial justice. This petition is respectfully forwarded that Y. E. may examine into the facts; and so forth."

This coming before me, the governor, I find, on examination, that the said superintendent has received his sovereign's commands to come to Canton to manage the affairs of the British merchants and sailors, to suppress the traitorous, and to rule the vicious. Having these orders, it follows, as a matter of course, that the must have the necessary power to enforce them: how is it that the said sampans oppose the regulations, and rush, in a confused and disorderly manner, into the river. Is it, after all, from a want of confidence, that men do not believe him, that it is an affair so difficult to drive the boats out of the river?—this is what I cannot at all understand.—But now, since it is authenticated that the foregoing circumstances have been set forth in a petition, in which petition it is clearly stated that not only China will not suffer (the river smuggling), but that England also is unwilling to regard it as a light matter and with indulgence; and that he (Captain Elliot) is earnestly desirous to put a speedy end to these mal-practices, &c. being prompted thereto by an intention of expelling the vicious and protecting the good—which manifests a clear and reasonable discrimination: still further, as he has not, on account of his inability to act, concealed from himself the difficulties of the case, it will not be convenient for me to adhere too closely to strict and formal rules, nor to leave his intentions, (as expressed in the petition), orphan-like, unprotected. Let the petition then be granted; and I order the Kwangchow Foo and Hoo, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to deliver to you a sealed proclamation, which, when you receive it, shall be your authority (for driving out the boats). Hereafter, in occurrences connected with common matters the orders are to be transmitted, as before, through the hong-merchants; this proclamation (of the Kwangchow Foo and Hoo) is not be dragged in as a precedent regulation. It is now absolutely the business of the said superintendent to acknowledge the truth, and order all the sampans out of the river, and never again allow them to return; but if they presume to oppose, to trifle with the orders, and disobey, it is permitted (to Elliot) on proofs being obtained, to petition (for power) to manage the affair.

I, the governor rule over the whole of the broad lands of *Yue*, and I have sufficient and abundant strength and power for all emergencies, and I consider that those sampans cannot annoy me, or vex my spirit not a jot."—When the sampans are gone, the holds of all the merchant ships may be opened according to the regulations; the orders were never intended to impose a long suspension of the foreign trade; there needs no extraordinary anxiety on this subject.

With reference to all foreign nations directly corresponding with the public officers of the celestial dynasty, it is only the kings of those nations who are allowed to use the documents called 表 *tsze*; all others, by the regulations, use *pin*,—petition: these are the fixed regulations of the dignified official forms of China in her diplomatic correspondence with foreign nations, passed down through successive ages from ancient times until now, and which it is difficult—or impossible—to depart from.

The said superintendent is not devoid of understanding: why, then, does he evade the question and pretend ignorance (as to the proper official forms as above stated.)—Still further, the King of Great Britain has hitherto been reverently obedient and submissive; and you, being his servant, can you interfere in a concern that concerns only the mind of your sovereign? comply with and strictly fulfil the duties of your station; it is this course that how can you anticipate that you will be blamed (for petitioning)! So it is useless for the said superintendent to indulge himself in an unnecessary degree of trouble and anxiety on this account.

As to the two criminals Lew Ayang & Chin Ashe, they are plebeian (natives of China, and they confessed to having obeyed Lane's letter to receive opium; this evidence they gave when kneeling before the magistrate; they must accordingly be sent to the judge for trial.

The celestial dynasty administers punishments with circumspection but with severity. The truth of their crime must be ascertained; there will be neither illegal nor improper punishment nor a lax connivance; there is no necessity for you to trouble yourself to ask mercy for them. It is proper to issue these orders forthwith, when the hong-merchants receive they are to transmit them directly to the said superintendent for his information. Oppose not. These are the commands, 11th moon, 9th day (25th Dec).

A few words in reply to the leader of the last Canton Press.

We cannot compliment the Editor of the Canton Press on the acuteness of his *perception*, when he "*perceives* that our cotemporary of the *Register* is pleased to assume as written by us, a few remarks we published last week, headed *from a correspondent*." In reply, we *did not assume* that which the E. of the C. P. has attributed to us. We carefully alluded throughout our observations to the *Editor* or his *correspondent*, distinctively. The article, however, was evidently intended by the writer to be published *Editorially*. As for the E. of the C. P. parading his readiness to publish communications, it is his duty to publish them, when they concern questions of public interest; and from some specimens which have graced the columns of the C. P., we should conclude that its Editor is very accomodating in this matter, and too happy to receive any communications to fill his columns. As to the expression of *our* opinions, we request the E. of the C. P. to sign it *in his sorrow*: we repeat those *opinions*, as expressed in the Registers of the 25th December and 1st January; and we recommend the E. of the C. P., when he quotes from us for the purpose of proving our opinions to be wrong, to do us the justice to make a full and not a garbled quotation: v. g. We never said that captain Elliot's proceedings caused *the stoppage* of the trade, but we did say that "*the general trade continues* stopped, owing to the hostility of captain Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river."—But the cause of this assertion is lost sight of by the E. of the C. P.; namely: captain Elliot's *interference having originated claims for compensation*. Does any one doubt that the influence of the British merchants would not have been sufficient to remove the boats, when it was found to be the determination of the government to continue the suspension of the trade until their removal? The boats delayed their departure in consequence of captain Elliot's Public notice, the trade continued suspended in consequence of this delay, and, therefore, captain Elliot's interference caused the continued suspension of the trade.

And had captain Elliot returned to Whampoa on the 13th instead of calling a public meeting, and exhibiting himself before the foreign community as a kind of second *Ah-cheong Cloots*, the self-dubbed representative not of the human race but of its Western branches in China, we have no doubts that the boats would have left the river earlier, if only their presence caused the continued suspension of the trade: the evil would necessarily have cured itself.

It is amusing to see the E. of the C. P. call to his aid—in proof of his argument that the riot of the 14th ult. was caused by the smuggling of opium into Canton, and in confutation of our assertion that "the riot on the 12th is not more intimately connected with the *inside* than with the *outside* opium trade"—the very veracious answer of the very veracious governor of Canton to the chamber of commerce; and then, with so much self-complacency, so pleasantly jump to the pleasing conclusion that he has *proved* our "*assertions to be untenable*."—To say nothing about a mere sentiment not being an established position, but a mere proposition or postulate, a mere matter of opinion and therefore not to be disproved by reasoning, it appears that the E. of the C. P., to substantiate his *argument*, should prove, and that upon some more *tangible* demonstration than the governor's reply—that the *exertions would not have been attempted if opium had not been smuggled inside*: as corollaries to his proofs, the E. of the C. P. should not forget the *execution of Se-ping at Macao*, and that *Ho Lan-kin* had never been connected with the inside trade.

(We have a very curious little document connected with this affair (the hospital ship), which has not yet met the public eye, we hope however soon to be able to serve it up). Pas others in the letter of Britannicus in the C. P. of 5th January.

As a prudent to Britannicus' letter, we subjoin the document here referred to, which has been some time in our possession (Note to do) *Vd.* C. P.

What Ben, my old hero, is this your renown?
Is this the new go?—kick'd down when he's down.
When the foe *has* knock'd under, to tread on him then
By the fist of my father, I blush for thee, Ben!

This very curious little document was brought to us about a fortnight ago for insertion in the *Register*. But as it relates to quite an extraneous question to that on which the British community in Canton are now at issue with captain Elliot, and acting upon the feeling of "not breaking the bruised reed, nor quenching the smoking flax," we declined inserting it; nor can we applaud the good taste of the E. of the C. P. in giving it a place in his columns. We thing it ungracious, ungenerous to visit

---

bo-hoos. More particularly when it is remembered that the infamous placards vilifying foreigners were (and are) yearly posted on the walls of the E. I. Company's factory for a long series of years, without wringing from the committee any complaint or protest until 1829-30; and what reply was then given to the biting question of the hoppo.—

"These placards are not of yesterday; what new light is this you have got that you now complain of them, after having patiently suffered their stigma for so many years." The profits of the trade was and is the *panacea* for all ills for since "the relaxed system" (according to Sir G. Robinson) commenced, the foreign community have not entered their indignant protest against these placards "on record."

Again, compare this respectable and veracious governor's replies to Mr. Talbot. To that gentleman's first address, representing his injuries, and declaring his innocence, the governor replied—accusing him of "crafty combination in villanous conduct" and Ponhoyqua, *who so frankly secured the ship*, was placed in the pillory." But in the hoppo's edict of the 15th December it is said that "Talbot has not been concerned in bringing the opium; and that he has acted the part of an upright foreigner." And "Ponhoyqua, in this *manner*, did not act negligently in securing the said ship."—What respect, what attention do such documents, containing such assertions, couched in such language, from such officers, deserve!

Referring to the last paragraph of captain Elliot's official notice to British subjects, published in our last number, we find that captain Elliot allows it possible for him, in the execution of his office, to commit illegalities: this confession is candid if not prudent.

Referring also to Mr. Backhouse's letter (see 3d page) we would invite particular attention to the 2d para. and from this and the concluding para., and the basis on which captain Elliot founds his supposed power, and authority: namely, the act of parliament and the orders in council, we find our confidence and belief taxed to the utmost by the observations of captain Elliot.—"that whilst it is out of his power to publish his instructions," he declares "he is conveying the unequivocal sentiments of his instructions"—as those sentiments have been declared by him in his late proceedings; namely: his speech at the public meeting, his public notice of the 18th of December, his *petition* to the governor, *in its whole scope and meaning*, and the official notices with its appendages, as published in our last number.

It is our duty to tell captain Elliot that there is almost an universal doubt in Canton whether he has received any specific instructions on the opium trade, either *inside* or *outside*; it is for captain Elliot to dispel this doubt, by openly declaring what his authority and instructions are, as lord Napier, candidly and unsolicited did; for by his reserved official silence, doubt, like cumour,

——quo non aliud velocius ullum;
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

Notwithstanding, the trite saying that "comparisons are odious," we must draw a parallel between the tone of lord Napier's and captain Elliot's addresses to the governor; leaving out of the question the subject matter of the correspondence of each; although in lord Napier's case the correspondence was forced upon him by the general instructions of his government to put himself in communication with the governor of Canton, while in captain Elliot's case, he has voluntarily *begged* it, and on a question on which his instructions are doubted, and guarded as secret.

The most servile tone—in the original copy we have translated from—is adopted by captain Elliot in his address to the governor. The fine English schooners are called *sampans*—*three planks*—a contemptuous term giving by the Chinese to their own small river and all foreign boats; they would call a Virginia, built pilot boat, or a Madian, a *sampan*. Opium is not called by its usual term *yat pien*—or more classically *Ho foo-yung*, but *yen-an a sinking mud*; and captain Elliot does not say he cannot rest on his "thrice-driven bed of down," but on his *net*. We may now sing.

——Puimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum.

Alas! for the vanished being of Leadenhall, and the glorious fragrance of 2s Tael chests.

Captain Elliot informed the Public, by circular, on the 1st inst. that the trade was re-opened. Did captain Elliot know that there now 17 ships lying at Whampoa which *cannot trade*, or deliver their cargo because they are not secured. This question, however, the commercial community have grappled with: we shall soon see with what success their manly and reasonable remonstrance will be attended, as compared with the tone of captain Elliot's petition and the governor's reply.

As Howqua is completely in the confidence of captain Elliot—whom Howqua highly praises—"praise from them were blameindeed"—as well as of the local government, and as he has succeeded in despatching the Falcon, General Palmer, and Indus, laden with his teas, and as he is loading the Westminster and Alexander Baring,—what will prevent him, when those two ships are ready for despatch, from again, under some frivolous pretext, putting a stop to the trade; particularly, as it will be so easy to trump up a charge of smuggling against the licensed boats?—This system of *license boats*, although carried into effect by the present committee of the chamber of commerce, we trace in its origen to captain Elliot's career as chief superintendent; and the words which Johnson used on a far higher and mightier concern, when rebuking the bold confidence of Soame Jenyns in endeavouring to justify the ways of God to man,—that the hand that cannot *build a heart* may *demolish a temple*—are particularly applicable to the "protector and preserver,"—the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

We have heard that 9 passage boats have been licensed. Opposed as we have ever been to the interference of the committee of the chamber of commerce in this question *on the Chinese side*, now that the question is settled, we hope and trust that under this *straight* system, the *most scrupulous* will not do as they *did* under the *relaxed* system; and that the *least scrupulous* then will have some scruples *now* in smuggling even a drachm of opium *inside* in a licensed boat.

We must express our great surprise, as a member of the chamber, that the committee should have moved in this important matter without calling a general meeting, and taking the sense of the whole combined

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 / do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 6 / do. in advance.
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 7 / do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 4 / do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. . . . $1.0 0
Advertisement, each insertion . . . 1
Do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... 25

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1839. NO. 3. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new fast sailing ship PENANG, Captain LAWSON, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 12th January, 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMOND. For freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGRAVES, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE JOHN O'GAUNT, RENNISON, has still a small portion of her tonnage disengaged. For freight apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak built ship ORIENTAL, W. WILSON, Commander. Apply to

Canton, 19th Dec. 1838. DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain RUSSAN, A. 1. 301 Tons per Register. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fine sailing ship ISABELLA A 1, Captain SIMPSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. BOLTON, Æ 1. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 26th October, 1838. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

Canton, 29th October 1838. NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG, will have early despatch

For freight apply to

D. DORABJEE, 4 Powehun.

The BOLTON carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers, For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE IMOGEN, Capt. Maxwell, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS

Canton, January, 1, 1839. W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—In the Press, and will be shortly published, the ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR for 1839, with a copious appendix.—Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Full Price given for the following numbers of the Register for 1838.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18a 24, 36, a 43, 46, 47, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND Co.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few last Chronometers warranted; can be seen at

Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM, & Co.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar *for* 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for the years 1837, 38 bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at 92 per. 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho, pressed at 9 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per	100 Sh.
Opium Order and Hosts notes, ...	per	100 Sh.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages, ...	"	5.
Auction Bills, ...	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	4th Aug.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th July.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	20th Sept.	Manila	28th Dec.
Bombay	8th Oct.	Austral-Asia	20th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—HERMOSA, Rosburn, for Manila. YORK, (Am.) Meyer, for New York.

The WM. JARDINE, Crosbie, for London, in a few days.

We have had no arrivals during the week; and the only local matters of interest will be found in the translations we give of the government, and other official documents.

Several instances having recently occurred of the Police runners secreting Opium about their persons, on their domiciliary visits in quest of the drug, for the purpose of depositing it on the premises they were about to search, and then raising a false accusation against the inmates, the gates of several streets in Canton have been closed by the inhabitants in order to search the Police runners before admittance, to prevent the occurrence of so infamous a practice. With the same object a new Western Gateway has been erected at the Bridge communicating over the Creek from the foreign factories. The constitution is to extend on the departure also, of the policemen, to detect any theft they may have committed, a practice they are so much addicted to.

The Commanders of Vessels suffering under the protracted refusal of the Hong-merchants to procure their ships, having presented a Petition at the City Gate on the subject, received the following reply through the medium of the Hong-merchants.

Tang, Viceroy of Canton &c., proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 25th day of the 11th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang, 10th January 1839, the foreign Captains Hullock and others petitioned to me following effect. (Here follows a copy of the petition).

Now this coming before me the Viceroy, I find that the reason why no hong merchant will now secure any foreign Ships, is because that at Whampoa near the place where the foreign ships cast anchor, Opium has been seized, and that they are afraid to secure any ships without due precaution, lest that they be involved, in the consequences of their guilt. If these said foreigners really and truly fear the laws, and obey the old established regulations how comes it then that the hong merchants, are afraid of securing their ships for them! Thus then it would appear, that the reason why the said foreigners have been detained so long, without getting their ships secured is, that some of their fellow countrymen having broken the laws, have involved them in the consequences of their crime—how come they then to cast the blame upon the hong merchants alone. Just now also having given orders to the hong merchants it appears, that they petition me in reply, saying "we ought first to settle some agreement "with the foreigners, and upon this agreement, "write a bond, or bonds, by way of proof, and "this done, we shall be ready to secure the "ships &c. &c."

These said foreigners ought therefore to settle instantly such agreement with the hong merchants; get their ships secured, and their holds opened; what necessity is there for their coming, and annoying me, with their whining petitions?

Uniting all these circumstances, I issue this edict, and when it reaches the said hong merchants, let them communicate the same to the said Captains of Ships, and let them immediately consult with all the foreign merchants, and settle clearly the said agreement, writing thereon the aforesaid Bond, and instantly, that done, let them secure the ships, and get their holds opened. Do not as before come to me with any more excuses—thus causing the foreign ships to lay there unsecured in clusters, laying at anchor for a long time, and missing the season for returning home.

I the Viceroy am firm in maintaining the old regulations, and you the said hong merchants have the sole responsibility in these matters; the laws cannot be trifled with, every man must reflect deeply and take due care of himself.

Do not oppose, a special edict! Taoukwang, 18th year 11th moon 27th day.

Canton, 10th January, 1839.

On going to press we are informed that the senior hongmerchant has announced that in in the meantime the vessels now here will be secured as formerly, on a declaration being made by the commanders that they have got no opium on board, as far as they know, and that they will take every precaution to prevent their vessels being implicated in opium transactions at Whampoa. At the same time it was intimated that new regulations may be adopted next season for vessels entering the port.

This intimation was made to a party of the commanders who waited on the two senior hongmerchants at the Consoo house to know their intentions as to securing the ships; stating that if they received no satisfactory answer on the subject, they would immediately renew their Petitions at the City Gate.

The first dividend of four per cent on the debts of Kingqua E. E. was yesterday paid by the Consoo to the foreign creditors.

The following communication from the hongmerchants has since been withdrawn, but is now published with the view of exhibiting to parties at a distance the actual position of the foreign trade.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Imperial edicts having been received sternly prohibiting (the import of) opium and (export of) Sycee Silver; and the security merchants having become involved, in consequence of Innes having smuggled opium up to Canton; we, your younger brethren, have, after mature deliberation, passed seven resolutions, to which the consignee must signify his assent, in an agreement to be deposited with the security merchant, who will then secure his vessel, and petition the government to open her hold. Should any refuse their assent, they will be dealt with according to said resolutions, which are absolutely necessary for conducting the trade in mutual peace and harmony.

We beg to hand you a copy of said resolution, requesting you to give them your consideration and assent: and to make them known to all masters of vessels, and consignees that they may at once signify their assent thereto. We request you will, on receipt of this, send us a reply that we may forthwith commence operations.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hongmerchants.

January 7th, 1839.

§ Should any vessel at Whampoa bring up opium, or smuggle out Sycee Silver, immediately on a discovery being made, the trade of that vessel will be stopped, and the master or consignee must deliver her up to our Chamber, to be broken up, or otherwise dealt with. Should they not, however, wish to part with the vessel, they can pay her value to us in money, she being immediately driven out of the port. The names of the owners of the smuggled goods will most certainly be placarded at Canton and Macao.

Imperial edicts have been received sternly prohibiting the smuggling of opium and Sycee, which as it differs from other kinds of smuggling, must be guarded against by the adoption of new measures. We now give clear warning that we, the security merchants, will not become involved in punishment, ourselves being guiltless, for the crimes of others.

§ Should any vessel at Whampoa engage in any kind of smuggling transactions, the trade of that vessel, on a discovery and seizure being made, will be instantly stopped, the goods sold and, the amount of sale confiscated. As the security merchant is held responsible, the owner of such goods will be muleted in double their value, and his name placarded in every direction. After these terms have been complied with we will petition (the government) to re-open the trade of the vessels.

§ Should any vessels at Whampoa employ *decked boats*, on a discovery of the fact, being made, her trade will be stopped; the said boat, or boats, must be delivered over to our Chamber to be broken up; when we will petition that the vessel's trade may re-open.

§ In case of the expulsion of any vessel, the master or consignee must still pay the measurement dues and port charges, into the custombouse; they must not endeavor to escape the payment of such charges, on the plea of the vessel's being driven out, on pain of the most rigorous prosecution.

§ Should any master or consignee at any time demur paying such just fines as they may be muleted in, their surety merchant must inform the rest of the hong-merchants therefore, that they may deduct the amount, from the prices of any import goods belonging to the parties.

§ Should any vessel be convicted of any offence (the master &c.) must submit to be dealt with as above mentioned. Should they craftily endeavor to evade the penalties, and to take the vessel out of the port, without permission, it will be clear that they have not the fear of the law in their minds, and we the hongmerchants shall petition the government to order the Bogue Forts to fire on the vessel, according to law. Do not then get angry with us.

§ The consignee of every vessel must give us a bond to this effect:—

"I guaranty that" (name of captain) "ship has no opium on board: I have told the captain that the laws forbid his bringing up opium, but should there hereafter be any found on board, I will immediately inform the security merchant thereof, that he may petition the government to prosecute and punish." S. Fearon,

Chinese Interpter to the G. C. of C.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We have received an edict from the Governor, a copy of which we are directed to transmit for the information and obedience of the several foreign merchants:

Hereafter all foreign vessels coming to Canton, to trade, must according to law, enter the river and anchor at Whampoa; when, after they have been examined, and the bond given, their holds may be opened. Should any vessel bring Opium or other contraband goods, she will be forthwith sent back to her country: she must not loiter and sail about on the Chinese Waters, hoping to dispose of her goods.

We enclose a copy of the edict for your consideration and obedience, requesting you to publish it in the newspapers, for the information and obedience of the several foreign merchants.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

January, 11th 1839.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c., proclaims to the Senior Hong Merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 25th day of the 11th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang (January 8th) Major Ho Gechung, commanding at Hong Kong petitioned as follows:—

"Having commanded the several officers of the relief squadron to use the utmost diligence in guarding their stations, and warned them not to be guilty of the least remissness; on the 15th day of the 11th moon, after they had gone, I received the following petition from the Captain Chin Pelun, of the right division;"—saying

"On the 7th day of this month, while on duty on the Leentsun Waters, acting Lieut. Shaou Tingwan, whom I had ordered to keep guard in the rice boat No. 4 under my command, reported as follows:"

"On the 7th inst. I was cruising off Leentsun, and in the afternoon having discovered, while in the Seehee waters, a small foreign vessel, with a cloth covering (awning?) sailing about in the waters of Fungkae, I, the lieutenant, followed her, in order to watch and guard against her."

"'This coming before me, the Captain, I forthwith despatched orders to acting lieut. Ho Taoyew to divide his vessels and to send some up to Leentsun and Tsingchow, and some down to Tsihshwae and Yinkeang with directions to keep constantly passing between those places like a weaver's shuttle,

and to communicate and cooperate with my vessels of war, for the purpose of maintaining the strictest guard. I also directed acting lieut. Hwang Hantao with ensigns Chou Yuenyang and Chang Yingching to proceed in rice, and other native boats to defend the entrances of the several harbours. I sent expresses, to warn the adjacent military stations; and directed the several military and civil authorities to dispatch troops to guard against (the vessel) and to prevent traitorous natives, and fish and tanka boats from approaching, lest they might aid her in her smuggling schemes. I will report the moment she departs and consider it my duty to make known these acts.'

"This coming before me, the Major, I have examined and find that formerly the foreign ships did not change their anchorages nor move about so much, but it appears by the Captain's report that there is now a small foreign vessel sailing about in the waters of Fongkae near Teenpak, having been induced to go there by native traitors, who, alarmed at the severity of the laws against Opium, hope by her means to escape seizure. I have ordered the strictest guard to be kept, and the vessel to be closely watched and followed, that no fish and other boats being allowed to approach her she may have no means of effecting her smuggling schemes. I have also commanded Admiral Tso Feyang to proceed with his squadron to the Tseeyang waters with orders for the whole preventive squadron to communicate and cooperate with him for the purpose of guarding against and driving out (the vessel).

I, the Major, have enquired and find that she was not driven by violent and adverse winds to where she now is: her conduct is really mysterious, but it is certain that she is there for the purpose of delivering opium. I have received the Imperial commands to adopt the most decisive measures. If the foreign vessels which cruize about for the purpose of delivering opium, be not checked, the practice will hereafter increase; there will become robberies committed on them by native blackguards, when the barbarians who are naturally obstinate and crafty will doubtless assert that they have been plundered of *their all*, and it is impossible to think upon the evil consequences that might follow.

"I have therefore to request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take the matter into consideration.—The foreigners should be warned by edict, thro' the hong merchants, that they might implicitly obey. The little foreign vessels should not be allowed to sail about whither they please; those who daringly disobey the law should be commanded instantly to hoist their sails and depart; and the guard ships might be ordered, when they are perversely obstinate, to open the thunders of their artillery and attack them, that the barbarians might be reduced to submission.—I have directed the "several civil and military officers secretly to use every exertion to discover and bring to punishment those traitors who entice the vessels to bring the opium; that the maritime laws may be respected and longstanding evils uprooted.

"These are my humble views, and whether they are proper, or not, I submit them to your excellency; requesting your instructions how to act. The little foreign vessel is at present in the Tongkhe waters which is in the outer ocean, and I, the Major, have given strict orders to the guard vessels to prevent her entering the inner seas, and to maintain a vigilant watch that no native boats approach to aid her in smuggling. I have directed the Captains of the several vessels to maintain the strictest guard day and night, to follow and watch her motions, and to seize all native boats that approach her. Any native so apprehended, with the boat and cargoes evidence against, shall be sent up to Y. E. to be dealt with. Should any officer display the slightest negligence, I will report him that he may be cashiered.

I have directed that I may be informed immediately the vessel departs."

This coming before me the Governor, I commanded the said Major, in reply, to send all the officers under him, and to proceed in person, to drive out the foreign vessels, without permitting her to anchor, and in case of her perverse daring, to open the thunders of their artillery and attack her.

It appears that all foreign vessels, coming to trade at Canton, must, according to law, enter the port and anchor at Whampoa, when their holds may be opened and their cargoes discharged. Those vessels which do not enter the port are, most assuredly, smugglers they must be forthwith driven away, and not be permitted to sail about whithersoever they please. From time immemorial has this been insisted upon as appears by the records.

Now there are always ships of various foreign nations, at Lintin and the adjacent anchorages Wei, Chow, Ko, Lew, Leem, and King-foos, either sailing about or stationary. Days and months roll on and yet they remain. I, the Governor, have now commanded the several admirals and Captains &c., to spread their war vessels over the face of the Ocean, in every quarter that they may be constantly on the alert to watch, and guard against, (foreign vessels). Should any vessel succeed in creeping into the inner sea, she must forthwith be driven back; and should the persons resist they must open the thunders of their artillery and attack her.

In order that the foreigners may not, in ignorance of my determination act in their old ways. I now proclaim to the hong merchants for their full information. Immediately on receipt of this let them transmit copies of it to the several foreign merchants for their information and obedience.

Hereafter all foreign vessels coming to trade at Canton, must in obedience to the laws, anchor at Whampoa when after they have been examined, and the bond given, their holds may be opened. Should any vessel bring up Opium or other contraband articles, she will be forthwith driven back to her country: she must not be allowed to cruise about in the outer seas, for the purpose of disposing of her contraband goods. Should there be any so daring as to disobey the law, the war vessels must open the thunders of their artillery and attack them.

I the Governor, will most decidedly act up to my words; let implicit obedience therefore, be paid to it. Haste! A special edict.

Taoukwang 18th year 11th moon 26th day. January 10th 1839.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. of Commerce.

From a Correspondent,

Manila, 22nd December, 1838.

On the 19th inst., we received by the Rafaela London papers to the 29th of July. In the Times of the 10th of that month, it is stated under the head of "Madrid correspondence," that the Spanish government had appointed Sr. Lardizabal to supersede General Cambe in the government of the Philippine Islands, under the pretext of General Cambe having caused his wife to be interred with almost royal honours; and that the principal authorities of the place having examined to give their consent, he had treated them with the greatest indignity.

In the arrangements that were made for the interment of his Lady, it is quite notorious that the Governor took no further part than to deplore the irreparable loss which he had sustained; and in which melancholy duty he was joined by every one who enjoyed the honour of her acquaintance: and moreover all the authorities of the Island and people from the neighbourhood showed how sincerely they condoled with him on his loss. The same funeral honours were paid to his deceased Lady, that would under similar circumstances have been paid to the General himself; and all the authorities attended the obsequies without opposition, with the exception of Don Jacobo Gil de Abalis, the suspended sub-inspector of artillery. This person is reported to have said to the 2nd officer of his brigade that such salutes did not correspond to the quality of the deceased; and he must have referred the case to the home Government; as on the 21st May last, a royal order was received in reply, in which Her Majesty graciously approved of the expenditure of ammunition, &c. &c. incurred in paying funeral obsequies to the deceased lady of the captain general of the Philippine Islands.

It is moreover important to know, that posterior to this, when the document was reclaimed from General Cambe which authorised the expenditure of powder on the occasion of the said funeral, the general replied that he wished to pay the amount, until the pleasure of her majesty should be known on the subject; and it is notorious that in March last, he remitted to the sub-inspector pro. tem. of artillery something more than 67 dollars, which it appears was the value of the ammunition, as rendered by the said sub-inspector.

Whatever may have been the intention of inserting this tissue of falsehood in the Times, it must tend to disgust even the enemies of General Cambe who reposes tranquilly on the high reputation he has acquired for decision and zeal in the service of his Queen and country. Certain it is, that the general, on learning the purport of the article in the Times, merely remarked, that his government had no occasion to make use of ridiculous pretexts to justify his recall; that Her Majesty had only to issue her commands, and that his sense of duty as well as his inclination insured instant obedience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—The new modeled vessel being now nearly all planked up, she shows her true shape. Many of the foreign community here would perhaps like to see her inside skin before being lined, for which reason I beg you will be kind enough giving insertion to this notice; at the same time I beg leave to remark that the vessel, built from my merely rounding in the central timber a little at the bottom without making any alterations in her other proportions, has given her a very peculiar and in my opinion an improved shape to the original small model which I first constructed, as it gives her much more capacity, and better bearings.

Her bottom, which is nearly right round lines, forms a shape not much unlike a mandarin's scull cap, or as some have remarked something like the bottom of a punch bowl, from here in each quarter to the stem heads and gunwale she rises with a gentle flare out, at the same time showing but little resistance to the fluid that will materially assist in pressing her ahead. Without considering the entire new method I have constructed the craft, I must acknowledge that great credit is due to the Chinese joiners for building boats, as I am certain there are few sailing vessels of the same size that the new model is, are put together in a finer and abler manner.

It may also be worthy of notice to remark that Chinese tailors are very good sailmakers, if the dimensions are given them, or what the tradesman here in general asks for, a muster.

With respect to the success of my plan I have yet got every sanguine hope; and, if all goes well by the latter end of this month the mathematical problem may be fairly tested.

I remain, Sir, Yours obediently,

H. Dempster.

Canton, January, 1839.

VACCINATION AND THE NATURAL SMALL-POX.

From the number and quality of the letters addressed to us on this subject, and from our own observation, we are convinced that the deplorable malady which the vaccine virus was intended to subdue, and by which it would have been totally eradicated, has somehow or other either failed in its objects, or at all events has not produced those beneficial results which were anticipated from it, and which we believe it is capable of producing. This is a painful announcement, but we must not shrink

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

		THERM. night.	THERM. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.
☽	1	55	66	30.25	N. Fine weather at times a fresh breeze.
☉	2	51	60	30.30	N a NE.
●	3	57	60	30.20	N a E. Cloudy with light rain mod. vble.
☽	4	57	67	30.20	N. Fine weather, light breeze
☿	5	61	70	30.20	N. mod. breeze
☽	6	57	68	30.20	SE. mod. br, 1st pt. N middle latter
☿	7	60	69	30.20	E a ES. latter cloudy
♄	8	57	72	30.20	N.
○	9	56	67	30.20	N a SE. light breeze vble.
●	10	62	63	30.20	Cloudy with light rain, first part E. mid & latter fresh breeze N. with rain latter part
☽	11	49	52	30.20	N. at times, fresh breeze
☿	12	45	56	30.30	N. Fine weather fresh breeze
☽	13	46	54	30.20	N. Cloudy, mod. breeze
☿	14	47	60	30.20	N. light, breeze
♄	15	56	64	30.15	N a SE. Cloudy with light rain, mostly light vble. breeze
●	16	50	58	30.10	N. with rain, strong breeze
●	17	45	50	30.45	N. Fine weather, fresh
☽	18	39	46	30.40	N.
☿	19	34	52	30.40	N.
☽	20	42	57	30.30	N. mod breeze
☿	21	45	60	30.15	N a NNW. light breeze
♄	22	48	65	30.10	N a NNW. light breeze
○	23	50	64	30.10	N a NE.
●	24	52	69	30.20	N a NE. Fine weather light breeze
☽	25	61	67	30.20	E a SE. Cloudy, at times
☿	26	60	67	30.25	E a SE. mod br
☽	27	61	72	30.20	E a SE. light br
☿	28	57	69	30.20	N. mod br
♄	29	62	68	30.25	E a SE Cloudy with light rain mod br
○	30	67	71	30.20	N a SE. Fine weather, light vble br
●	31	64	69	30.05	SE. Cloudy with light rain, light br

MEAN OF THE MONTHLY RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER & BAROMETER *IN CANTON,*

FOR TEN YEARS; NAMELY: FROM 1829 TO 1838 BOTH INCLUSIVE, WITH THE PREDOMINANCE OF E. AND S. WINDS, AND NO. OF RAINY DAYS, AND THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER, AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN 1838.

1829 a 1838.

MONTH.	THERM	BAROM.	WINDS N. S. DAYS	RAINY DAYS
January.	32½	30.24	25. 6	6
February.	35	30.17	18. 10	7
March.	62½	30.11	17. 14	11
April.	70	29.96	12. 18	12
May.	77	29.89	10. 21	16
June.	81	29.87	4. 26	14
July.	83	29.80	6. 25	16
August	82	29.80	10. 21	14
September.	80 033	29.82	17½.12½	10½
October.	73½	30.03	21 9/10	4 1/10
November.	65½	30.17.033	23 7/10 6½	3 3/10
December.	57.134	30.20	25½	6 7/10

1838.

THERMOMETER. MEAN OF NIGHT.	MEAN OF NOON.	MEAN OF NIGHT & NOON.	LOWEST.	NIGHT.	HIGHEST.	NOON.	BAROM.	RAINY DAYS.
50	59	54½	39	12th	73	1st	30.21	2
55	61	58	32	8th	72	3rd	30.20	7
61	68	64½	46	6th	76	14,25,30,31st	30.05	10
67	72	69½	50	9th	85	25th	29.96	15
76	83	79½	67	4th	89	30th	29.88	16
78	85	81½	72	13th	92	29th	29.83	20
81	89	85	76	11th	96	16,17,18th	29.80	17
80	89	84½	77	24,29th	94	17th	29.83	11
77	85½	81½	72	15,25th	93	17th	29.84	14
67	78	72½	60	11th	86	5th	29.79	1
59½	70½	65	44	26,27th	78	7,8th	30.19½	3
53 3/10	63 3/10	58.145	32	18th	72	8,27th	30.22	7

Subscribers will receive a regular monthly supply of the Canton Register, which contains a variety of interesting matter, and a condensed account of the principal events that occur in China, and other parts of the world. Those who wish to become subscribers, will please to leave their names at the Register Office, or with the Printer of the Canton Daily Gazette, who will be happy to receive subscriptions for the same.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
For Register 3 10 payable quarterly.
Do. Genl. do 1 do. in advance.
Do. Regist. 6 1 do. quarterly
Register Per Annum 9 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 5 4 do. do
Do. 3 mos. 3 1 do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current, per ann. $5. Subscribers to

king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents; other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for Freight &c. . . . . $ 2
Advertisement, each insertion . . . 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 . . . 25
do. Continued for 3 months 5

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1839. NO. 4. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this Office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this establishment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON.
THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE fine new fast sailing ship PENANG, Captain LAWSON, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 14th January, 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.
HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMOND. For freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 13th January, 1839

FOR LONDON.
THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGRAVES, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE JOHN O'GAUNT, ROBERTSON, has still a small portion of her tonnage disengaged. For freight apply to
TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine teak built ship ORIENTAL, W. WILSON, Commander. Apply to
Canton, 19th Dec. 1838. DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain REDMAN, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.
THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A.1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE Ship MOFFATT, Capt. BOLTON, Æ 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE ship BOLTON, Capt. YOUNG, will have early despatch
For freight apply to
D. DORABJEE, 4 Powshun.

The BOLTON carries an experienced Surgeon and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain YOUNG or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January, 1, 1839. — W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—In the Press, and will be shortly published, the ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR for 1839, with a copious appendix.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Full Price given for the following numbers of the Register for 1838.—Nos. 1, a 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, a 24, 38, a 43, 46, 47, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE—A few best Chronometers warranted; can be seen at
Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
Canton, 15th October, 1838. BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price ½ Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

QUESTIONS, *for the consideration of those who encounter Hurricanes and Tyfoongs.*

Independent of a detailed narrative of facts occuring during a storm, which all commanders may not feel disposed to enter into, or when committed to paper to publish, the following points of inquiry may be received as standard queries, to be answered by any who may fall into a circular storm in the West Indies, North Atlantic, off the Mauritius, gulf of Bengal, and China sea.

1. Date of hurricane, tyfoong.
2. Latitude and longitude at the time of entry.
3. How was the wind before the storm commenced.
4. First shift of wind at the commencement.
5. Successive points the wind veered during the storm: noting when the changes were gradual and when sudden; and the intervals of time between each shift of wind at the conclusion.
6. Name the last shift of wind at the conclusion.
7. Name the wind which succeeded the termination of the storm.
8. The hour when the storm commenced, by civil time.
9. Hour when the storm ceased.
10. Hour when the lowest depression of the barometer or sympiesometer was observed.
11. Hour the barometer began to rise.
12. What effect, if any, on the thermometer.
13. The condition of the weather two or three days preceding the storm, and whilst it continued—cloudy—thunder—lightning—rain, obscurity, &c
14. The time of the fall of masts: point from which the wind blew at the time.
15. The *crisis*, or greatest height of the wind; at what time; point the wind blew from.
16. If lying to, on which tack? time brought to; If scudding, on what course? time of bearing up.
17. Latitude and longitude at the end of the storm.

The answers, if correctly given, will be sufficient to enable any person who has considered the subject to define the action of the storm, and to determine whether the individual tempest treated of agrees in all its features with the theory; for it is only from repeated confirmations by practical observers that it will be received with confidence by the mass of seamen; so that it behoves them to set their own shoulder to the wheel," in order to satisfy themselves of its correctness.

STORMY JACK.

[We shall be thankful to any of our readers for answers to the foregoing, on any occasion of their meeting with hurricanes.—ED. N. M.]

NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

(*From the New York Herald.*)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1838.

SENTENCE DAY.

Before the court proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners, they tried *John H. Murray*, for robbing Mr. Nelson, of Vermont, of 100 dollars.

Mr. Nelson stated that he came from Vermont, with about 1,000 dollars. He went into a broker's in Chatham-street, to get it changed. On coming out he met the prisoner and two others, who persuaded him to go up an alley in Orange-street to decide a bet with cards. He went up the alley with them. They began to cut the cards and play at "shuffle and bob," one, named Butcher Joe, asked him to change 20 dollars in specie for bank-notes; and at the same time asked him to bet on the game of "shuffle and burn." He took out a roll containing ten 10-dollar bills, and was about to count them over, when Bill Williams easily took them out of his hand, saying, "How much do you bet?" At the same moment the prisoner, Murray, shuffled the

curls. Butcher Joe cut them—Bill Williams turned one up, at the same time saying to Nelson—"You've lost," and handed the 100 dollars over to Murray. The parties then ran off—Williams got clear away. Joe turned Evidence, and Murray was found guilty.

The RECORDER then called out "Mr. Crier, make the usual proclamation. Mr. Clerk, call out the prisoners, and let us proceed to sentencing them!"

As this is the last time but one that our time-honoured recorder will pass sentence upon the lawless and law breakers, we shall give his language as fully as we can afford room for it.

Clerk—Pat *Stephen Schofield* to the bar.

It was done.

Clerk—Prisoner, you may remember you have heretofore been indicted for a certain crime by you committed; upon your indictment you were arraigned; upon your arraignment you pleaded guilty, and threw yourself upon the mercy of the court. What have you now to say why judgment should not be passed upon you according to law?

The prisoner, who was a bad looking mulatto, was silent.

RECORDER—Schofield, you have been convicted of a very bad crime; you attempted to take liberties with a young white girl—a most serious offence—this is getting to be a very bad crime, and practised, I am sorry to say, to a great extent in this community. It must be put a stop to. Had you been convicted of the whole crime, we should have sent you to the state prison for life; as it is, we sentence you to hard labour in the state prison at Sing Sing for five years, and that's the judgment of the court, and when you come out take no more such liberties with white girls.

Prisoner—Thank your honour it ain't no worse.

Clerk—Bring out *Mary Burns*.

It was done.

Clerk—Prisoner, you may remember, &c., upon your arraignment you pleaded not guilty, and put yourself on your country for trial; which country hath found you guilty; what have you now to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon you according to law?

RECORDER—Mary Burns, Mrs. Forgay gave you her chemise to wash.

Prisoner—No, she didn't give it to me.

RECORDER—But you got it some how, and you stole the money. Now, you see, our respectable fellow-citizens, the ladies, must have their chemises washed; and to do this, they must put confidence in their servants; and they have a right to sew their money up in their chemises if they think proper, and servants must not steal it from there. As you're a young woman and not married it would not be right to deprive you of the opportunity to get a husband for five years; so we shall only send you to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The keeper will work you in whatever way he may think proper. Go to the next.

Charles Liston was brought out and arraigned *pro forma*. He was a dark negro.

Clerk—Liston, what have you to say why judgment, &c.

Prisoner—All I got to say to his honour the honourable court, is dat I see de error of may ways, and I hope day may soon see de error of theirs. I broken de law of my free country, and I must lose my liberty and go to Sing Sing. But I trow myself on the mercy of the recorder, and all I got to say to his honour de Honourable Richard Riker is, dat I hope he'll live to be de next mayor of New York till I come out of Sing Sing.

RECORDER (laughing)—A very good speech. But Liston, whether I'm mayor or not, you must suffer some. This stealing from entries is a most pernicious crime, and one against which our respectable fellow-citizens can scarcely guard. Two-thirds of our citizens hang their hats and coats in entries, and we must protect their hats and coats. We, therefore, sentence you to Sing Sing for five years. Go to the next. It's very near dinner time.

John M'Donald & Godfrey Crawbuck were put to the bar.

RECORDER—M'Donald and Crawbuck, you stole two beeves. Now, however much I like beef, I'd be very hungry before I'd steal any beef. You are on the high road to ruin—you went up the road to Harlem and down the road to Yorkville, and you'll soon go to destruction. We shall send you to Sing Sing for two years each. And when you come out take your mother's maiden name and lead a good life, and dont eat any more beef—I mean don't steal any more beeves. Go to the next.

Lake Stokes was arraigned.

RECORDER—Stokes, you slept in a room with Lahey, and stole all his gold, 1,000 dollars; the sleeping in rooms with other people and stealing their things is a serious offence, and practised to a great extent in this city; and what makes the matter worse, you stole 1,000 dollars in specie when specie is so scarce. We send you to Sing Sing for five years.

Nicholas Clausen was arraigned.

RECORDER—Clausen, you broke into a house and stole some boots and sold them; now if you'd worn the boots it wouldn't have looked so bad. We send you only for two years, because you never stole any boots before. Go to the next.

Jacob Williams was arraigned. He looked as if he had not many days to live, though a young man.

RECORDER—Williams, you stole a lot of turnevere from a store and run off with it. A most pernicious crime. But as your health is not good, we shall only send you to Sing Sing for three years and six months.

John H. Murray was arraigned.

RECORDER—Murray, you're a deep fellow. You get a Green Mountain boy into an alley and played at "shuffle and bare," and you burned him out of 100 dollars. You must go to Sing Sing for five years. And we hope the respectable reporters attending for the respectable public press will warn our respectable country friends when they come into New York, not to go into Orange street and play at shuffle and burn among bad girls and bad men, or they'll very likely get burnt like this Green Mountain boy. Go to the next.

Sam Wright was arraigned.

RECORDER—Wright, you received stolen goods—if there were no receivers there would be no thieves. You lived in Orange-street. You must go to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

Joseph Reistch was put to the bar.

RECORDER—Reistch, you received stolen goods; but your crime was not so bad as Wright's. You lived in Chatham-street. The court fines you five dollars.

Wm. O'Connor, Anthony Thompson, and Edward Williams, were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James B. Mount, Stephen Wilson and M'Manus Kelly were discharged.

RECORDER—Adjourn the court, Mr. Hays. Gentlemen, let's go to dinner. I wonder who the Loco Focos mean to run for mayor?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I will be obliged by the insertion of the following correspondence in your first Paper.

Yours faithfully, JAMES INNES.

Macao, 16th January, 1839.

No. 1.—Copy Letter from James Innes to Captain C. Elliot, R. N. H. M.'s Chief Superintendent, Macao.

Sir,—It is this moment only I have come to read a passage in Canton Register date 8th January (Supplement) where a translation, *said* to be of a document, presented by you, in your official capacity, to the Viceroy at Canton, contains these words.

"Further, I have found on examination, that on the 17th day of the 10th moon (Dec. 31), there occurred a case of smuggling the smoking dirt: this was the fault of Innes only; and his coolies Lew Aying and Chin Ahe were not implicated in the least degree; for Innes had called them to the beach to carry away some boxes of dollars, therefore it is clear those two men did not know the facts of the affair; I therefore humbly solicit Y. E. to regard them with a liberal indulgence, and to give those two men their liberty; then all my countrymen, joyfully looking up, will acknowledge the tenacious adherence of Y. E., to the principles of strict and impartial justice. This petition is respectfully forwarded that Y. E. may examine into the facts, and so forth."

I have now respectfully to enquire of you, officially, if I am to consider the words and sense of the passage, as used by you to the viceroy, as authentic or not.

Your ob'. Servant, JAMES INNES.

Macao, 15th January, 1839.

No. 2. Macao, 15th January, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this day's date.

Learning with deep concern after your departure from Canton that the two coolies were still in confinement (which I was not without reason to hope would have ceased with that event) I felt it my duty officially to interpose on their behalf; and the inclosures will place you in possession of the only observations in which your name is mentioned, or in which your affairs are in any manner noticed in my late correspondence with the provincial government.

You will hear with satisfaction that I have since received a private assurance that they shall be leniently dealt with.

Whilst I am necessarily irresponsible for any other matter which may find its way into the Canton Prints than that which is inserted by my own direction, I beg to assure you that I am concerned to see your name mixed up with the offensive vulgarity you have now transmitted to me.

You will do me the favor to observe that I have incurred considerable responsibility in furnishing you these extracts, and I would thank you not to publish them here or elsewhere without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient, Humble Servant. CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent.

To James Innes, Esq.

No. 3.—Copy letter from James Innes to Captain Elliot, R. N. H. M.'s Chief Superintendent for China, Macao.

Sir,—I am favored with your answer of yesterday, containing the extracts from your document to the viceroy, 23d ultº. and his reply.

As these extracts do not contain the sentences which occur in the Register of the 8th instant, I am bound to hold the copy of your document, there given, *as not authentic*, though you do not explicitly say it is not so.

Indeed, I could not bring myself to believe that a Representative of Great Britain would denounce a subject of that crown as guilty of crime by the Chinese law, to a furious Viceroy who had just proved, in the case of the security merchant of the ship "Thomas Perkins," he was capable of *striking before enquiring*; and still less that such denunciation would have been, by you, made without affording the British subject, so denounced, the smallest chance of vindication, refutation, or explanation of his conduct, during your investigation.

I did likewise consider it unlikely that you should be so superfluous as to pray for justice and redress for the ship "Thomas Perkins" and her consignee, when both ship and consignee were already freed of all blame. Your document to the viceroy is of date 23d December. I left Canton the evening of the 15th December, and in the forenoon of that day, Mr. Talbot called on and informed me that, by vice-regal edict, he and his ship were expressly acquitted of any illegal act, and every obstacle removed.

With respect to my coolies, it is very unfortunate that you interfered. In my letter to you of the 13th December, in which *I deliberately refused your offer of guarantee*, I gave you to understand that the matters you took an interest in were in the course of satisfactory settlement.—The gentlemen whose guarantee I did accept, before leaving Canton, and myself were explicity informed, by the organs of the local government, that, on announcement of my arrival at Macao, my coolies would be released. Previous to leaving Canton, I had communicated with them twice by permission of government, and found them not tortured:—well fed, well-clad, and comfortably lodged, with a prospect of speedy release.

Your making the liberation of two ignorant workingmen a subject of political request to the vicery, placed them instantly in a prominent, and so a dangerous, situation; and you did so without any solicitation from the men themselves, from their friends, or from me, their master, who was morally bound to look after their release; and in so doing, if no worse ensue, you have protracted indefinitely the term of their restraint, for they are not in prison.

As it appears the editor of the Register has got an incorrect edition of your document to the viceroy dated 23d ult., I consider the purpose of publicity to my friends will be most surely attained by sending our correspondence of yesterday and this letter, except the extract, for insertion in the Register, and I remain.

Your very obedient servant,

Macao, 16th January, 1839. JAMES INNES.

We subsequently received the following letters. ED.

Macao, 16th January, 1839.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I would beg to observe, that I should have abstained from doing more than transmitting you the Extracts in question, with a request that they might not be published here or elsewhere, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, if I had conjectured that this correspondence would be published on the spot: but at the same time I have neither the right nor the disposition to ask you to refrain from taking that step (if you hold it needful for your own interests) from any feelings of delicacy towards me.

My interposition in behalf of the coolies was carefully pre-considered, and I have reason to believe that it will be useful to those people, and therefore satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, and to the British Public.

You only did me justice in the unwillingness to suppose that I could address to this Government such matter, either in the letter or the spirit, as has found it's way into the Canton Prints under my name.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

16th January 1839.

Macao, 4 P. M. Copy.

Mr. Innes presents respectful compliments to the chief superintendent for British affairs.

The correspondence of yesterday and to day are off for the Press; does the chief superintendent wish that his letter of to day shall form a part of it? If so, every exertion shall be made to let them appear together.

As to use of the Press in the present affair, captain Elliot will perceive that Mr. Innes asks his first question officially; and in and with perfect submission to the foreign office to manage their affairs (*as Turkish-like*) as they please, *Mr. Innes holds that every official communication is, by the use and law of England, public property, so a fit subject for the Press*: the prudent time being taken to give it to the public, an answer is requested by the bearer.

Captain Elliot's reply.

Captain Elliot presents his compliments to Mr. Innes, and begs he will do what he thinks just about this correspondence, publishing or not, as he sees fit, every thing except the "Extracts."

Captain Elliot agrees with Mr. Innes that every official communication is public property; but there are certain responsible guardians of that property; and till their sanction has been obtained it would be a breach of public trust in their subordinate officers to give up papers for publication. Captain Elliot is satisfied, however, that H. M.'s government will do him the justice to give up all these papers, when ever they are called for in Parliament.

Macao, 16th January, 1839.

LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.			
England	4th Aug.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th July.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	20th Dec.
Bombay	26 Oct.	Austral-Asia	29th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—L'Aglae, (Fr.) Vanlooghem, from Manila.

SAILED.—Wm. Jardine, Crosbie, and Alexander Barnes, St. Croix, for London. Sultana, Page, for Singapore and Bombay. Ceylon, (Am.) Macondry, for Manila. Thomas Perkins, (Am.) Graves, for Hong-Kong and Java.

To day, the Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus, for Singapore and Calcutta.

In a few days, the Bolton, Young, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per Wm. Jardine, G. Tradescant Lay, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Marks and family, and Lieut. Burley.

On the 15th, inst., the hong merchants undertook the Security of the Ships, that had been detained, under the former conditions,—intimating that new regulations would be adopted next season.

The hoppo having proposed adding another hong merchant to those already established, the Consoo refused to become security for his solvency and good conduct, as required by recent regulations; and H. E. has, by way of retaliation, stopped both Imports and Exports,—not on the plea of their refusal, but professedly to force them to an early settlement of certain presents due to the emperor. The refusal on the part of the hong merchants is, we believe, well-founded, but it prevents the hoppo from pocketing 40,000 or 50,000 Taels.

As we are going to Press, we understand that chops are again granted.

The new regulations respecting securing ships, proposed to be put in force next year by the hongmerchants—which will be found farther on—cannot, we imagine, be submitted to. No captain or consignee will, we trust, under the "relaxed" system, ever submit to the degradation of giving a bond to the *hong merchants* that he is not a smuggler: for what would be the infallible inference? that he is capable and ready to commit the delinquency, if he could do so without detection. —It is the duty of every foreigner to protect himself against the chicanery of the Chinese by all the means in his power; and not, by any overt act of his own, to play their game against himself.

Not having space for the insertion of the report of *Ke shen*, the governor of *Pechele*, made in obedience to the emperor's commands, in order to ascertain how far the suggestions of *Hwang Tsotsze* could be followed up in the attempt to prevent the importation and consumption of opium in China, we can merely allude to the most important points, as follows. He rather smiles at the idea of taking an example from Cochin-China; and points out the cruelty and impracticability of such severe measures as making what are called *crimes*,—but which are only *bad habits*,—capital. He alludes the probability of insurrection in Chekeang, Fuhkeen, Kwangtung and Kwangse;—the victims, he says, would fill the roads: Keshen's plan is to cut off entirely the foreign trade; which will, in a short time, be restored, under better management, owing to the craving and imperative desires of the forreigners for tea and rhubarb, the foreigners having learnt, from sad experience, the want of their daily beverage.

With reference to the probability of insurrection, should either the dealing in or smoking of opium be made a capital crime, and numerous and constant executions take place, particularly in the maritime provinces, we have forestalled Keshen's fears by some remarks of our own made a few months ago. It appears to us that the government are nearly at a dead lock on this question, and neither know what to say or do.

We beg to invite attention to the *Constitution* of the "Seamen's Friend's Society in China," and we think the Chamber of Commerce would do well in sending copies of the *Constitution*, and of the minutes of the previous meetings for the establishment of this Society, to the captain of every ship visiting the Chinese waters.

The following *Postcript*, re-published from the *Chinese Repository*, must be completely satisfactory to the Public on the matter to which it refers.

POSTSCRIPT.

While the above pages were passing through the press, the Trustees met, and appointed a Committee, composed of gentlemen then residing at Macao, to inquire into the state of the school there under Mrs. Gutzlaff's management, with reference particularly to the last of the above resolutions. By the report of this Committee, it appears:—That the present state of the school, as regards its management and the progress of the scholars is very satisfactory: That the rumors, adverted to at the general meeting of the mode of procuring scholars, or of obtaining blind children for instruction, appear to have been greatly exaggerated; that at any rate Mr. and Mrs. Gutzlaff seem to have been influenced, in the measures which gave rise to such rumors, by the most praiseworthy motives: That these measures having, however, laid them open to misrepresentation, and being calculated to have an unfavourable tendency, Mr. Gutzlaff has given the fullest assurance, that they shall be wholly discontinued. The Trustees under these circumstencest feel justified in continuing the monthly contribution, and have tendered it accordingly.

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce

&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Having lately received the strictest orders from Government against (dealing in) Opium and Sycee Silver, we resolved not to secure those vessels which have recently arrived unless some new terms were agreed to; but the objection, raised by you several gentlemen, against them (that you have not yet had time to inform your employers, and the owners of vessels and cargo in your countries of these new plans for conducting business), are reasonable.

We now beg to send you a copy of new regulations, which we request your Honourable Chamber will publish in the Newspapers for the information of the several gentlemen of your noble countries, that they may write to inform their employers and the owners of vessels and cargo, that next year all vessels coming to Canton will be managed according to the new regulations

In the meantime those vessels which have lately arrived shall be managed in the old way: but the Masters and Consignees must really exert themselves to prevent their vessels bringing opium or other contraband articles into port, or smuggling sycee silver out, that the harmony of the trade may be preserved.

Sincerely hoping (that you will agree to the request) which we now write, to make. We remain, with compliments, &c. &.

The Hong Merchants.

January 16th, 1830.

Copy of the Regulations.

We have most respectfully to offer up for your lightning glance a list of terms for securing ships to be agreed to and the bond to be given as proof.

"Should any vessels at Whampoa bring up opium or smuggle out sycee, the trade of such vessels will, on a discovery and seizure being made, be instantly stopped, and she be driven out of the Port without a moment's delay. (Her owner) will be mulcted in $20,000 to be appropriated to the liquidation of the foreign claims.

"Should any vessel at Whampoa engage in smuggling any other kind of goods, her trade will, on a discovery and seizure being made, be instantly stopped: the smuggled goods will be sold, the proceeds confiscated, and the owner mulcted in half their value, to be appropriated to the liquidation of the foreign claims.

"No vessel at Whampoa must employ decked boats on penalty of her trade being stopped immediately the fact is discovered. On the boat being given up to our Chamber for destruction, we will petition that her trade may again be opened.

"The master and consignee of any vessel condemned to leave the port for her misbehaviour, must nevertheless pay up her Port charges; they must not on the plea of the ship being driven out, endeavour to evade the payment, on penality of the most rigorous prosecution.

"Should the Captain and Consignee of any vessel demur paying any just mulct, their security merchants must inform the other merchants thereof, who will deduct the amount from the prices of any goods belonging to the parties

"The bond to be worded as follows:—"A bond given as proof: We (A) master, and (B) consignee of the (flag) Ship (name) which has come from her port with a cargo of (C), to trade at Canton, do hereby guaranty that she has no opium or other prohibited goods on board. Should she have decked boats she shall not employ them in smuggling out sycee, or other goods: but should any such doings be discovered, we will cheerfully submit to be dealt with according to the regulations, which we dare not endeavor to evade. In witness whereof we have signed our names to this bond to be held by you as proof."

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G C. C.

Constitution of Seamen's Friend's Association in China.

Art. 1st: This Association shall be designated "The Seamen's Friend's Association in China," its object being to promote the welfare of foreign Seamen of all nations, coming within the Chinese waters.

Art. 2nd. Any persons visiting China and having a disposition to aid the cause of Seamen, by personal efforts, influence, donation, or otherwise, shall be free to become members of this Association.

Art 3rd. The general direction of the concerns of the Association shall be vested in the Executive Committee, which shall consist of Nine Resident Members, with power to fill up vacancies in their number

Art. 4th. The election of the Executive Committee shall be made annually, at the general meeting of the Association, on the 1st Monday of January: at which meeting, the annual report shall be presented.

Art. 5th. The officers of the Association shall consist of the Committee, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, (who shall also be the depositary), all of whom shall be elected annually by the Committee from the members, and act under its name and authority.

Art. 6th. The Committee shall meet quarterly, (on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October), and at such other times as the Chairman shall appoint; when it shall be competent for any member of the same to propose, and incumbent on the committee maturely to weigh measures, touching the objects of the association.

Art. 7th. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the association, both local and foreign, under the immediate supervision of the Chairman, all which correspondence shall be laid before the Committee at the meeting next ensuing.

Art. 8th. The Treasurer shall receive all donations of Money, Books, &c., made to the association, and shall appropriate the same under the orders of the Committee.

Art. 9th. This Constitution shall be alterable only by a majority of members present in China at an annual meeting.

Within these three or four days, it has been generally known that one of the oldest resident British Merchants in Canton, is on the eve of his departure for England, it is needless to name *Mr. Jardine*. Such is the respect and esteem in which Mr. Jardine is held by the whole Foreign Community, that a Committee of Foreign Merchants has been formed to conduct a Public Entertainment to be given in honour of that gentlemen. The entertainment will be given tomorrow evening, in the British Consular Hall.

We are doubtful whether it is quite correct to publish letters received in the course of a correspondence with *public* officers, without the consent of both parties: to publish *private* letters is, we believe, except under some very peculiar circumstances, against the general feeling of propriety.

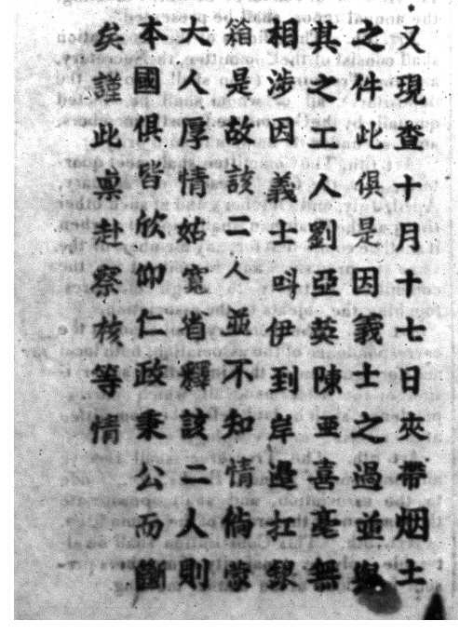
Captain Elliot having, however, consented that Mr. Innes should act as he thought just as to the publication of the correspondence which has lately passed between them, this consent exonerates us from all reflection for giving the correspondence a place in our columns, although we should have been better pleased to have inserted said correspondence as an *advertisement*.

However,—"this having come before us," the Editor, we are called upon to say a few words in self-defence.

Captain Elliot has accused us of having written "offensive vulgarity" (see extract from C. R. in Mr. Innes' letter).

We have carefully read over the Para., in our translation of captain Elliot's petitions to the governor and H. E.'s replies, thus criticised, and we cannot find any offensive or vulgar expression in it. The Chinese copy we translated from may be garbled, may be mutilated, may be altogether surreptitious—although this is very improbable, comparing the translations of the C. P. and C. P. from documents given as correct copies of the petitions and replies, obtained, of course, from different sources:—but if even any "offensive vulgarity" were discernible, the blame attaches to the original, not to the translation.

Therefore, we now place ourselves more prominently before the public, and subjoin the original in a note;* and captain Elliot can now ascertain how far the original is incorrect or false.



又現查十月十七日夾帶烟土一件此俱是因義士之過並與其相涉因義士叫伊到岸遍扛單據箱是故該二人並不知情倘蒙公而斷則大人厚情姑寬省釋該二人俱皆感仰仁政秉公核等情本國俱欽此稟赴察核等情

But this is not all.—Captain Elliot, when he wrote those words, did not intend they should be published; they were only to remain "on record," for the information of Mr. Innes, captain Elliot and his subordinates of H. M.'s commission, and the Foreign Office; thus, had not this correspondence been published, we should have been secretly vilified, we should have been privately injured, the character of the *Canton Register* would have been secretly traduced, and our pursuit and prospects in life shaded, without any opportunity being given to us to defend or exculpate ourselves.

In the concluding paragraph of the "Official Notice to British Subjects," published in the Register of the 1st inst., captain Elliot refers all of us to the 9th clause of the A. of P. as providing the manner of pursuing the legal remedy for illegalities committed by the British Superintendents in the execution of their office. We shall not, however, request captain Elliot to forward any appeal against himself in this case—knowing too well what the effect would be.

O, worthy duke,
You bid me seek redemption of the devil.

—but were the Civil court established here, would not an action lie for libel and for privately injuring the character of the *Canton Register* and its Editor, and, consequently, damaging his pursuit, profits and prospects in life, against captain Elliot?

—And, by the way, should the measures of captain Elliot cause great loss of property to any British subject, although the government should condemn those measures, would it make any restitution of the lost property?

PROCLAMATION BY THE HOPPO.

(*Translated for the Canton Register*).

Yu, Hoppo of Canton, &c. proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

Whereas it appears that the origin of the foreigner's hongs dates from the 25th year of Keenlung (1761), when the then acting governor, Le, made his report to the emperor, and obtained permission for the foreigners who came to Canton to dwell in the hongs now owned by the present hongmerchants; but he did not permit native traitors to come and go, and carry on clandestine intercourse. And it further appears that the then hongmerchants, after mature deliberation, took the street called the Shap sam hong (namely, that at the back of the factories), where they built the foreigners dwellings facing the south. The doors to the North, that opened to the back street, were all locked or stopped up; no communication was permitted. Moreover, doors were opened looking to the river side to the South, which was most convenient for examining and searching those who went in and out; and finally a plan of the whole was drawn out and handed up in a duly prepared petition by the said hong merchants to the then governor. All this is recorded; *and this is the fixed law.*

Now, however, I find that several of these hongs, namely; the Dutch, Creek, the British, the Parree, the old English and the Powshun, have all got back doors fronting the North, and which communicate with the streets where the people live.

The origin of these back doors I find to date from the second year of Taoukwang (1822) and that after the fire, when rebuilding, they were added to the previous plan. These doors, then, not only communicate with the streets where the natives live, thus multiplying the chances of rows and disturbance between foreigners and natives; but further, Chinese traitors go in and out at pleasure by them, and it is difficult for my custom house officers to search and examine; thus it is easy to smuggle in unlawfull commodities, and *leak out* prohibited articles, affecting seriously the revenue of the empire.

Moreover, just now is the time when we have received the imperial commands strictly to search for opium, and these other leaks in the cup; and proper it is that the sternest restrictions be thereon super-added.

Therefore, besides consulting with the governor that he give forth a stern proclamation to the same effect, I, hereby issue this edict; and when it reaches the said hong merchants, let them respectfully obey, and immediately put matters on the same footing as determined by the regulations in Keenlung's time, taking the back doors of foreigner's hongs and stopping up every one of them, that the practice may exactly conform with the very words of the old statute; and if the foreigners try to put it off by the excuse that they are necessary in case of fire, and seem likely to offer any opposition, the said hongmerchants must clearly explain to them that unforeseen calamities, such as fire, &c., only take place once (in a lifetime or so); but as for the laws and prohibitions of China, can these be allowed clandestinely to be changed? If the foreigner's hongs have no doors, can't they get along without them? Why, there are the Swedish, Imperial American, Spanish, Danish, and French; these have no back doors, and yet I never heard of any inconvenience resulting therefrom. Though a man's gullet be stopped (temporarily) he does not leave off eating for that, how to indeed on such rule of reason.

The said hongmerchants, being the landlords of the premises, must exert themselves to arrange this matter speedily and properly; and afterwards let me know by petition, that I may examine accordingly. Do not give ear (to the foreigners) and lend them countenance, which will draw upon yourselves the evil consequences of your baseness. Let all tremble and obey. Do not oppose. A special edict. Taoukwang 18th year, 11th moon, 9th day. (31st Dec. 1838.)

CHINESE SIBERIA.

The ancient patrimonial estates of the reigning family in many respects resemble the wilds of Siberia. Extensive icefields with rivers frozen during 8 months of the year, the absence of nearly all cultivation, and a cold which only the hardy aborigines can endure characterize the provinces Tsitsichar and Kirin, that constitute the greater part of Mantchouria. They border upon those inhospitable regions of Northern Asia, and would be without inhabitants, if the fur animals did not attract numerous adventurers. The conquerors of China were here trained, and learned amongst snow and ice and the rigors of winters almost perpetual, to endure those hardships which no other human being could undergo. Reduced frequently to extremities, they could fast for a long while, an again glut themselves to excess whenever an opportunity offered for satisfying their voracious appetites. Where civilized beings would have frozen to death, the starry vault of heaven was the canopy under which they rested; and after days of fatigues that would have killed men of ordinary constitution, they scarcely felt the effect of their exertions. Such were the Mantchoos of old, and such are the present inhabitants of these dreary regions. Even during the fewh ot months of the year very little of anything grows and the utmost efforts of the cultivator often fail, because the early frosts frequently do not permit the grains to ripen. The inhabitants are moreover lazy and not very fond of digging a hard soil without a certainty of being repaid for their labour by the produce. Thus they have always gained a livelihood by hunting; as this, however, furnishes a very precarious subsistence they have often had recourse to the life of freebooters, and in this capacity become formidable to the neighbouring nations.

We possess no data for ascertaining the number of rovers at the present time: it is very uncertain, nor are the names of the tribes very well known. The principal are the Solons, Goluns and the Ooleanghaes, who acknowledge the rule of the Mantchoos, and are pledged to deliver annually a number of martin skins, for which they either receive food or the thanks of the commanding officer. They are very poor and live in the most wretched condition. Yet notwithstanding all this they are a very spirited nation, proud of their freedom in being able to bound along the icefields, and haughty as kings when seated on their chargers they pursue the bear. But there is another class of inhabitants scattered all over the deserts. State criminals and common convicts are stationed along the Amour for the sole purpose of tracking boats, and serving the soldiers as slaves. What a sight it must be to perceive a dainty Mandarin, who could scarcely move before without the assistance of servants, now reduced to the necessity of harnessing himself to a river craft, and dragging on day by day like a brewer's horse! The state of these culprits is wretched beyond description; but starvation and barborous treatment thins their numbers within a very short time, so that transportation to the Hihlung keang amounts nearly to capital punishment.

Another commodity is found there which we certainly should not have expected in those regions—viz., pearls. There are more than one hundred pearl fisheries on the banks of the Amour, maintained by the Chinese Government. A poor race of human beings, that lives almost exclusively upon fish, is employed in diving for them. Judging from the imperial stores, the produce must be considerable, though no accurate estimate of the quantity can possibly be formed.

How miserable soever this country, it constitutes a better protection of the Chinese frontier than the Great Wall, and no army would possibly from that quarter attack the Celestials, unless it were composed of the aborigines themselves.

* This means that though we stop up the foreigners' back-doors, they will still be very glad to live in their hongs, and carry on their business, disagreeable as the process may be. [Translator.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.

Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 8 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 4 mos. 8 }

Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to

Any 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... 30

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1839. NO. 5. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this Office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this establishment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. ,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to

TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE MOFFATT, Captain BOLTON, has room for a few Tons and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMOND. For freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 13th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

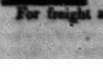
THE DUKE OF LANCASTER, HARGRAVES, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to

TURNER AND Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain REDMAN, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LEITH

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA A 1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

CAUTION.—Two valuable right day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first N°. 4176 and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my proper.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 25th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT	GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS	HENRY P. STURGIS

Canton, January, 1, 1839. W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—In the Press, and will be shortly published, the ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR for 1839, with a copious appendix.—Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Full Price given for the following numbers of the Register for 1838.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 24, 38, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at MACAO as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND Co.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho, pressed at 8 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, and Folio pages	"	3.
Auction Bills		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	2d Sept.	Singapore	1st Nov.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	3rd Nov.
Calcutta	26th Sept.	Manila	20th Dec.
Bombay	3d Oct.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—NIANTIC, (Am.) Griswold from New York 10th September. PREMIER, Were, from London, (left the Downs 2d September). GEORGE 4th, Drayner, from Do. via Batavia. EMMA EUGENIA, Wade, from Calcutta and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per GEORGE 4th, Thomas FOX, Esq.

The PANAMA, 116 days from China was going in as the NIANTIC came out of New York.

SAILED.—23rd inst. SIR EDWARD RYAN, for Singapore and Calcutta. 26th VANSITTART, Macqueen, for Bombay. Do. JOHN O'GAUNT, Robertson, for Liverpool. WESTMINSTER, Mollison. IMOGEN, Maxwell, for London. COURRIER DE MANILE, Geoffroy, for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.—For London, this day at 5 P. M. EUPHRATES, Wilson, BENGAL, Morton. To morrow at 5 P. M. For Liverpool, PENANG, Lawson.

The BOLTON has gone to Macao roads to embark her passengers.

PASSENGERS.—Per JOHN O'GAUNT, T. H. Layton, Esq. and lady. Mrs. Bard, R. Robertson Esq. Per COURRIER DE MANILE, Miles Rodgett, Esq. P. r BOLTON, W. H. Crawford, and lady. Reverend —— Kruckeberg, William Jardine, —— Line, Alexander Robertson, W. C. Domett, W. Dickinson, Esqs,

The Emma Eugenia is reported in, but no letters or packets have been received from her.

We learn by the George 4th, that Calcutta papers, to the middle of October, had reached Batavia, which stated that the governor general had issued a formal declaration of war against Persia.

An error has been made in the export of *Raw Silk per Imogen*; instead of Peculs 672, the entry should have been Peculs 6.72 Catties; and the total amount exported to England to this date, Peculs 1006.72 Catties instead of Peculs 1672.

Our readers will learn from Mr. Dempster's letter that he is nearly aground, and requires a little more of their kind assistance to float him, and to ship the "*Cockt Hat*" on old Neptune's head; but the *hat* wants binding and tassels: we trust therefore, the subscribers will attend to Mr. Dempster's wants, and enable him to finish and launch his *beaver*.

It has been remarked to us that the meagre notice taken by the *Canton Press* of the subscription dinner given by all the Foreign merchants to *Mr.* Jardine, on Wednesday last has occasioned general surprise and disappointment.

Such a triumphant *exit* from Canton as that of *Mr.* Jardine has never before been made by any private merchant, even if any one individual has ever left China under such great and similar marks of respect and esteem; yet the *Canton Press* slurs over this unique demonstration of public feeling, by the words that "*Mr.* Jardine's friends gave him a public dinner." Now, this remark might apply to the most obscure individual in Canton on his leaving it. *We* are ourselves at a loss to understand this blinking of a *very uncommon event in Canton:* it would seem that private pique and ill-will, or party feeling, had a share in the endeavour to shear *Mr.* Jardine of his well earned honours and the Foreign merchants of those sentiments which they thought it becoming to themselves and to *Mr.* Jardine to express on that gentleman's leaving their society. The Editor of the C. P. has, indeed, treated the whole Foreign community of Canton with undisguised contempt in his *report* of an affair in which *all* of them took no common interest. *Ex uno disce omnes.* From this fact we may argue how powerfully party feeling trammels the *Canton Press*; and how much the public interest would be neglected and sacrificed were the C. P. the only paper in Canton. If that were the case what a bald view, indeed, we should always have of things in general. Why the mere dinner itself—the *size* of it—deserved a more particular and flattering notice; for we are sure the Editor of the C. P. never before saw "such a getting up stairs" in Canton. *We* recommend him, as the only *amende honorable* he can now make to the public, to copy the whole of our report into his next number.

Mr. Jardine embarked for *Macao* in his chop boat, about 4 o'clock P. M. last Saturday. He was attended to the beach by about eighty gentlemen, English, American, and Parsee, and stepped on board amidst huzzas, hurrahs, the deafening noise of long strings of crackers and swivels. He started with a fair wind from the Northward, and was met by a party of English and American gentlemen at the bottom of the *Macao* passage, where spirited hurrahs and cordial salutations and wishes were again exchanged.

We beg to invite the attention of our local readers to the address of the Parsee *Merchants* to *Mr.* Jardine, and *Mr.* Jardine's reply. *We* have heard it said that the piece, or service, of plate will amount to the very handsome sum of one thousand guineas.

The Foreign merchants of Canton will read with pleasure the letter of some of the most respectable merchants of London to the court of directors of the E. I. Company, calling for the abolition of the Company's agency in China.

The Peking Gazette, ordering the governor of Hookwang to Canton, as imperial envoy, for the purpose of crushing the opium trade, and the proclamation of the governor of Canton, cannot fail to attract the serious attention of our local readers.

Peking Gazette.—Canton, 12th moon, 7th day. (21st January, 1839.

The following fire express has arrived from the military board.

Tsoukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, 15th day, (31st Dec. 1838.) The imperial edict has been received. I order *Lin Tsihtseuen*, the governor of *Hookwang*, immediately to proceed post haste to Kwangtung, to investigate and direct the affairs of the sea-ports of that province. I invest him with the power and seals of an imperial envoy; whoever is the admiral in the said province, he and his subordinates are to put themselves under his orders.—*Respect this.*

On the same day a despatch was received from the privy council addressed to *Tung* the governor, and *E.* the lieut. governor (as follows.)

On the 18th day of the 11th moon, (3d Jan. 1839) the imperial will was received.

I, the emperor, on account of the daily increase of that flowing filth, opium, and the great increase in the amount of sycee going abroad, have especially appointed Lin Tsihtseuen, the governor of Hookwang, to proceed posthaste to Canton, there to investigate and manage the affairs of the sea ports &c.

The said governor, after he has received the orders, must scrub and wash away the filth, and really exerting himself, must examine and manage according to the old regulations; he must not indulge himself with hopes of shifting the affair from him; and still further, he must not think of sitting still and looking on (whilst *Lin* manages the business).

The practice *must be stopped*, that the affairs and mind of me, the emperor, may be assisted. The said governor holds the rule over the lands of the two *Yue;* the duties of his government are multifarious, and I apprehend he is not capable of devoting his whole mind to the management of the opium question. I have, therefore, especially deputed *Lin* to Canton, for the sole management of this affair; that he may cut up the evil by the roots, and remove calamities from the people.

The management of this affair is really the duty of the said governor, in which he should exert his utmost energy. Let he and *Lin* consult together and deliberate on the plan of operations, assembling all the superior officers, and then send up a duly prepared report. You, ministers, should understand my imperial will, and unite to exclude this great national evil. —Let these orders be generally made known. *Respect this.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir.—Will you oblige me by giving insertion to this letter; its intention being to inform the Foreign Public here,—who have already been kind enough to subscribe in shares $630 toward the completion of the new modelled craft, —that the estimate cost for sails, tackling, varnish, paint, some extra iron and brass work, &c.,—which I did not contract with the builder for,—will be $220 more (ballast and crew excepted.)

To the public I am happy to say, from some hundreds of individuals who have honoured me with their presence to inspect the "*Cockt Hat*", —by which name they generally call her (and perhaps it is the most appropriate name, as she is not altogether unlike one), that the majority of their opinions is in favour for strength; so that for small craft, at least, I may consider that I have succeeded in my first view of the plan; and as the certain success of her sailing and weatherly qualities will greatly depend upon her having heavy ballast, to lay low, I hope a sufficient quantity may be borrowed to try the experiment.

In a very few days more I hope (if all goes well) to see the "*Cockt Hat*" floating in her element. I remain, Sir, Your's obediently,

Canton, Jany. 28th 1839. H. DEMPSTER.

Public Dinner to Mr. Jardine, on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

So soon as it was generally known that Mr. Jardine intended leaving China in the *Bolton*, Captain Adam Young, a deputation from the Foreign resident merchants waited upon and invited him to a Public entertainment; and Mr. Jardine having accepted the invitation, a committee was immediately formed for conducting the festival, to which Committee Mr. W. Cragg was appointed Secretary.

The whole of the Foreign Merchants—English, American, and Parsee—with the exception of two English Firms—subscribed to the Public entertainment thus given as a testimonial of respect and esteem for, and in honour of, Mr. Jardine.

The dinner was given in the British Consular hall on the evening of the 23rd inst.; the adjoining spacious verandah having been fitted up as a with-drawing room, screened in with duck walls, well lighted, and the pillars tastefully wreathed with flowers; at the bottom the letters W. J. Mr. Jardine's initials, appeared, formed of variegated lamps.

Soon after the guests began to arrive, the band of the Inglis, Captain Routh, commenced playing appropriate Scotch airs, and about ½ past 7 o'clock the company, consisting of 132 individuals sat down to table without the least confusion, the stewards having appointed each his place, which was indicated by the name written on a piece of paper pinned to the table cloth.

Chairman Mr. Turner — Vice-Chairman Mr. Lindsay.

Stewards.

Messrs.	Wetmore,	Gemmell,	Bell,
	Green,	Livingston,	Gray.
	J. Cragg,	Adam,	Blenkin,
	Burn,	Smith,	Maclean,

The dinner passed off extremely well, the Stewards having arranged the whole scheme of attendance during the repast; thus preventing the necessity of each gentleman bringing his servant.

The first toast from the chair was 'our Young and lovely Queen'—with *more, much more* than *full* honours. *Tune:* God save the Queen.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. Lindsay, in giving the next toast. 'The President of U. S.'—spoke as follows.

Gentlemen,—In naming the toast I am about to propose to you, I am sure that every British heart here will beat with joy and exultation at the general prosperity of the U. S. of America, and more particularly of that branch of their commerce connected with China. As a father glories in and rejoices over the strength, talents, and enterprize of his children, so should, so does Great Britain glory and rejoice in the healthy and growing vigour of her Western progeny. There has been, indeed, a darker day; but the sun of social intercourse has long melted away those passing clouds that for a moment darkened our aspects towards each other; we now no longer contend for bloody victories by land or sea; but there still remains the glorious race of art, science and literature: in these paths let us henceforth contend for victory; and may our friendly rivalry last as long as our nations endure. Never again may the shadow of war cross our paths—No! in the words of one of the *red* men—of an old Cherokee—"we have planted the tree of peace, and we have buried the axe under it's roots; henceforth let us join to brighten the chain that binds our nations together" (much cheering). *Tune: Hail Columbia.*

The next toast from the chair was *William Jardine.*

Mr. Turner, in proposing the health of *William Jardine*, made the following observations.

I now give you the health of an old friend

whom we are soon to lose. Had I consulted my own feelings I should have paused before I consented to take the chair on the present occasion; but the period, since when it became generally known that our guest of to night was about to leave us, was so short, that no time was left for the indulgence of private feelings; my term of residence in the country, and—must I say it?—also my age, were urged as pleas to overcome any delicacy of feeling I might cherish; I therefore consented to perform this last act of friendship, here and to take the chair on this occasion.

It must be a most grateful sight to Mr. Jardine and his friends to witness his reception in the present assembly; such honor must be grateful to him and them—for a great honor it is—and if he does not properly feel and appreciate it, he does not deserve it: thus much I may say in my public capacity of chairman, for the fact is open, palpable to you all. But had you all, like me, gone round the community to arrange the details of this public leave-taking, you would then have learnt how much William Jardine is respected, esteemed, and beloved, even beyond your own knowledge or expectation. All, all the whole foreign community, with one or two exceptions, instantly joined, with expressions of feelings of the most entire regard, in the proposed measure.

I might long dwell on this grateful theme—but I hasten at once to my duty and give you the health of *William Jardine. Tune: Auld Langsyne.*

Mr. Jardine rose and said—I rise under considerable embarrassment on this occasion, to return my sincere thanks for the manner in which my health has been proposed, and the manner in which the proposal has been received. On looking about me, and seeing what society I am in, the commmunity by which I am surrounded, I must be callous indeed if I were not deeply sensible for such distinction and kindness, if I did not deeply feel the sentiment thus so generally and publicly manifested; I do feel it— deeply and keenly feel it (Here Mr. Jardine was much affected), and I shall carry away with me and remember while I have life your kindness this evening.

Allusion has been made to one or two parties who declined to come into the arrangements for this public entertainment. All that I beg to observe with reference to those parties is, that, however circumstances may have occasioned an interruption of intercourse with them, I do not bear the least ill-will to them; I wish them all the good they can wish themselves, and when they have finished their sojourn here, that they may have a happy sight of their native land, and of those friends who are most dear to them; may they enjoy health, prosperity, and every other blessing, and return to their homes, bringing, conferring, and enjoying happiness.

I have been a long time in this country and I have a few words to say in it's favor; here we find our persons more efficiently protected by laws than in many other parts of the East or of the world; in China, a foreigner can go to sleep, with his windows open, without being in dread of either his life or property, which are well-guarded by a most watchful and excellent police; but both are periled with little or no protection in many other states: business is conducted with unexampled facility, and in general with singular good faith; though there are, of course, occasional exceptions that but more strikingly bear out my assertion. Neither would I omit the general courtesy of the Chinese in all their intercourse and transactions with foreigners: these, and some other considerations, are the reasons that so many of us so oft, re-visit this country, and stay in it so long.

I hold, gentlemen, the society of Canton high; it holds a high place, in my opinion, even among the merchants of the east; yet I also know that this community has often heretofore and lately been accused of being a set of smugglers: this I distinctly deny; we are not smugglers, gentlemen! It is the Chinese government, it is the Chinese officers who smuggle, and who connive at and encourage smuggling, not we; and then look at the E. I. Company: why the father of all smuggling and smugglers is the E. I. Company (loud applause).

We are here to do our duty to our constituents at a distance: that is a duty that must be done, and it is ours to do it, and we must do it in the best manner we can, and in the best and readiest ways that are open to us, whether inside or outside. I have a conscience quite at rest on this point; I have no compunctions on the subject: it is a matter which I may dispose of in very few words—the performance of our duty to those who trust their property to our charge; to do this duty as well and as efficiently as we can under all the difficulties by which we are surrounded, and the opposition arrayed against us, is our clear and right course of acting. I will not now, gentlemen, detain you longer, but that one and all may enjoy he alth and happiness, and every good thing your own hearts can desire, and may success and prosperity attend you; I wish most sincerely these may be the lot of all.

Mr. Jardine sat down amidst the most deafening and long continued cheers.

The next toast given by Mr. Lindsay, was the E. I. Company. *Tune: Money in both pockets.*

Mr. Astell, in returning thanks, said I have often before heard this toast given in this room; and I have been gratified to observe to night that many officers brought up in the Company's service are still proud to wear the Company's button; I have observed a handsome display of them this evening: this is a gratifying sight to me, as evincing gratitude to their old masters, for I am one of the old school who approve of loyalty and fidelity to employers. The company, whose power is now in abeyance as far as regards the China trade, must ever be considered as having been the pioneers of the Free trade to China; even these walls are conscious of the name of the E. I. Company, and re-echo back the toast with loud sounding reverberations.

Mr. Elliot and the Ladies of Macao. By W. S. Wetmore. *Esq. Tune. Here's a health to all good lasses.*

Mr. Maclean returned thanks.

Dinear Furdoonjee rose, and said—Mr. President, I beg leave so say a few words. I am happy to have this opportunity to express my sentiments, and to throw my recollection back on the results produced by the British domination in India. The government of the company has done much good; but if you desire that British influence should be perpetuated in India, you must educate the natives: education, civil and religious education is what we want,—it is all we want. Much has been said about the company having showed us the way to China: this is undoubtedly true, but it was a mere circumstance of the time, of the age; for does my one pretend to say that if the company had never existed, the spirit of Free trade would not have found its way hither?—No! we should most certainly have found our own way to China long ago; and being now here, against much opposition, we want no extraneous aid to support us; for the spirit of Free trade is self-dependent and all-sufficient for her own wide extended, extending, and flourishing existence.

Mr. Bell. Mr. President—I did intend to say a few words respecting the toast I am going to propose, but they have nearly all been taken out of my mouth to compose the speech of my Parsee friend, Furdoonjee. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the toast, Free trade. Sir, I could wish it had fallen into better hands, more able to exhibit the powerful results of free trade, entering into all the minutiæ of supply and demand, until the successful balance is struck. To illustrate this subject, would that we could borrow a few pages from the private ledger of our guest, for all political economy is only child's play to it. I will not take up any more of your time but give you—Free Trade, Universal Free trade, the extinction of all monopolies, and especially that most odious one, the hong monopoly. This toast was received with great cheering. *Tune: Ye gentlemen of England.*

Mr. Maclean gave Her Majesty's Superintendents. *Tune: Rule Britannia.*

Mr. Secretary Elmslie returned thanks.

Mr. Lindsay gave Mr. A. L. Johnston, and our visitors. *Tune: May we ne'er want a friend, nor a bottle to give him.* Mr. Johnston returned thanks.

Mr. Green—Success to Steam navigation. *Tune: Molly put the kettle on.*

In the course of the evening the health of the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, and the Rev. P. Parker, M. D. were drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Bridgman, in his speech, painted in glowing colours the domestic happiness that awaited Mr. Jardine in the society, as he hoped, of the fairest among women; and Mr. Parker, in a very feeling manner, touched upon the ready and liberal assistance he had ever received from Mr. Jardine in support of the Medical Missionary hospital. You, observed the reverend gentleman, addressing the company, you have been used to consider Mr. Jardine only as a merchant; but I know him as a professional man; and though many years have elapsed since he gave up practice, still I never met with a man on whose medical judgment I would sooner depend in difficult cases; and he has been ever ready to afford me his advice and assistance under all circumstances and at all times; though his business were ever so pressing, still he has always attended at the hospital when his presence was requested. To you—continued Mr. Parker—the parting of this evening is but for a time; you anticipate the pleasure of again meeting Mr. Jardine in England, there to enjoy the recollection of by-gone scenes, passed in China, or elsewhere abroad: but for me, this parting is final: I can never expect to see my friend again on this side the grave; let me then wish him all prosperity and happiness here and everlasting life hereafter."

In the course of the evening the company were favoured with several excellent songs from the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Compton, Sr. and Jr. Dalrymple, Gilbert, Smith, Strachan, J. W. Smith, Holliday Jackson, Tiers, Sr. and Jr. Collard and E. J. Gilman.

The Chairman and Mr. Jardine retired about 1 o'clock, but many of the guests prolonged the festive time until 4 in the morning.

If we do meet again, why we shall smile;
If not, why then this *parting was well made.*

To William Jardine, Esquire.

Dear Sir,—On the occasion of your approaching departure from this country for home, we, your attached and grateful friends, the Parsee Merchants of Canton, now openly offer to you in a Public Address the feelings of our hearts, and the convictions of our minds.

The former have been and are most fervently and deeply excited by the ever liberal conduct you have observed in all our intercourse, relations, and connections, commercial, or otherwise, with you.

The latter have proceeded from a long and close study of your commercial career; and we confidently assert that no man has more steadily, greatly, and successfully raised the commerce of his own country, and of the ports of India, particularly of Bombay, with China, than yourself.

Uniting these grateful feelings and deep convictions, how can we refuse to express them, when more particularly they are impressed on our minds by the certainty that we are soon to lose you!

Believe us that with you, you carry the gratitude and admiration of each of us, and the combined gratitude and admiration more intensely expressed as being the general sentiments of our whole body toward you.

Neither would we express these feelings in words only; for the second object of this address is to request your acceptance of a piece of plate from us as a remembrance of our gratitude and appreciation of your worth.

This piece of plate will be presented to you by Messrs. Maguire, Smiths and Co., on your arrival in London.

You now return home there to enjoy the fruits of your long and arduous labors: may you live long to enjoy them, and under the protection of the Almighty disposer of all events experience every happiness this world can give, or that you may desire.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your most faithful friends and servants,

Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee	Dadabhoy Manackjee
Nanabhoy Framjee	Ardaseer Furdoonjee
Dinshaw Furdoonjee	Pallanjee Dorabjee
Bomanjee Manackjee	Pestonjee Nowrojee
Brojorjee Manackjee	Merwanjee Dadabhoy
Bomanjee Hosenjee	Jalbhoy Cursetjee
Framjee Jamsetjee	Hormusjee Byramjee
Framjee Heerajee	Pestonjee Ruttonjee
D. Dorabjee	Jamsetjee Eduljee
Rustomjee Framjee	Cowasjee Bazenjee
Cowasjee Shapoorjee	Cursetjee Coovrjee
Tamoeljee Rustomjee	Dadabhoy Burjorjee
Dadabhoy Rustomjee	Nusserwanjee B. Moody
Shavaxshaw Rustomjee	Cowasjee Sapoorjee
Manuckjee Pestonjee	Wookerjee Jamsetjee
Nusserwanjee Framjee	Hormusjee Framjee
Framjee Dadabhoy	Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee
Cowasjee Pallanjee	Cowasjee Eduljee
Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee	Pestonjee Jamsetjee
Jehangeer Framjee	Nusserwanjee Dorabjee
Pallanjee Nusserwanjee	Dadabhoy B. Cowasjee
Limjee Bomanjee	Dossabhoy Hormusjee
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer	Dossabhoy Rustomjee
Pestonjee Rustomjee	

Canton, 23rd January, 1839.

Canton, 23rd January, 1839.

To HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I have received your letter of this date addressed to me by the Parsee Community of Canton on my intended departure for England.

To meet with approbation in our passing conduct through life, is always pleasing, and if, in my commercial career, my exertions have been at any time either individually or publicly beneficial, my wishes have been attained, and my object achieved.

But to receive the unanimous expressions of friendly feelings from so numerous and respectable a circle of my fellow merchants at the close of my residence in China is to me peculiarly gratifying, and will ever be recollected with feelings of pleasure; though I am well aware that these expressions are more attributable to your kind partiality than to any merit of mine.

I accept with lively feelings of gratitude the piece of plate you have ordered to be presented to me on my arrival in London, as a token of your esteem and regard, and shall ever value it in remembrance of the friendly intercourse that has so long subsisted between myself and the Parsee merchants here and in India, many of whom hold the foremost rank among the Merchants of the East, distinguished for their integrity and liberality in business, as well as for their extensive charities and general benevolence.

With hearty and sincere acknowledgments for your friendly sentiments, so handsomely conveyed, and best wishes for a long course of uninterrupted health, happiness and, prosperity to you all,

I remain,

With sentiments of esteem and gratitude,

Dear Sirs,

Your obliged and faithful Servant,

WILLIAM JARDINE.

Under the head of Review of Eastern News, our readers will find another Jeremiad on "our relations with China;" extracted from the *Asiatic Journal* for August, vituperating the opium trade in strong terms. It is well known that that publication is under the immediate patronage and control of the court of directors, who encourage the manufacture of opium in Bengal, solely for the China market, with the utmost assiduity and to the greatest extent; selling it at fictitious prices to the *highest* bidder. Now what is meant by this lamentation? If the directors still feel an interest in the well being of the British trade to China, let them with draw their Bill Agency, and abandon the monopoly of the growth and manufacture of Patna and Benares opium. The world will then believe that their views of our relations with China are disinterested and purely patriotic; but until they do this, the world will only conclude that their tirades against the Free trade proceed only from the gall of disappointment in no longer presiding at the Tea Sales in London.

To the Hoble Court of Directors of the E. I. Company

Honorable Sirs,—We the undersigned merchants of London engaged in the trade with China beg leave most respectfully to bring under the consideration of your honorable court the expediency of discontinuing advances on goods through the finance committee in Canton.

We are aware that the court's attention was drawn to this subject in the early part of last year, at the instance of the East India and China Association, which will render it unnecessary for us to address you at any length with reference to it; but at the same time we cannot refrain from strongly urging upon the honorable court the great disadvantages under which we continue to labor, from the very singular circumstances in which the trade with China is necessarily conducted under the present system of advances upon goods hypothecated to the company, which leads to encourage undue speculations, and produces sudden and great fluctuations in the money market: thereby materially affecting the price of China produce, and interfering with prices and returns for British exports, to the serious detriment of the trade of the country. We do not doubt but your honorable court must be anxious to relieve the trade with China in this respect, as we are persuaded that your will experience no difficulty in procuring the necessary funds for the home charges from the three presidencies in India, at a fair and equitable rate of exchange; and we therefore respectfully entreat that directions may be forwarded to withdraw the finance committee at Canton.

We have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

[Signed]	Cockerell & Co.	Palmer, Mackillop, Dent & Co.	
"	Gregson, Melville "	Fletcher, Alexander	"
"	Crawfrod, Colvin "	Scott, Bell	"
"	Small, Colquhoun "	Alexander Crowe	"
"	Archd. Hastie	Morrison, Cryder	"
"	Fairlie, Hodgson "	Gardner, Urquhart	"
"	Daniell, Dickinson "	Barclay Brothers	"
"	Dallas and Coles	Rawson, Norton	"
"	Lyall Brothers "	Walkinshaw	"
"	Jamieson Brothers "	Gledstanes, Kerr	"
"	J. Mackenzie "	Robert Eglinton	"
"	Thomas Weeding	J. Cockburn	"
"	Sanderson, Fry, Fox, "		

London, 10th August, 1838.

ART. III.—*First report of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital at Macao, for the quarterly term beginning 5th July, and ending 1st October*, 1838. By the Rev. P. Parker. M. D.

IN accordance with a desire expressed at a general meeting of the Society in May last, the Hospital at Macao was opened on the 5th of July. Previous engagements to return to Canton, and the absence of any other medical gentleman to take charge of the establishment, rendered it necessary temporarily to close it on the 1st of October. It is with great pleasure that the report for this term is now submitted to the Society and its friends.

Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President, by whose judgment the spot was selected, when,—walking through its capacious and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accomodation afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells which they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated; and as many corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound with three wells of water—in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built; and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it, is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the inner harbor, and has good access both by land and water.

It is delightful to contemplate the yearly augmenting relief that may here be afforded to the suffering Chinese. It is cheering and encouraging to regard the facilities that here exist, for the instruction of the young men of China in the principles of rational medicine and surgery. May the institution prosper every way—may there be no lack of men to conduct its operations, or of means to support and increase its usefulness—may it be the fruitful parent of many like institutions, under the conduct of Chinese, who shall have acquired the skill and science of the west, and shall have imbibed the benevolence and purity of the gospel.

Seven hundred patients were received into the Hospital during the term, towards the close of which many had to be sent away, from the inexpediency of receiving them for a few days only. Fewer important surgical cases presented themselves, in proportion to the whole number, than had previously been the case at Canton. With a few exceptions, the task of gaining the confidence of the people had to be commenced *de novo*. The suspicion and reserve at first manifested were greater than even at Canton. The arrival, however, as patients, of gentlemen from Canton, and occasional visits of some who had been cured there, and of others personally acquainted with previous operations, tended very much to alter the feelings of the people. An unexpected auxiliary in effecting this change was found, too, in sundry of their idols, who, according to the interpretations of the Chinese priests, encouraged a large number of their votaries to apply to the foreign physician with assurance of success.—*Chinese Repository for December.*

Canton, January 23rd, 1839.

Revd. Peter Parker,—Canton.

Dear Sir,—Having seen your communication, published some time since requesting information with regard to the Aurora Australis, I beg to offer you the result of my observations.

	Lat.	Lon.	Ther.	
Jany. 13th	" 38° 18 S	83° 54 E	67°	Wind N. & strong
14th	" 38 08 S	88 37 E	65	" l.pt.strg. N.E.l.t.
15th	" 38 01 S	90 32 E	62	" Southd.lt. [SW
16th	" 37 05 S	93 44 E	62	" S. E. & Brisk
17th	" 37 21 S	95 44 E	64	" S.E.Strg. & clear

weather until 11 P. M. when it hauled to E N E, and became more cloudy, a strong breeze still blowing. —At 10 P. M. saw the Aurora Australis, differing from the Aurora Borealis as seen at the North, inasmuch as it appeared in its greatest brilliancy more suddenly, was of a greater density, more reddish hue, emitted fewer corruscations, and those not approaching so near the Zenith, and lasted only a short time, probably not exceeding three fourths of an hour, and faded away as suddenly as it appeared It's departure was immediately followed by a change of wind, from S E to E N E (as seen above) and more cloudy weather. I was led to notice the change of wind from having heard an "old salt" assert his firm belief that the Aurora was caused by the meeting of two opposite currents of air; as I have never known that theory advanced elsewhere, I presume it must have originated with him, and been the result of his own observations. In the present case however, the light was seen at the south, the quarter from which the wind was blowing until after its disappearance.

January 18th. 37° 29 S 99° 34 E Air 61°. Wind strong N E and cloudy; were under single reefed topsails from eight P M to four A M—the day ended with strong S W wind and fine weather. January 19th. 35° 34 S 101° 14 E. Air 60° Wind Westerly and not so strong.

Of the Meteoric display we saw nothing on the night of its annual appearance, 13th November 1837, being in Lat. 16° N Lon. 33° W; had there been any thing remarkable in the appearance of the Heavens either that night or the following, the officers would have called me—by my request.

I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient Servant,

* * *

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.—No. VIII

Our relations with China appear to be in a very critical position. For some time past, events have been tending to an issue which might have been foreseen when it was determined to remove the East-India Company's establishment from Canton, which stood as a barrier between the Chinese authorities on the one side, and the European traders on the other. Whilst the latter assume a right to violate at will the laws of the empire, and smuggle into the country a drug which undermines the health and morals of the people, it is absurd to reproach the Chinese authorities with injustice, if they, after long endurance and frequent warnings, close their ports against foreign traders, and expel them from the country. It is to be hoped that the commander of her Majesty's ships despatched to China is instructed to act with extreme caution, and will not, by seeking occasion for a collision, do indirectly what it would be unjust to do directly.

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1839.

PROCLAMATION TO FOREIGNERS.

Tang, governor of the two *Kwang* provinces &c., and *Ee*, Fooyuen of Kwangtung &c. conjointly proclaim to the foreigners of every country, for their full information.

Whereas, it has been graciously permitted by the heads of the Chinese empire to foreigners of every nation to come hither for commercial purposes, now nearly two hundred years; during which time ye have been steeped in the goodness and bounty of our emperors, and have obtained profit and advantage beyond all measure: moreover, the tea and rhubarb of our central land are indispensable articles for ye foreigners! how much your very lives depend upon them ye cannot indeed but know!! Our empire of China has not the slightest necessity to trade with *you*; but could ye exist a single day were ye not to trade with us? In spite of this obvious truth, however, for several tens of years back, have ye been looking at the article *opium*, as the sole way to realize profit. Your opium store ships convey and warehouse the drug in unbroken succession; which has led to native traitors connecting themselves with you in the sale thereof; and our ignorant common people, taking delight in smoking it, have now become accustomed to the odious habit: the evil has gradually spread over the whole coast, and infected every province of the empire!

There are those who say,—that your object is to drain China of its wealth, and deprive it's subjects of their lives! Opinions of this kind however, we, out of compassion, will not stop to discuss. The territory of the central land produces the five precious metals in rich profusion; it's treasuries and stores are heaped up and running over;—how could ye, by your petty arts, exhaust us?—Again, in smuggling this baneful drug your sole object is thereby to make money;—the Chinese people have no deadly feud with you, and should you wish to take their lives?

However, such is the case,—that profit or the desire of gain is pleasing to the human breast, and this feeling has led you on, till ye have no fear before your eyes! But ye ought to know, that when matters are pushed beyond their natural limits, there must be a recoil; and if once the sovereign of China get incensed, he may not only stop the ingress of your opium, but also the egress of our tea and rhubarb: this is a circumstance that our laws must enforce, and that ought indeed to be done; and ye foreigners cannot but feel most anxious regarding it!

On former occasions, edict followed edict. We, the governor and Fooyuen, have three times and five times again and again warned and exhorted you; but because your minds were solely absorbed by the love of gain, our words passed like the wind unheeded by; and we were put off with the excuse, that all those who came to Canton to trade were good and upright foreigners. How little dreamt they that many of the sampans smuggling inside the Bogue having been repeatedly taken, their knavery has thereby been exposed to view! and will ye still come to tell us that ye are upright foreigners?—and that every one of you is looking after a lawful calling?

Now, however, the indignation of the Great Emperor has been fairly aroused at these wicked practices! and the hourly thought of his heart is to do away with them forever. In the capital he has commanded the great officers of state to deliberate upon and draw up the severest statutes; in the provinces he has ordered the governors and inferior officers to see that the laws be enforced with the utmost rigor! It is the voice of the Great Emperor, as of Heaven itself, that gives forth the command—and where he wills it, it cannot but take effect!

We, the governor and Fooyuen, have already received with the deepest respect an imperial edict, commanding the admirals of every station, along with the commanders of the different garrisons and military stations, to get ready and despatch squadrons of war ships, well supplied with guns and military weapons of all kinds; these are to cruize alike East, West, and South, and to be studded over the ocean at short intervals, as well for the protection of our coast as to seize the native smuggling boats, and drive out the loitering foreign ships.

Moreover, in reference to the land department, the emperor has decreed that every Taoutae and Chefoo shall order their underlings to search for and apprehend, with the utmost rigor, all opium brokers and those who keep opium smoking shops, as well as those who, in any shape or way, vend or smoke the drug: thus by sea and land are we equally on the alert; and from top to toe from head to foot, *stern severity* is the order of the day.

It appears that already reports of several hundred seizures have been made. As for those villains grown grey in this nefarious traffic, and with no fear of death before their eyes, these shall be awarded the awful penalty of the law, as was the case with Ko Aping, Ha Laoukin, and others: the evidence against whom was clear and convincing. For the rest, their crime being somewhat different, their doom is still in suspense; but the fate of their brethren in iniquity has struck such a wholesome terror into the hearts of others, that those who have left off opium smoking, and handed their opium pipes up to government, already amount to several tens of thousands! Those who trembling at the sternness of the laws, have, of their own accord, cast their opium out on the highway, and demolished their smoking apparatus, along with those rascals, who, no longer able to make a livelihood by these unlawful means,—have fled to a distance,—are still more numerous. These are the laws on which we are now acting in the province of Canton—these are circumstances of daily occurrence among our people: ye may see it with your own eyes!

We have been thus minute in stating all these particulars, that ye may perfectly know how the case stands. Now, do ye try and think for a moment—"what sort of time is this?—What sort of regulations are these? have we got any thing more to hope for? have we got any thing more to loiter after?"

Moreover, when the people of our inner land commit a crime, they are punished for it with the severest punishment; and ye,—thus, with a clear eye and dauntless heart, committing knavish tricks with *malice prepense* how can ye hope for any extraordinary display of mercy or forbearance?—No! we must mete you out the same measure as to our own people,—that the majesty of our empire be known unto all men!

Ye foreigners have brought your ships from lands afar off! Your primary object was to take your principal and seek profit on it. Alas! why should ye, for the sake of profit, involve your persons in destruction! At this very instant our common people are giving up the use of opium; the brokers, who bought it of you, are flying helter skelter; the government officers are directing the laws with unmitigated severity; the people are trembling at the idea of punishment, and are anxious only to secure their own persons from danger! Not only are all avenues for disposing of your drug cut off to you, but even the smallest fraction of profit you cannot obtain by it. Too many of our native Chinese, have, for this drug, lost their lives; as is most natural, all now look upon your actions as those of an enemy; they, therefore, cast your opium on the public roads, and look upon it as dross and dung. And we would again ask you, what is it that ye still hope for?—*Are* not your hearts yet changed?

We, the governor and Fooyuen uniting all those circumstances, now issue this proclamation, with the utmost,—the most intense earnestness! When it reaches the said foreigners, let them instantly divest themselves of their previous filth, and taking all the opium receiving ships anchored outside, cause one and all of them, with the utmost haste, to return to their native countries!

The other ships which are not receiving ships, as well as those merchantmen which do not enter the port, must not, at their own will and pleasure, come and go, rambling, and stopping wherever it suits them. Every one must carry on his lawful calling in peace and quietness, and then ye may enjoy the sweets of gain time without end!

But if from first to last ye obstinately adhere to your stupidity and awake not; if ye will still be guided by the principles of greediness and avarice, then it is ye who by your own act put yourselves beyond the protection of the laws! We, the governor and Fooyuen, have no need to be thus worrying ourselves and spending our strength in vain, constantly adopting preventive measures against you, and apprehending our own people. We have only to memorialize the emperor that he shut up the port, *and stop the foreign trade for ever!* After the port shall have been shut up, no matter whether ye may bring opium or not, the tea and rhubarb of the inner land will not be permitted to leave the country: and thus may we instantly hold the life of every foreigner at our command!

We find, moreover, that the respective kings of all these different countries have been hitherto obedient and submissive; and further, that the laws which govern you foreigners are rigorous in the extreme. It is to be presumed that when your supplies of tea and rhubarb are cut off, an enquiry will take place as to the way in which this has been brought about: and thus, Oh! ye foreigners!—though ye may escape the net of *our* laws, yet ye may find it difficult to escape the net of *your own!*

Finally, it appears that at this present moment the Great Emperor is now despatching an imperial commissioner to Canton; whose especial business it will be to take note of these transactions connected with the seaports of China. He is now not far off; his arrival may be expected every hour. He intends to cut off the fountain of abuse; to do away utterly with this great evil: to effect this he is determined to sink his ships and break his cauldrons (i.e. to take the most desperate measures); nor will he stay his hand till all be pure in his sight!

The dulness and stupidity, then, of ye foreigners, indeed calls forth our deepest grief and indignation; but still cherishing a feeling of compassion for the men from afar, we could not rest patiently without giving this most tender and earnest warning to you extra—that ye may know to save and protect yourselves. Sincerely do we trust that all of ye may listen to our words! Do not involve yourselves in a vain repentance, which will be too late! A special proclamation! Taoukwang, 18th year, 12th moon, day. (January th 1839.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 10 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 $ do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 5 $ do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 $ do. in
Do. 3 mos. 5 $ advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. 6$. Subscribers ta-

king 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 4 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion ... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,... 2..50

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1839. NO. 6. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this Office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this establishment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

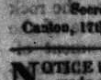
NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

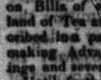
[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839.., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

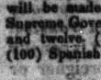
[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.., H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE New Ship DONA PASCOA, Capt. HULLOCK, 696 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

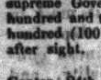


FOR MANILA.
IN a few days the Spanish Brig "NARCISA." For Freight from Hong Hong apply to Captain PARRY,
From Macao to Sr. B. BARRETTO,
January 29th 1839. or to JARDINE.



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.
THE MOFFATT, Captain BOTTOM, has room for a few Tons and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.



FOR LONDON.
THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GORDON, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.
HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMOND. For freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 19th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.
THE Ship HINDOSTAN, Captain REDMAN, A. 1. 501 Tons per Register. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LEITH.
THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A. 1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE EARL OF CLARE, Captain SCOTT, will be despatch in all next Month. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS in November last; that we have been personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS: the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.

As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed Mr. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on MR. EDWARDS: and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Janv., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4176 and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—BILLS on London, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 25th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January, 1, 1839. — W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838.—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price 5 Dls.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at MACAO as Sailmaker, and offers his services *to the public*.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

CHRONOMETERS.—FOR SALE.—A few box. Chronometers warranted; can be seen at Messrs. JUST AND SON.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 3 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

EXTRACTS.

The article on the Opium trade in China, furnishes much information, which we propose to make the topic of a separate disquisition. We give an extract:—

"This trade which was formerly confined to the store ships stationary at Lintin, is now actively prosecuted by means of *eighteen* square rigged vessels, along the whole coast of China, from the island of Chusan on the Northeast, to the island of Hainam on the Southwest. The stationary ships at Lintin have also increased in number in consequence of the increased demand for the drug there. Besides these, there are *thirty-two* European schooners daily engaged in carrying the article through the very mouth of the Bogue up to Whampoa and Canton, where, particularly at the former place, the deliveries are very extensive and are become more and more so. *A number of the foreigners have themselves become personal smugglers* IN SMALL BOATS *of this contraband article of trade.* Indeed, it is a fact that they clandestinely deliver many chests some seven or eight miles up into the country above the city of Canton. Several large ships have just arrived in China freighted with opium from Bombay, and also from Calcutta, the scene of your editorial labours. Why, my dear Sir, the identical vessel which has just brought me the May no. of your valuable Journal brings from number Calcutta *this* voyage between 12 and 13 hundred chests of opium."—*Col. Christian Obser, No. 76. Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 10.*

THE ELFIN FOX.

A tale translated from the Chinese of the

SE-HOO-SHIH-WEI. *'Ten inheritances of the western Lakes.'**

"There is another tradition that, during the Tsag dynasty, in the reign of Yuen-ho,† there was an undergraduate, named Hou, who dwelt at Tsing-tse. He was about twenty years of age, unmarried, an intelligent man and of polished education. Being desirous of obtaining honours at the spring examination, he packed up his lute sword, books, and chest, took with him two servants, and went to try for his licentiate. He was by nature prone to the preservation of animal life, and if he met any huntsmen who had caught in his nets foxes or rabbits, he purchased the animals of him, and set them at liberty. He preserved great numbers in this way. Having obtained what he sought at Chang-gan, he journeyed by easy stages to Shen-se. There was there a person, a magistrate, an official friend of Hou-ching. As soon as he heard of the latter's arrival, he was overjoyed; he prepared a repast of wine, and had an agreeable bout with him. Hou-ching, after thrice requesting to leave, at length retired from the party. He beheld the sun already sinking behind the mountains of the west, and the road so obscured by mist as to be scarcely perceptible for more than a mile. Overpowered by the wine which he had taken, he fell asleep on horseback. The animal,

* Vol. vi, chapter 40.
† A.D. 620—663.

going at a smart pace, struck against something that uttered a cry, which caused Heu-ching to swerve, and threw him into a wild plantation on a dreary moor. This, however, did not wake him until he had sobered from the effects of the wine he had taken. He cast a glance around him, and perceived by the moonlight that he was in a place thickly overgrown with trees and grass. He could not comprehend where he was. His horse had disappeared, and his servants, according to his directions, had gone before him some furlongs on the road, along with his baggage, expecting that he would overtake them. Heu-ching soliloquized to himself: 'I do not see a road anywhere about, nor a village inn: what will become of me, should I meet with a tiger or wolf?' He then, by the light of the moon, perceived a bye-road, with traces of a horse's feet impressed on it, trusting to which he went on. After he had walked some distance he suddenly beheld a first-rate mansion, extremely elegant, and adorned with avenues of acacia and peach trees. Heu-ching went up and knocked at the door. A servant lad came out, to whom he told the cause of his coming, and inquired whose house it was. The lad replied, that it belong to Le, a person of the fifth rank, and begged Heu-ching to enter the visitors' hall. This hall was a truly noble apartment, hung with the sayings of great men and pictures, while classics, historical authors, maps, court-guides, and other works, lay upon the table. The seats, doors, couches, and rugs were all exceedingly beautiful. The lad went in, and informed the gentlemen of the house, who made his appearance. His years were apparently about fifty. On his head was a lofty cap, and he stuck his hand in his girdle with the air of a man of letters. After he had introduced himself to Heu-ching, he did the honours of the house, and took his seat. Heu-ching began thus: 'In account of having taken too much wine along with a friend, quite unconsciously, I fell off my horse and lost my road; I am desirous of obtaining a night's lodging.' Le bending down low, replied: 'I have long desired this exalted felicity and that heaven would confer the happiness of a rencontre, which up to this period has not occurred. The present interview is certainly its especial favour to me.' He then ordered a servant-lad to get ready some wine, and 'in the space of a summer-shower' it was prepared. He also directed the porter to make search every where for Heu-ching's servant and horse. They all sat down to take refreshment; and the entertainment was prolonged till midnight. Next day, he would have taken leave but Le urgently entreated him to stay; and Heuching, moved by his request, passed another night there. The day after he set out, and arrived at the capital.

"A period of about a month had elapsed, when some one suddenly knocked at Heu-ching's gate. Heuching opened the door, and beheld a person of rank, attended by a numerous retinue. It was a doctor named Tuh-kwa-chaou, who had come to pay his respects to him. After they had been mutually introduced, the doctor said: 'A little time ago, when I was at Shense, conversing with Le, a person of the fifth rank, he spoke of his fortunate meeting with you, and your uncommon excellence. He has a daughter, whom he is desirous of marrying to you. If you are not bent upon fame, wealth, or poverty, you can go to morrow to Shense to inquire, pay your visit to Le, and acknowledge his kindness.' Heu-ching was delighted; and the other perceiving that he assented took his leave. After this, Heu ching, growing restless and uneasy, got ready some wedding presents, and set off for Shense, to inquire for Le. The old gentleman was highly delighted and begged Tuh-kwa-chaou to act mediator. The 'bridal chambers, flowers, candles, and marriage,' all went off well, and Heu-ching obtained a lovely wife of uncommon beauty.

"After they had passed some months there, he brought her home to Tsingtae, and introduced her to his parents. The people, when they beheld the great beauty of the lady, were rapturous in their praises of her. He kept up a constant communication with Le, by parties and presents.

"Heu-ching became addicted to the doctrines of the Taou sect, learning every morning a section of the book named 'The Refulgence in the Yellow Pavilion.' His lady remonstrated with him, saying, 'You are now addicted to the doctrines of the Taou sect, but you ought to remember the times of Tsinhwang and Hae-wuh. These two, although they were emperors, and possessed all the wealth which the empire contains within its four seas, whereby to invoke the genii, yet were unable to obtain a death at Shanhow or a tomb at Mowling. Now what do you, a private individual, expect to gain by invoking the genii?' He paid no attention to his wife's remonstrances, incessantly reciting and learning the classics. Three years afterwards, he went to the capital, took high honours, and obtained his doctor's degree. He then accepted the office of third military commander of Yenchow, and took his wife to his post along with him. After some years he resigned, and retired to Tsingtae. He lived there ten years. His wife had borne him seven boys and two girls. Although she had several children, her complexion and countenance did not change or contract. He would joke her upon it, and say that she had attained the secret of the Taou sect, and preserved her beauty. They lived together affectionately as man and wife for twenty years.

"Disease suddenly came upon her, and as she did not recover, Heu-ching sent for a physician to counteract its course. She however, gradually grew worse; and grasping her husband's hand, said, amidst sobs and tears, 'I know that the hour of my dissolution has arrived, but mercifully spare me on account of the shame which I now endure.' Here her words failed her; she seized his hand, and wept blood. He thrice inquired the meaning of all this before she was sufficiently collected to reply, 'My father, mother, family, and relations, having received the benevolent protection of your compassion, being unable to requite it, changed me from a fox and bestowed me on you in marriage. For twenty years I have not committed the least fault in order to requite you. The seven boys and two girls which I have borne are ordinary flesh and blood. To-day I must bid you adieu; yet since we have lived as man and wife for twenty years, do not despise me in your heart but provide me with a coffin and bury me in the earth in the usual manner.) When she had finished speaking, her tears fell fast as a gushing fountain. Heu-ching, struck with astonishment, could not refrain from weeping, and mingled his tears with hers. Husband and wife embraced each other, and wept for some time. She suddenly took her pillow, laid her head on it, and appeared to sleep. No sound being heard, Heu-ching tore open the clothes, and behold a dead fox was in them! Moved with pity, he buried her with the ordinary rites of funeral.

"In a little time after, he went to Shense to inquire after old Le, but could only see a barren moor, and sepulchres overgrown with grass; and upon inquiry learned that no such family was known there. He was then sadly convinced that it really was a fox he had married, on account of his often rescuing their species. After a year and more, four of his late children died. Their shape was entirely human. The other five grew up to maturity, and were present at their father's funeral rites.

"It will be asked, could a fox be changed into a perfect woman, bearing children to her husband—was it not a miracle?

Hereafter, the blandishment of the fox will injure mankind.
How could the cunning fox so easily change its relation?
Examine the anointed lip and painted face;
Under their guise you will perceive that all are wild foxes.

(Asiatic Journal, August). B.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	2d Sept.	Singapore	1st Dec.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	7th Dec.
Calcutta	8th Nov.	Manila	26th Dec.
Bombay	3d Oct.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

Subscribers to the *Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1840, are respectfully requested to correct the following *Errata* in the first distributed copies.

Page 12 & 13. Coral Fragments, per *catty*, *read* per *picul*.

Page 41. 5th line from the bottom, for 10 read 16.
do. 43. 6th do do for 26 read 36 *dec.*

ARRIVED.—Roman, [Am.] MacEwen. Robert Fulton, [Am.] MacMichael, (Sept. 5) from New York. Lord W. Bentinck, Stockley, from Sydney and Batavia. John Renwick, Byron, from Samarang, Heroine, Bennet, from Calcutta and Singapore. Trusty, ——, from London, via Sydney and Lombock.

PASSENGERS.—Per George 4th from Batavia—omitted last week.—Two Misses Park. Revd. —— Lockhart. Revd.——Young. W. Medhurst, Jr. Esq. Sam. Rawson, Esq. Per Robt. Fulton, Jas. Ryan, Esq.

SAILED.—30th ult. Euphrates, Wilson, Bengal, Morton, for London, 1st inst. Penang, Lawson, Patriot Queen, Hoodless, for Liverpool. Mary, Macauley, for London. Orestes, Smith, for Bristol. 3d. La Belle Alliance, Doxford, John Bull, for London. 4th Asia, (Am.) Coles, for Manila and New York. Trenton, [Am.] Hallet, for New York.

PASSENGER.—Per Orestes, Mr. Gamble.

The J. N. Gossler, will be despatched for New York to day at 5 P.M. The Java will be despatched for Hong-Kong and Batavia on the 6th inst at 6 P.M.; and the Duke of Lancaster, on the 9th inst., for London.—The Inglis and Jamaica will be despatched in a few days for London.

UNDER DESPATCH.—From Macao roads for Sydney—Ann Gales. Passengers per do. C. Fearon, Esq. and family.

By the *Heroine* the *Singapore Free Press extra* of the 1st of Dec. has been received. A friend has kindly lent us a copy, which has enabled us to lay before our readers, in a supplement, the manifesto of the governor-general in council against Persia. We have also copied from the same paper some particulars of commercial intelligence of the 29th August.

Captain Alex. Burnes, the celebrated traveller, has received the honour of knighthood, and is to hold the brevet rank of lieut. colonel in Afghanistan and Persia.

Captain Back and Captain Alexander have received the honour of knighthood for their services, while employed in voyages of discovery.

The regulations respecting the licensed passage boats are now established; the seven boats were *branded* on Sunday last: *Branded*, indeed.

We doubt whether the reports at *every* custom-house station will long be made by the boats or desired by the Chinese officers, as these reports will not afford any *fees*.—It is worthy of remark that all the boats are under the English flag.

We protest against the use of the contemptuous term, *Sampan—three planks*. The passage boats should have been called 渡船 *Tooshune*; the name given to the Chinese passage boats plying between Canton and Macao, and Captain Elliot's cutter should have been called 英國乘坐船 the 'English nation's passage boat.'

The edict from the governor and hoppo, promulgated through the Nanhae magistrate's office, and which is to be graven on the rock for ever, discovers another instance of the profound ignorance of the government officers of the methods pursued by the hong-merchants and foreigners into the conduct of the foreign trade. Instead of limiting the amount of debt, or balance, that may be legally incurred by *any one hongmerchant to any one foreigner*, it limits the amount of the liabilities of *one* hong to the *whole body* of foreign merchants, resident and *in transitu*! The amount of which liabilities it is equally impossible for any individual foreigner or the Cohong to know. This oversight of the governor will be corrected, we suppose, by the Chamber of Commerce.

The overweening vanity of the Canton Press has seduced it to overshoot its mark in its '*special edict*' (O! happy adaptation of Chinese diplomacy and Chinese cunning to the liberality, impartiality, and consistency of the C. P!) of last Saturday.

Our account of the public dinner to Mr. Jardine *was not an editorial*, in newspaper parlance; and our recommendation to the Canton Press to borrow our report freely from our columns was made in order that that paper should recover itself in the opinion of the Canton community, in which it had, in some degree, fallen, by its neglect to give a more detailed report of that dinner: for which special purpose of reporting we suppose the Editor was, as a public man, endebted for his invitation.

The *honesty* of the C. P., in the discussion of public questions, will only allow it to make the lame excuse of "*want of space*", for a garbled quotation from our columns; *purposely garbled*, according to its own confession, to suit its own views of commenting (*vide*, Sup. to C. P. 12th January,—with a *blank* page).

If the C. P. eschews our editorials, it is not so dainty with our translations from the Chinese; and this recalls to our recollection that the C.P. has obliged us to *take a denial* with reference to a claim we made in 1836 for, we think, $17 for a translation pirated from the C. R. This claim is still unsettled; the Editor of the C. P. thinking with Ancient Pistol, that

Base is the slave that pays.

By recurring to the dinner of Wednesday last, we are reminded that we omitted to notice that Mr. Jardine proposed the healths of the Parsee merchants of Bombay and Calcutta; and remarked that under the turban were to be found some of the most enterprising, skilful, and successful merchants of the East; and that they were not less celebrated for assiduity and liberality in business than they were for the general benevolence of their character, which was well known by their constant, and, in some instances, most magnificent donations to

various existing charitable societies, and for the purpose of founding and endowing similar new institutions.

Mr. D. Furdoonjee returned thanks in a very animated speech.

Dear Mr. Editor,—After the brilliant *fete* given by you Canton men to Mr. Jardine, it may please you to hear of the mode that gentleman left this place.

On Wednesday 30th he was attended to the beach by some Chinese friends, who expressed their respect, in their national mode, by perfect garlands of crackers. Many Portuguese and English residents in Macao attended Mr. Jardine off to his ship, "Bolton;" and in his progress thither he was saluted by British and French merchantmen in the roads, and it was only a centre lamps that prevented the Portuguese and Spanish flags paying the same mark of respect.

When one severe governor succeeds another, such honours fall dead on the ear: but when every booming gun speaks the voice of thousands of obliged and grateful fellow-creatures—that is indeed a triumph!

Macao, 31st Jany. 1839. "AN EYE WITNESS."

PROCLAMATION BY THE NAN HAE MAGISTRATE.

Lew, Nan Hae Heen &c. issues this clear and distinct proclamation, for the cutting out on stone certain regulations, that they be known unto all men.

On the 7th day of the 12th moon (21st January), I received a communication from the governor, stating that,—on the 4th day of the same moon the governor received a communication from H. E. the hoppo, Yu.—stating that—I, the hoppo, on examining the records of the 18 day of the 7 moon of the 60 year of *Keentung* (1795), find that on the aforesaid day the cabinet received an imperial edict to the following effect.

I, the emperor, find that the following is the manner in which the hongmerchants in the province of Kwangtung carry on their transactions with foreigners.

Both parties first consult about and settle the prices of their goods; then the foreigners wait until the hongmerchants shall have resold them to other parties, when the hongmerchants take the value, as before agreed upon, and hand it over to the said foreigners. Any goods that my remain over unsold, the hongmerchants wait until the next voyage of the foreign ships, when at one and the same time they square off the old account and receive the fresh goods & merchandize: it is obvious from their position and from the circumstances of the case, that the hongmerchants cannot possible clear off every year's transactions within the space of the said year. However, from the fact of the hongmerchants receiving old and new cargo they thus run the two into one sum, and are, I find, continually getting into debt. I ought, therefore, to appoint a *limited sum*—and I hereby ordain that hereafter the hongmerchants may not, in any one year, become endebted to the foreigners over one hundred thousand and odd taels, and if they do owe more, they are immmediately at the time to be compelled to repay it.

Which imperial edict was received with deep respect, and put on record.

Now I, the hoppo, maintain that this edict from H. I. M. is exceedingly clear and luminous, and ought to be observed for ever, without any substitution. Lately, however, it appears that in the business carried on between the hongmerchants and foreigners, as in the instance of Yen Keebang, the degraded merchant of the Hingtae hong, these (the hongmerchants) became endebted to the foreigners to the extend of a million of dollars and more!—If we do not clearly set forth distinctly the fixed regulations, it is to be feared that afterward depraved hongmerchants may in heaps do likewise, and where will the evil end?—After mature deliberation, I have to request that Y. E. will have the goodness to command the Che-foo or Che-heen, to take this edict and carve it upon a stone, that all may know, and set it up by the foreigner's hongs, that they as well as the hongmerchants may alike not be ignorant of it. Afterward, in any transactions that may take place between the hongmerchants and foreigners, they must respectfully obey the official statutes; and their accounts,—or the sum at debit of the hongmerchants, must not exceed a hundred thousand taels. If at any time they exceed this stipulated sum, and they do not immediately pay it off, then the said foreigners must instantly make out a duly prepared petition, and beg the heads of the provincial government to fix a certain term when the same must be repaid; and if the said hongmerchant allows the term to go past without repaying it, then the officers will do with him as in the case of *Shih*, of the *Chunyho* hong, a long time ago: they will degrade and send him to the frontiers. But if the said foreign merchants, being greedy after lucre, and scheming after profit, do not immediately petition the authorities, but wait till the hong has run up a load of debt and then petition the authorities for the first time, the authorities will pay no attention to them. By making this clearly known unto all, we shall prevent thereby the accounts between hongmerchants and foreigners, in time to come, getting entangled, and avoid the misfortune of having the hongmerchants continually paying up the debts of their neighbours. It is for this that I, the hoppo, now address Y. E., begging that you will determine the same, and give the necessary orders that it be put in force, &c.

Now this coming before me, the governor, I find that, in reference to the debts incurred by the hongmerchants in carrying on transactions with foreigners, a long time since an imperial edict was received limiting the amount; but that lately there are hong merchants who go on involving themselves in debt, until the amount exceeds a million!—And that if we do not clearly set forth the old established regulations, it is to be feared that other hongmerchants will go on tumultuously following up the evil example, and where will the matter end?—It is imperatively necessary that orders be given to put an end to such practices for ever; and that these regulations be engraven on a stone, that all may know and respectfully observe them.—I grant the request contained in the preceding letter of the hoppo, and hereby lay my commands upon the Nanhae magistrate that he respectfully obey, and have this proclamation engraven on stone (and set up near the foreign factories), that the foreigners and hongmerchants may alike know and obey: &c.

Now this coming before me, the Nanhae magistrate, I hereby issue this plain and intelligible edict, that it be perfectly known alike to the hongmerchants and foreigners. After this, in carrying on any transactions, ye must respectfully obey the commands of the great officers; and you (the said hongmerchants) may not owe the said foreigners upward of a hundred thousand taels. If their debts exceed a hundred thousand taels, and they do not instantly clear them off, then ye foreigners, are desired to petition the authorities without losing a moment; the officers will thereupon fix a term within which the said amount must be paid; and if that term be exceeded, and the money not yet paid up, then the authorities will deal with the said hongmerchants as in the old case of *Shih* of the *Chung-ho* hong (see above). If the said foreigners, however, are greedy after gain, and lust for profit, and do not immediately petition, but allow the debts to go on accumulating until they exceed (greatly) a hundred thousand taels, and then begin to claim for them the first time, they will have no attention paid them. It is proper that every one tremble and obey. A special proclamation.—12 moon 18 day, (27 January, 1839).

LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We beg to hand you copies of three Edicts, which we have received in reply to your three petitions presented to the Viceroy the other day; and requesting you to give your attention to each and all, we remain with compliments &c.

The Hong Merchants.

January, 27th, 1839.

Respecting Licenses.

TANG.—President of the Board of War, governor of the two Kwang provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st instant, Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presented the following petition.—

To H. E. The Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces &c.

SIR,—We had some time ago to thank Y. E. for your edict in which you consented that a certain number of boats should be allowed to run between Canton and Macao for the conveyance of letters and passengers; and promised that when the regulations were agreed to, and bonds given for their conduct, licenses should immediately be granted.

In compliance with the Hong merchant's wishes we consulted with them, and prepared the bonds, with which they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and promised that the licenses should be granted immediately; which, however, we have not yet received; the delay has caused great inconvenience to all, more especially as this is the season for the ships leaving the port.

The boats are now waiting at Macao for permission to enter the port that they may be examined and receive their licenses; we have therefore to request Y. E. to grant them, that there may be no further delay.

We have the honor to be,

H. H. LINDSAY, Chairman.

This coming before me, the governor, I have examined and find by the records that the collector of customs, in conjunction with myself, has already consider upon the expediency of allowing seven decked boats to run for the purpose of conveying letters to and fro, besides Elliot's yacht, and has framed regulations for examining them on entering and leaving the river. He also submitted to me the form of the licenses, which I directed to be adopted. We also conjointly issued an admonitory edict for your instruction and obedience.

In compliance with your petition I forthwith directed the Hoppo to examine into the fixed regulations, and, if your bonds were really delivered up, to issue his commands to the Hong merchants to grant you the licenses.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. Immediately on receipt of it let the hongmerchants make the clearest investigation; and if the foreigners have really given over their bonds, let the H. M. inform them of the contents of this edict, for their information. Wait till the day arrives for granting the licenses, and then direct the foreigners to anchor the seven appointed boats, close to each other, on the river in front of the factories, where they must remain till I, the Hoppo have examined, numbered, and branded them, and stamped their passports, and then be allowed to run according to the regulations. Do not oppose my commands.

January 24th, 1839.

Tang, President of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. &c., and Yu, collector of customs at the Port of Canton, &c &c., issue an edict to be implicitly obeyed.

Whereas the Hong merchants petitioned, stating the request of the foreign merchant, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, that licenses might be granted to a certain number of decked boats, for the convenience of carrying letters to and from, we directed them, in a responsive edict, to consult and devise some plans; (for the management of the boats); and whereas they have now laid before us the plans they have devised, we hereby grant what they request.

This indulgence being shewn to the wishes of the foreigners, it is necessary that some regulations be passed to restrain and examine (their boats.)

Now we, the Governor and Hoppo, do permit that the boats be managed according to the regulations framed by the Hong merchants, as in their petitions are set forth.—The number of boats for carrying letters is litaited to seven, the character 順 "obedience" to be employed as a distinguishing title; the four characters 牌三板 i. e. "Licensed boat" to be

inscribed on the stern and after sails of all the boats; as well as of the yacht belonging to the superintendent Elliot: each boat will receive a *stamped* passport, which must also be *sealed*; on entering the river they must apply at the Bogue (custom house) for examination, where the blanks will be filled up, and the passport stamped: on leaving the river they must apply at the Tsang-sean station to be examined, where the blanks will be filled up and passport signed. If they start from Whampoa to leave the river this will be done at the Whampoa custom house; all boats passing the forts and stations, will, after being duly examined, be allowed to proceed: when the passports are all used, the hong merchants must petition to have new ones granted, and the old ones must be returned, that no confusion be caused. The boats must all be secured by the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, and the Hong merchants must also deposit a bond with us, to be placed on record.

If, after receiving her passport, any boat omit applying at the revenue stations for examination, that her passport may be filled up and stamped; if any boat, on passing the several stations and forts, perversely continue her course and refuse to be searched; if any boat sail by in the night without applying for examination; if any boat carry opium or other prohibited goods or military weapons; she will be instantly stopped, her cargo seized by government, and an investigation respecting the smuggling affair instituted; her passport will be taken from her, the boat will be destroyed, and another licensed in her place. The foreign merchant who secures (the offending boats) and the Hong security merchants will also be held responsible.

The superintendent Elliot, in going to and coming from Canton or Macao must obey the instructions in the former edict issued by me the governor. Before and after leaving or arriving at Macao, he must state in a clear report to the Tung-che, the object and time of his arrival or departure, and on passing any revenue station he must apply to be examined and to have his passport filled up and stamped.

The custom house stations must report every ten days the number of boats that have passed examination, their complement of sailors and number of passengers; and the hongmercharts must report this once a month, that we may keep a proper check upon them.

If, after these established regulations are made known, any unlicensed boat attempt clandestinely to enter or leave the river, the strictest orders will be instantly given to the cruisers and forts to act in conjunction with the revenue force, and drive them out by force of arms. Do not, then, bring yourselves into trouble!

Considering the circumstances, we jointly issue our commands, which the hongmerchants must implicitly follow in the management of the (boat) business; let them also inform the several foreign merchants of their purport, that they may implicitly obey. Do not oppose. A special edict.

S. FEARON.

Jany 22d, 1839. Chinese I. G. C. of C.

Respecting Stoppage of Chops.

Tang, president of the board of war, governor of the two Kwang provinces, proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st instant, Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presented the following petition.

"To his Excellency the Viceroy, &c. &c. &c.

"We learn this morning that his excellency the hoppo has been pleased to order that no chops be granted for the embarkation and discharge of cargo.

"We have made the necessary enquiries, and find that this measure of his excellency the hoppo, does not emanate from any act of the foreigners or non-observance of the laws by the commanders or consignees of vessels now at Whampoa.

"Therefore we pray your excellency to give this matter instant attention, and to issue an edict that shall prevent the repetition of a similar evil; much valuable property being at the present moment on board chop boats exposed to plunder and damage, to our serious loss and injury.

H. H. LINDSAY."

Chairman of General Chamber of Commerce.

This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined and find that the Hong merchants have always been the parties who procure boats to carry foreign goods to and from, and there are no records in my office to shew whether the said boats are obliged to taken out passes or not, but I will forthwith direct the Hoppo to examine, and act accordingly.

In compliance with the petition I accordingly hereby direct the Hoppo to examine and ascertain whether the chop boats have always been obliged to take out passes; and why they were recently prevented from carrying the foreigner's goods to and from, and report same that I may act accordingly.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict, which, on its receipt by the hong merchants, must be copied and sent to the foreigner, Lindsay, for his information. Let them also enquire into the cause of the cargo boats being lately prevented carrying the foreigner's goods to and fro, and report the same, that I may act accordingly. Let there be no prevarication nor delay. Haste! Haste! These are my commands!

January 24th, 1839.

Respecting New Hongs.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st instant, Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presented the following petition.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

Having heard that it is in contemplation to make an addition to the number of the Hong merchants, we take the liberty respectfully to address your excellency on the subject. It will be a course of much satisfaction to us, and of benefit to the Foreign trade, if new merchants of respectability and wealth are added to the Cohong, but we earnestly request that the strictest enquiry be entered into, in order to ascertain whether or not such be the case. The foreign trade is one of vast extent, and for a hongmerchant to conduct his share of it with credit to his own country and with advantage to himself and to us, it is requisite that he should be possessed of an adequate capital; and also be a man of high character, so as to command the respect and confidence both of natives and foreigners. Of late, within the last few years, several new hongs have been established, without sufficient enquiry having been made on those points, and the result is, that, being needy men and without the requisite experience in business, great inconvenience has been constantly occasioned from their inability to pay up their duties to government and their current accounts to the foreign merchants for goods purchased by them. Thus we are apprehensive that debts may again accumulate, as in the case of Hingtae and Chunqua's hongs, causing heavy losses to us and great difficulty and embarrassment to the Cohong.

In order, if possible, to obviate the recurrence of such evils, we consider it incumbent upon us now to address your excellency on the subject, and remain, &c. H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General C. of Commerce.

This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined and find that from time immemorial the number of Hong merchants has been fixed at thirteen, but latterly inefficient persons having gradually crept into the Cohong, the debts to foreigners rapidly increased,

I, the Governor, in a report to the throne, suggested that thirteen should be the limit, and that when a vacancy should occur the senior hong merchants should select a gentleman of family, respectability, and substance, to fill it, they becoming bound as his sureties, and to assist his hong when requisite. They must not indiscriminately and hurriedly make the selection, nor must any one endeavour to grasp and secure the whole trade to himself. The records also prove that I directed the hong merchants to adopt the above mode.

If there is any vacancy at present in the Cohong, whoever is recommended, it is the province of government to approve or disapprove of his appointment, and this rests with me, the governor; the outside foreigners need not, therefore, pretend to interfere in the matter. If a merchant of no respectability be appointed, and, as you state, you cannot put confidence in him, sell your goods to other hongs; you are not compelled to trade with any particular hong: what evils can result (from his appointment if you act thus)?

Yesterday the foreign merchants, Russell and others, presented a petition, and I, the governor, replied in a luminous and explicit manner: to day, you foreigners again come to my office and annoy me with your puny whining; such conduct is really disgusting; and it is plain that some native traitors are inciting you, that they may profit by your stupid trifling. My indignation has truly no bounds, and on discovery of those traitors, I will most assuredly prosecute them with the most unrelenting severity.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict, on receipt of which the senior hong merchants must inform the foreigners of its contents for their information and obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. of C.

January 24th, 1839.

LICENSE.

Be it known that I, *Yu*, collector of customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c. have granted this license to serve the holder as his warrant.

The Hongmerchants having, at the urgent request of the foreign merchants composing the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, petitioned government to allow a certain number of the large decked boats to ply (between Canton and Macao); for the conveyance of the letters to and fro'. I, the Hoppo, having consulted with the Governor, agreed to the terms and regulations proposed by the hongmerchants; namely — that the number of boats shall be limited to seven, exclusive of Elliot's two masted yacht; that each boat shall be secured by the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, and also by the hongmerchants, who shall deposit a bond in the public archives; that each boat shall have the character 順 "Obedient" written before her number as a distinguishing appelation; that each boat shall be branded with fire; that the following characters 順字( ) 號奉牌三板 "obedient, boat N°. ( ) which holds a license;" that they shall be permitted to ply between Canton and Macao; that on entering the river from Macao, they shall apply at the Bogue Stations for examination, where their passport will be stamped and the date filled in; that on leaving Canton, they must apply at the Tsangsean station, and when they start from Whampoa, at the Chop house there, where their passports will be stamped and the dates filled in; that after they have been examined at the several stations, they shall be allowed to proceed on their way without hindrance; that should any opium or other prohibited articles be discovered on board any boat, she shall be seized and detained, and a report instantly made to the governor, that the license may be taken away from the boat and she be destroyed;

(8 Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

that should any boat refuse to allow herself to be searched, or sail by in the night without applying, the cruisers and forts shall drive her back.

We therefore jointly grant this passport, which must be respected at whatever station it is presented. Immediately a boat applies, she must be examined and forthwith allowed to proceed. Let no one attempt to delay or extort money from her.

When the blanks in this license are all filled up, let the hongmerchants apply for another.

Given under my hand at the office of customs at Canton, this 12th day of the 12th moon of the 18th Year of Taoukwang. (26 January).

S. FEARON,
Chinese Interpreter G. C. of C.

Canton, 2d February, 1839.

To the Hongmerchants, Gentlemen.—We now do ourselves the honor to inform you that we have duly received the licenses for the seven passage boats, all of which are now at anchor in front of the factories, awaiting the examination of the proper officers, after which we shall deliver to each boat their several licenses.

In the edict of H. E. the hoppo, affixed to each license, sundry forms of office are specified for the regulation of these boats, which would materially interfere with their efficiency and utility to the public service were they to be strictly enforced. We feel satisfied, however, that such will not be the case; but that the regulations, which we framed in conjunction with yourselves, as specified in our letter to you of the 28th of Dec., will prove amply sufficient to prevent all illegalities. In order to avoid all future misapprehensions, we will now repeat our former words, clearly pointing out to you that our guarantee is granted for the fulfilment of these conditions and no more.

"We shall point out to them (i. e. the owners of the boats), in the strongest terms, the penalty of forfeiture to which they will be liable, should any person connected with a boat be proved to have employed her in smuggling transactions. On coming to or quitting Canton, it shall be incumbent on the master of the boat to request the custom house officers to examine the baggage of the passengers and other articles on board, that all may be passed in due form. On passing the forts, they will also receive instructions that whenever any government cruizer approaches to examine the boat, the said master shall invite the officers so to do.—Thus the two importants points of preventing illegalities and permitting the boats to pass up and down without delay, which in commercial affairs is frequently an object of the highest importance, may be combined together."

These are the regulations which by you were submitted to H. E. the governor; and which appear to have been by him considered as satisfactory. We shall, therefore, instruct the masters of these seven boats to act in accordance with them.—We remain, &c.

H. H. Lindsay, Chairman of the G. C. of Com.

SING. F. P. EXTRA.—1st DECEMBER, 1838.

The Samuel Horrocks, Shepherd, from Calcutta the 8th ultimo, arrived here yesterday, bringing Bengal papers to 8th November. The overland mail, with London news to 6th September, reached Calcutta on the 4th ultimo, and we are indebted to the Englishman Extra. of that date, for the following items of European intelligence. We have been favoured by a subscriber with the loan of an excellent London Price Current of 29th August, from which we give copious extracts, and which we doubt not will be acceptable to our commercial readers.

The Calcutta papers also contain a long "Declaration on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India" of War against Afghanistan and Persia, dated 11th October, for which we have not room in this number. We regret to notice the loss of the Protector from London with recruits, in the Eastern Channel. The Ship, Patriot, Bengal Packet and Sirathala, all from Singapore had arrived at Calcutta. The arrangement of the ensuing Opium sales is said to be as follows—

			Chests
1st Sale on 7th Jan.	Patna 4,500	Benares	2,500-7,000
2nd „ on 11th Febr.	Patna and Benares		2,500
3rd „ on 11th April	do.		4,500
4th „ on 20th May	do.		2,500
5th „ on 24th June	do.		3,726
		Total Chests	20,226

PORTUGAL.

August 20.—The Portuguese Government has had the good fortune to break up a formidable band of Miguelite insurgents and to capture the guerilla chieftain, Remechido. This man was put to death; but it seems he had left behind him a son equally daring and cunning as himself. The whole of Remechidos' band was only 24 men; yet it was only after a fierce battle that they were overcome by four battalions of regular troops.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Our lastest news from Calcutta is to the 11th of May; from Madras, 12th of May; from Bombay 21st of May: from China, 9th of April, by the Great Western, via New York. Exchange the same as in former quotation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9, Hashemy, Buckle, from China.
„ 10, Walmer Castle, Bourcher, from China.
„ 16, Trafalgar, Syms, from China.
„ 22, Alex. Johnston, Auld, from Batavia.
„ 23, Trinculo, Rea, from Singapore.
„ 24, Susan, Hendly, from Manila.
„ 24, Hero of Malown, Grundy, from China.
„ 25, Pilot, Paterson, from China.
„ 27, John Exter, Swan, from Singapore.

SAILED.

Aug. 4, Marmion, Cleland, for Batavia.
„ 25, Dryad, Rickerby, for Singapore.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

From LIVERPOOL, Persian, Friends, and Gilbert Henderson, all for Singapore.

LONDON MARKETS

FOR EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

(*From a London Price Current, August*, 29, 1838.)

	s.	d.	a s.	d.	Per.
Bees' Wax	120	0	160	0	ton.
Canes, Bamboo	0	½	0	1½	cwt.
Malacca	0	6	4	0	each.
Ebony, Ceylon	5	10	6	0	cwt.
Benjamin, 1st	40	0	45	0	cwt.
2nd	12	0	25	0	cwt.
3rd	5	0	10	0	cwt.
4th	4	0	5	0	cwt.
Gamboge, fine	12	0	14	0	cwt.
ord. to good	5	0	10	0	cwt.
Hemp, Sunn	17	0	18	0	cwt.
Bombay	19	0	21	0	cwt.
Jute	11	6	14	6	cwt.
Manila	26	0	27	6	cwt.
Hides, Buffalo, Calcutta	0	3½	0	3¾	lb.
Manila	0	3	0	3¼	lb.
Musk, Tonquin	24	0	32	0	oz.
Whampoa	5	0	10	0	oz.
Sugar, Manila, brown	19	0	23	0	cwt.
Yellow	23	6	24	6	cwt.
Siam, brown and yellow	19	0	25	0	cwt.
White	26	0	31	0	cwt.
Coffee, Ceylon, ord. to good.	93	0	99	0	cwt.
superior	100	0	106	0	cwt.
Sumatra	33	0	38	0	cwt.
Samarang	39	0	42	0	cwt.
Batavia	38	0	54	0	cwt.
Manila	35	0	55	0	cwt.
Tea, Bohea, Canton		7¾		9	lb.
Fukien		8	1	2	lb.
Congou, common	1	2	1	5	lb.
Mid. to fine	1	5½	2	7	lb.
Campoi	1	3½	2	0	lb.
Souchong	1	2	3	0	lb.
Padre	1	6	3	0	lb.
Caper	1	2½	2	0	lb.
Pekoe, flowery	2	7	5	0	lb.
Orange	1	6	3	3	lb.
Twankay	1	5½	1	9½	lb.
Hyson skin	1	1	2	0	lb.
Hyson, common	2	0	2	3	lb.
Middling to fine	2	4	4	10	lb.
Imperial	2	6	3	6	lb.
Gunpowder	2	10	5	0	lb.
Cotton, Manila	s	5½d	a s	6¼d	lb.
Silk, China, Tsatlee	21	0	27	0	lb.
Taysaan	18	0	20	0	lb.
Indigo, Manila	2	9	5	3	lb.
Tortoiseshell, Singapore		17		30	lb.
Manila		15		28	lb.
M. o'Pearl Shells China		63		75	cwt.
Bombay and Scots		6		36	cwt.
Elephants' Teeth, Billiards	£	22	a £	36	cwt.
Scrivelloes	„	9	„	18	cwt.

Nothing has been done recently in East India Bee's Wax, there being no supply at market: moderate quantities would be taken at our quotations.

Fine long jointed Malacca Canes are in good demand, but short and ordinary are not much sought after.

No fine quality of Dragon's-Blood in reeds has been offered lately; for ordinary sorts the demand has been very limited, and only small quantities have found buyers at rather lower prices: in lump there is no alteration.

Ebony.—Of which the supply continues abundant, has again declined, and there are still sellers at the annexed prices.

The demand for the lower descriptions of Gum Benjamin, although still aided by the absence of any supplies of first or second qualities, having been insufficient to take off the large arrivals noticed in our last report, prices of the former have been declining, and must still be considered very uncertain: the stock, it will be observed, is materially increased.

Ordinary qualities of Gamboge are dull of sale at the quotations, inferior to good sorts having been disposed of lately from £7 10s. a £9 12s. 6d. fine pipe, of which there is none at market, would find buyers at the annexed prices.

The recent imports of Manila Hemp, consisting mostly of mixed average quality, have been disposed of chiefly from £26 15s. to £27; fine would command some advance, but the demand is only moderate, and the stock is still large, whilst farther supplies also are shortly expected.

Fine Tonquin Musk being still scarce, maintains its former value: Whampoa is in little demand, and was taken in lately from 6s. 3d. 6s. a 6d.

Sugar.—Of 6,000 bags Mauritius, offred by auction, brown, of which there was a large proportion, went 1s. a 2s. cheaper, from 43s. for very low to 51s. for foe, and in yellow a reduction of 6d has been established, this description having sold yesterday from 51s. 6d. for low to 61s. 6d. for fine. In Bengal nothing of importance has been done. 120 chests white Pernambuco, inferior in quality to any of the previous imports, have been disposed of at 29s. 500 boxes yellow Havannah, of good quality, have been sold at 26s. and for middling to good white 37s. has been paid, the latter being 2s. cheaper. In other kinds of Foreign the transactions have been to a very limited extent.

Coffee, Cocoa, and Tea.—Ceylon continues in request, and 1,710 bags at auction went 1s. a 2s. higher, good ordinary having brought from 96s a 97s, with a few lots of colouury from 97s 6d a 98s. Of 270 bags Sumatra, a small parcel of fair ordinary realised 49s, being about 2s a 3s dearer; the remainder was taken in at 45s for very ordinary; all other descriptions of East India, suitable for home consumption, are also in demand. The transactions in Foreign comprise about 1,200 bags Brazil at steady prices, good ordinary at 38s, with a few lots of fine ordinary at 41s.—There is less inquiry for Cocoa, and for 200 packages Trinidad, in public sale, the former prices were barely obtained, ordinary to good having sold from 41s 6d a 44s: in Foreign nothing has been done; 100 bags good Para, at auction, held at 36s, were withdrawn, their being no buyers at this price.—There is rather less activity in the Tea market, but with the exception of Twankay, which is not so firmly held, previous prices are fully supported.

Cotton & Silk.—There has been only a moderate demand for Cotton at Liverpool this week, the sales from Saturday last to yesterday inclusive being estimated at about 15,000 to 16,000 bales, without alteration in prices. Here 1,650 bales Surat have been disposed of by private contract from 4¼d a 4¾d for good ordinary to good fair, and 950 bales of East India are to be offered at auction to-day.—Prices of all descriptions of Eastern Silk are maintained, but the present demand, particularly for China, is only limited.

EXPOSITION, on the part of the governor general of India, of the reasons which have led to the assemblage of a British force for service across the Indus. [From the *Englishman Extraordinary*, Oct. 22, 1838.]

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having, with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, directed the assemblage of a British Force for service across the Indus, His Lordship deems it proper to publish the following exposition of the reasons which have led to this important measure.

It is a matter of notoriety that the treaties entered into by the British Government in the year 1832, with the Ameers of Sinde, the Nawab of Bahawulpore, and Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, had for their object, by opening the navigation of the Indus, to facilitate the extension of commerce, and to gain for the British nation, in Central Asia, that legitimate influence which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce.

With a view to invite the aid of the *de facto* rulers of Afghanistan to the measures necessary for giving full effect to those treaties, Captain Burnes was deputed, towards the close of the year 1836, on a mission to Dost Mahomed Khan the chief of Cabul. The original objects of that officer's mission were purely of a commercial nature. Whilst Captain Burnes, however, was on his journey to Cabul, information was received by the Governor General that the troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had made a sudden and unprovoked attack on those of our ancient Ally, Maha Raja Runjeet Singh. It was naturally to be apprehended that His Highness the Maha Raja would not be slow to avenge this aggression; and it was to be feared that the flames of war being once kindled in the very regions into which we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, the peaceful and beneficial purposes of the British Government would be altogether frustrated. In order to avert a result so

calamitous, the Governor General resolved on authorizing Captain Burnes to intimate to Dost Mahomed Khan that, if he should evince a disposition to come to just and reasonable terms with the Maha Raja, His Lordship would exert his good offices with His Highness for the restoration of an amicable understanding between the two Powers. The Maha Raja, with the characteristic confidence which he has uniformly placed in the faith and friendship of the British nation, at once assented to the proposition of the Governor General to the effect that, in the mean time, hostilities on his part should be suspended.

It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Governor General, that a Persian Army was besieging Herat; that intrigues were actively prosecuted throughout Afghanistan, for the purpose of extending Persian influence and authority to the banks of, and even beyond, the Indus; and that the Court of Persia had not only commenced a course of injury and insult to the Officers of Her Majesty's mission in the Persian territory, but had afforded evidence of being engaged in designs wholly at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain,

After much time spent by Captain Burnes in fruitless negotiation at Cabul, it appeared, that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respected his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor General could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of his Highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandizement and ambition, injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and thus he openly threatened, in furtherance of those schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command. Ultimately he gave his undisguised support to the Persian designs in Afghanistan, of the unfriendly and injurious character of which, as concerned the British Power in India, he was well apprized, and by his utter disregard of the views and interests of the British Government, compelled Captain Burnes to leave Cabul, without having effected any of the objects of his mission.

It was now evident that no further interference could be exercised by the British Government to bring about a good understanding between the Sikh Ruler and Dost Mahomed Khan, and the hostile policy of the latter Chief showed too plainly that so long as Cabul remained under his Government, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be secured, or that the interests of our Indian Empire would be preserved inviolate.

The Governor General deems it in this place necessary to revert to the siege of Herat, and the conduct of the Persian nation. The siege of that city has now been carried on by the Persian Army of many months. The attack upon it was a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression, perpetrated and continued, notwithstanding the solemn and repeated remonstrances of the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, and after every just and becoming offer of accommodation had been made made and rejected. The besieged have behaved with gallantry and fortitude worthy of the justice of their cause, and the Governor General would yet indulge the hope that their heroism may enable them to maintain a successful defence until succours shall reach them from British India. In the mean time, the ulterior designs of Persia, affecting the interests of the British Government, have been, by a succession of events, more and more openly manifested. The Governor General has recently ascertained by an official Despatch from Mr. McNeil, Her Majesty's Envoy, that His Excellency has been compelled, by the refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian Government, to quit the Court of the Shah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two Governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed, of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself, has also been officially communicated to the Shah, under the express order of Her Majesty's Government.

The Chiefs of Candahar (Brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul) have avowed their adherence to the Persian Policy, with the same full knowledge of its opposition to the rights and interests of the British nation in India, and have been openly assisting in the operations against Herat.

In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our Envoy from Cabul, the Governor General felt the importance of taking immediate measures of arresting the rapid progress of foreign intrigue and aggression towards our own territories.

His attention was naturally drawn at this conjuncture to the position and claims of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, a monarch who, when in power, had cordially acceded to the measures of united resistance to external enmity, which were at that time judged necessary by the British Government, and who, on his empire being usurped by its present rulers, had found an honorable asylum in the British dominions.

It had been clearly ascertained, from the information furnished by the various officers who have visited Afghanistan, that the Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion and unpopularity, were ill fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful Allies to the British Government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence. Yet so long as they refrained from proceedings injurious to our interest and security, the British Government acknowledged and respected their authority. But a different policy appeared to be now more than justified by the conduct of those Chiefs, and to be indispensable to our own safety. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our Western Frontier, an Ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity, in the place of Chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile Power, and seeking to promote schemes of conquest and a aggrandizement.

After a serious and mature deliberation, the governor general was satisfied that a pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved to his lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. Having arrived at this determination, the governor general was further of opinion, that it was just and proper, no less from the position of Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, than from his undeviating friendship towards the British government, that his highness should have the offer of becoming a party to the contemplated operations. Mr. Macnaghten was accordingly deputed in June last to the court of his highness, and the result of his mission has been the conclusion of a Tripartite Treaty by the British government, the Maha Raja, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whereby his highness is guaranteed in his present possessions, and has bound himself to cooperate for the restoration of the Shah to the throne of his ancestors. The friends and enemies of eby one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. Various points have been adjusted, which had been the subjects of discussion between the British government and his higness the Maha Raja, the identity of whose interests with those of the Honorable Company has now been made apparent to all the surrounding States. A guaranteed independence will, upon favourable conditions, be tendered to the Ameers of Sinde; and the integrity of Herat, in the possession of its present ruler, will be fully respected; while by the measures completed, or in progress, it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the name and just influence of the British Government will gain their proper footing among the nations of Central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India; and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment.

His majesty, Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, will enter Afghanistan, surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference, and factious opposition by a British Army. The Governor General confidently hopes that the Shah will be speedily re-placed on his Throne by his own subjects and adherents, and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British Army will be withdrawn. The governor general has been led to these mersures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the possessions of the British Crown; but he rejoices that, in the discharge of this duty, he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghan people. Throughout the approaching operations, British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit; to reconcile differences; to secure oblivion of injuries; and to put and end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even to the chiefs, whose hostile proceedings have given just cause of offence to the British goverement, it will seek to secure liberal and honorable treatment, on their tendering early submission, and ceasing from opposition to that course of measures, which may be judged the most suitable for the general advantage of their country.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor general of India.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, With the Govr. General.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the preceding declaration, the following appointments are made:

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to government, will assume the functions of envoy and minister on the part of the government of India at the Court of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk. Mr. Macnaghten will be assisted by the following officers.

Captain Alexander Burnes, of the Bombay establishment, who will be employed under Mr. Macnaghten's directions as envoy to the chief of Kelat or other states.

Lieutenant E. D'Arcy Todd, of the Bengal Artillery, to be political assistant and military secretary to the envoy and minister.

Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant R. Leach, of the Bombay Engineers; Mr. J. P. B. Lord, of the Bombay Medical establishment, to be political assistants to ditto ditto.

Lieutenant E. R. Conolly, of the 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to command the escort of the envoy and minister, and to be military assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. G. J. Berwick, of the Bengal establishment, to be Surgeon to ditto ditto.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, With the Govr. Genl.

DIED—At Macao, 17th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Roderick F. Robertson, aged 26 years, son of Francis Robertson, Esq. Dundee, Scotland.

AT SEA, on board the Walmer Castle, Dr. Cullen,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. $ 6 do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. $ 3 do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. $ 7 do. in
Do. 3 mos. $ 4 advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 3 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register
Vessels for freight &c. 3 . . . . $ 3
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $8

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1839. NO. 7. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE.—Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this Office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this establishment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[igned.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838 .. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class, fast sailing vessel HINDOSTAN, of 501 Tons, Captain REDMAN, to sail with all despatch, having part of her cargo already on board. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 7th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New Ship DONA PASCOA, Capt. HULLOCK, 696 Tons. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CARNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to
TURNER & C.
Canton, 20th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, 26 I. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or Passage Apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A 1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & MR. Y. J. MUNROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration.
JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said MR. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.

As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed Mr. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on MR. EDWARDS; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first N°. 4476 and the latter N°. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCH, from MESSRS. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, for sale by
P. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 25th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January, 1, 1839. — W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at 9 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	per 100	$1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages.	"	5.
Auction Bills.	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannotb eset for less than 100 copies.

Canton, 4th February, 1839.

Her Majesty's Government having recently authorised the establishment of a Maritime Police for the better preservation of the peace, and of due Subordination on board the British shipping resorting to this Port, the following "Rules and Regulations" are published for the general information of Her Majesty's Subjects.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Preamble. The following RULES and REGULATIONS for the Preservation of the Peace, and the maintenance of the subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the Port of Canton are published for the information of all whom it may concern, pursuant to the Provisions of two orders passed by his late majesty in council on the 9th December 1833, and of an act of parliament made and passed in the 3rd and 4th year of his late majesty's reign intituled "an act to regulate the trade to China & India."

SECTION I.

Of the Persons in whom authority is vested in the Premises.

Reg. No. 1. Magistrates appointed by General Warrant, Magistrates, manner of appointment. (See Appendix No. 1)

Precedence of, how determined. Reg. No. 2. The Precedence of the magistrates to be determined according to the order in which their names stand in the paper affixed to the general warrant, and to be published from time to time for the general information in the Canton Prints.

Ships of Magistrates how distinguished. Reg. No. 3. The ship of which the senior magistrate at Whampoa is commander, to wear a red bergee at the main, to serve as notice were application should be made for assistance or advice.

Police men, manner of appointment. Reg. No. 4. Certain persons to be sworn as quarter masters of police, and to be duly warranted by the chief superintendent or other person acting in his behalf.

(SEE APPENDIX No. 2).

SECTION No. 2.

Of the functions of the Magistrates.

Proceedings in case of riot on board of Ships. Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board of any British ship sending or making the signal for assistance (bignals herein after specified) by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

Caution with respect to fire arms. Reg. No. 2 Fire arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till a magistrate, or, in his absence, the commanding officer of the Ship, or one of the quarter-masters of police, shall have audibly and ineffectually made the following proclamation (or words to the like effect).

Proclamation for peaceful dispersion.

"Our sovereign lady the Queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves and" "to return peaceably to the performance of their duties." "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Senior Magistrate may commit on summary enquiry, in case of riot.

Reg. No. 3. The Senior Magistrate on the spot, after summary enquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any persons who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to any other British ship as he may judge best under the circumstances.

(See Appendix No 3.)

Enquiry to be held within 48 h. after.

Reg. No. 4. Within 48 hours next after the commitment of any prisoner, three or more of the magistrates at the anchorage shall assemble and proceed to make enquiry into the charges against him; and if no person shall appear to prefer such charge (due notice having been given) the prisoner shall be discharged after payment of the expenses, hereafter specified.

By not less than three Magistrates. Manner of Proceeding if not sufficient number of Magistrates.

Reg. No. 5. If there shall be less than 3 Magistrates on the spot, then within 48 hours next after commitment of any prisoners, the Senior magistrate present shall call to his assistance one or two impartial persons being subjects of her majesty (to make the number 3) and in concert with them proceed to make due enquiry into the charges against the Prisoners: the said persons to be sworn as magistrates for the occasion by the Senior magistrate present, according to the form attached to the general warrant. (See Appendix No. 1.)

No persons to take part in an enquiry who can have any interest in the particular matters to be determined.

Reg. No. 6. It is most particularly to be observed that no magistrate or order persons shall take part magisterially in the enquiry into any charge against a prisoner for a violation of these rules and regulations said to have been committed on board the ships to which the said magistrate or other persons referred to, respectively belong.

Senior magistrate to vote last, and in case of equal division to have a casting voice.

Reg. No. 7. The Senior magistrate will vote last, and if there be an even number of magistrates sitting on an enquiry into any charge, and the votes are equal divided, he shall have a casting voice.

Doubtful cases may be referred to Chief Superintendent before decision.

Reg. No. 8. In any doubtful case, when the magistrates may desire to have the opinion of the chief superintendent, the decision may be suspended till the matter has been referred to him, and the prisoners be remanded for that purpose.

Allowance for stationery and clerk. Cases to be recorded and preserved for reference.

Reg. No. 9. The sum of £3.10s. per Calendar month, chargeable to her majesty's establishment at Canton, to be placed at the disposal of the Senior magistrate at Whampoa for the payment of the expense of stationery &c. &c., and the remuneration of the person employed as clerk in the recording of the cases. The cases to be fairly written on paper of the official size with a margin of a quarter wide and to be bound up in volumes of 200 sheets at the expense of this establishment to the end that they may be preserved on board the ship of the senior magistrate at Whampoa for the purposes of reference.

SECTION No. 3.

Of the functions of the Quarter masters of Police.

Proceedings to be taken in case of riot. (Signals hereinafter)

Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board any British Ships sending or making the signal for assistance to be specified) by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and to obey all the lawful commands they may receive from the senior magistrate on board, of in the absence of a magistrate, all the reasonable requisitions of the commanding officer of the ship for the restoration of the Peace and due subordination.

Badges to be worn, and staff to be carried when in the execution of office.

Reg. No. 2. When the quarter masters of police shall be in the execution of their office they are to wear a strap of red cloth or bunting on the left arm of about 2 inches width, and to carry a staff painted white, not exceeding two feet in length, and one inch in diameter.

Reg. No. 3. Concerning the use of fire arms and Proclamation for the peaceable dispersion of rioters.

(See Regulation 2, of the Preceding Section.)

To behave steadily and to refrain from provoking language or unnecessary violence.

Reg. No. 4. Quarter Masters of police to execute their office with steadiness, and strictly to abstain from the use of provoking language or unnecessary violence. And any quarter master of police who shall be convicted before two magistrates of having offended herein may be fined by their order any sum not exceeding £2, and for the second offence may be discharged from his office by the order of two magistrates, report of the same being made to chief superintendent.

Penalty in case of conviction of the above offence may be discharged for second offence of the like nature.

Reg. No. 5. Quarter Masters of Police to be paid at the rate of one shilling and six pence per diem by this establishment.

Allowances.

SECTION No. 4.

Of the offences cognizable by the Magistrates, and the Specification of offence & Penalties.

Penalties thereunto attached.

Regulation No. 1.

Offence.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with riot, either at Whampoa, or at Canton.	1. Confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, not exceeding two weeks, or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both, according to the particular gravity of the offence, and it's frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the Magistrates on any occasion of enquiry.	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the peace and of due subordination.	3. Confinement in the like manner, not exceeding 21 days, or a penalty not exceeding £2 10s. or both according to the circumstances.
4. Ringleaders in riot attended with violence towards officers or resistance to Magistrates, or to Quarter Masters of Police engaged in the restoration of the Peace.	4. Confinement in like manner, not exceeding one Calendar month, or a penalty not exceeding £5, or both, according to the circumstances.

Decisions involving higher penalties or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification need sanction.

Reg. No. 2. A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2nd specifications, needs the sanction of the chief superintendent; or in his absence of the deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the magistrates till that sanction has been received, the prisoners being remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

All offences not herein specified or of more grave nature to be reported to Chief Superintendent.

Reg. No. 3. All other offences of a more aggravated nature, or not specified above, to be reported to the chief superintendent by the examining magistrates, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service pending further instructions under his hand.

Maintenance of Prisoners, and charge for.

Reg. No. 4. All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits) for which maintenance, if they shall be committed on board any ship other than their own, a sum of 9d. per diem shall be paid and charged against their wages.

No charge, if on Board the Ships to which Prisoners belong.

Reg. No. 5. If the Prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Commanders may hire laborers instead of Prisoners. and regulations are their place, charging Prisoners.

Reg. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which Prisoners belong under confinement according to these rules at liberty to hire laborers to supply the daily expense to the wages of the

Provision in case of deficiency of wages to meet penalties.

Reg. No. 7. In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the Magistrates may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

Certificates to be granted to Commanders of ships by whom penalties have been paid out of wages.

Reg. No. 8. Commanders of ships who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by this establishment.

Nothing in the rules to interfere with the authority of the Commanders to restrain their crews by such lawful means as may seem fit to them, on their own responsibility.

Reg. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the Commander of any ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION No. 5.

Of the Signals to be made by British Ships requiring assistance by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

Day time.

Reg. No. 1. In the day time, ensign union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

Night time.

In the night time, three or four lights in the after rigging at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets to be repeated at rapid intervals till assistance shall arrive.

SECTION No. 6.

Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of Penalties.

All payments out at the rate of 5s. per Sp. Dollar.

Reg. No. 1. All payments and penalties made or incurred under these rules and regulations to be at the rate of 5s. the Sp. Dr.

Penalties to be for the use of Her Majesty.

Reg. No. 2. All penalties levied agreeably to these regulations to be for the use of her majesty, in part payment of the police expenses of this establishment.

SECTION No. 7.

Of the manner in which Seamen or others on board British Ships are to seek redress, and conclusion.

By respectful representation to the Commanding officer, or, failing redress, to nearest Magistrate, or then to the Chief Superintendent, by letter.

Reg. No. 1. Any person having a complaint of ill usage to prefer, to proceed respectfully to the commanding officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on board the ship of the nearest magistrate, and, failing redress by those means, to forward a letter to the Chief superintendent, in order that such present enquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

CONCLUSION.

All persons serving on board the British Shipping in the Port of Canton, and all other Persons being subjects of Her Majesty are hereby required to take notice that these rules and regulations are binding from the date of this publication till they are either confirmed or revoked by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, and all Her Majesty's Subjects are further required in Her Majesty's name to be aiding and assisting, if need be, in the due execution of them.

And a copy of these rules and regulations will be furnished to every British Ship arriving at Whampoa, and must be read to the Company of the said Ship for their information.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one-thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

L. S. CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Appendix N°. 1.
General Warrant.

I, Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, by virtue of the Power and authority in me vested in two orders passed by his late Majesty in Council bearing date the 9th day of December 1833, pursuant to the provisions of an act of parliament made and passed on the 3rd and 4th year of his late majesty's reign intituled "An act to regulate the trade of China and India," do hereby assign the person named in the paper affixed to the general warrant under my hand and seal of office jointly and severally to be magistrates for the better preservation of the Peace and due subordination on board the British shipping now at anchor or hereafter to arrive within the port of Canton in this jurisdiction, and to keep, and cause to be kept all rules and regulations now made in the premisses, and to restrain all persons serving on board the said British shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving in the port of Canton, that offend against the said rules and regulations or any of them as it ought to be done according to the form, and within the extent set down in the said rules and regulations.

And I, the said Chief Superintendent, also assign the Persons, named in the aforesaid paper annexed to the general warrant to enquire into the Truth of any violation of the said rules and regulations on both, and for any other purposes of the said rules and regulations to administer an oath.

And all her majesty's subject are hereby required in her majesty's Name to respect the authority of the persons assigned as Magistrates for the better preservation of the peace, and of due subordination on board the British shipping now at anchor or hereafter to arrive in the port of Canton, according to the rules and regulations [illegible] and to the rules and regulations now made and promulgated.

And for all the lawful proceedings of the said Magistrates in the premises, this general warrant shall be their sufficient authority.

In the testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and Seal of Office at Canton this day of in the year of our lord one thousand Eight hundred and thirty nine.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of Brit. subjects in China.

Form of Oath to be taken by Magistrates.

* Or if for particular occasions, section 11, rule 5, these words stand "for the decision of the case or cases now to be heard according to" &c. &c.

I do swear that I will faithfully perform the function of a Magistrate * for the purpose and in the manner provided in the rules and regulations for the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of due subordination on board the British shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the Port of Canton.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Signed.

Before me, Chief Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

Appendix II. Form of Oath to be taken by Quarter Masters of Police.

I do swear that I will faithfully perform

the duties of a quarter master of Police for the purposes and in the manner provided in the rules and regulations for the preservation of the peace, and the maintenance of due subordination be board the British shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the port of Canton.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Signed.

Before me Chief Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

FORM OF WARRANT.

LET all Her Majesty's Subjects it may concern,

TAKE NOTICE that A. is a sworn quarter master of police at Whampoa in this Jurisdiction, and respect his authority accordingly, and be yielding and assisting, if need be, in the due execution of his Office.

Signed, Chief Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

APPENDIX III.

These are in her majesty's name to require you (*name of commander of ship on board of which prisoner is committed*) to receive into your Custody and detain in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service (*name of person committed and ship to which he belongs*) herewith sent to you, committed by me (*name of committing magistrate*) for (*brief description of offence committed and place, and date, where and when committed*) And therefore keep you him (*name of person committed*) in your safe custody for further examination (*same time within the next 48 hours*) and for so doing this shall be your Lawful Warrant.

Signature of committing Magistrate (L. S.)

N. B. If there be no Quarter master of Police belonging to the ship on board of which a prisoner is committed, one is to be sworn in agreeably to the form in Appendix II. and to receive the sum is'd per diem for the safe custody of the Prisoner, the same to be paid by this Establishment. But it is strongly recommended that persons shall, if possible, be committed on board of ships already having warrant Quarter masters of police with a view of regularity and proper discipline under confinement.

APPENDIX IV.

These are in her majesty's name to require you (*name of commander to whose custody committed*) to receive into your custody and detain in confinement according to the customs and usage of the sea service (*name of person committed*) herewith sent to you by me (*name of committing magistrate*) for (*brief statement of offence*) to be detained (*duration of confinement decided by magistrates and if any penalty, to be stated*) and for the said confinement this Instrument shall be your warrant.

Signatures of committing magistrates, L. S.

N. B. When ships on board of which Prisoners are confined, are about to proceed to sea, the senior magistrate on the spot is to remove them to any others he may see fit, noting the number of days of their past confinement on the back of the original Warrant (always to be sent with them) and signing it with his name.

APPENDIX V.

Manner of proceedings, and form in which they are to be recorded.

(The person about to prefer a charge to be sworn in the following words)

"I do swear that the charge I am now "about to prefer against is true to the best "of my knowledge and belief." "So Help me God."

CHARGE.

Name of person charged belonging to the ship is now charged by me with (*succinct statement of the alleged offence, time and place, when and where committed and name of witnesses in support of charge.*)

Therefore I the said (*name of person charging*) require that this case should now be heard and determined.

Signature of person charging.

Evidence in support of charge.

Witnesses to be sworn previous to giving testimony in the following form.

"I, do swear that I will faithfully and "unreservedly answer the questions now to be asked me "touching this enquiry." "SO HELP ME GOD."

DEFENCE.

Evidence in support of defence.

Witnesses to be sworn as above.

Witnesses to character need not to be sworn.

JUDGMENT.

The undersigned having most carefully and impartially considered both the charge and defence, and attentively heard and weighed the evidence upon both sides, are of opinion that the charge is *not proved, wholly proved, or partially proved, as the case may be*, and we do therefore adjudge, *name of person charged*, to be discharged, or if wholly or partially proved, *extent of confinement and fine*; and in the last case, the magistrates are requested to have reference to the specification of offences and penalties (*see Section IV, Reg. I.*) and to record their opinions of the one or more under which the case falls in the following words, the same falling in our judgments under. (*See Section IV. Reg. I. If needing sanction of the chief Superintendent or deputy Superintendent (See section IV. Reg. I.) judgment not to be pronounced, till the sanction has been received.*

Signature of the Examining Magistrates, L. S.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In forming a decision it is to be desired that the magistrates should consider and vote upon the following points in the order they are herein set down. The votes always to be taken commencing with the Junior Magistrate, and the senior to vote last.

1st. Is the charge proved or not?
2nd. If proved, wholly or in part?
3rd. Confinement, or fine, or both?
4th. Duration of confinement.
5th. Extent of fine.
6th Ship on board of which Prisoner is to be committed

EXTRACTS.

TEA PROSPECTS OF UPPER ASSAM.

8th September, 1839.

My Dear Sir,—I write these few lines, knowing it will not be disagreeable to you to learn about tea and our doings in this quarter.

I am happy to say, that the manufacturing is now finally over for this season with treble the quantity of tea made last year, and very likely more, as it is not weighed.

We shall have enough to do in the cold season in converting our shady tea colonies into sunny, and there are not a few of them, and if we do not receive coolies from Calcutta or elsewhere, I sadly fear we shall not have hands to manufacture next year, for the people here are then engaged in sowing their rice crops, and will not work for us; I had great hopes that the Chinamen now coming would have been in time to give us a fair specimen of green tea, but they have not made their appearance yet.

In addition to the above it may be necessary to add that the number of boxes of tea sent to Calcutta last year was, I believe, upwards of 40, containing 20 seers of tea each; from this the quantity of tea manufactured this year may be guessed at, but until boxes are made and the tea packed according to Chinese mode and custom a considerable quantity must necessarily spoil from damp; box makers, and solderers, and green tea makers are however now in Upper Assam, and we may soon expect to see something substantial in the shape of tea so as to induce private individuals to commence the *tea line* in Upper Assam. Government seems to have a favourable opinion of the samples of Assam Tea, which have been laid before it, and it is determined to give the speculation a fair and liberal trial, * and it is also the intention of Government, I hear, to send up 3 or 400 families of Dangurs to assist in the Tea cultivation, and now that the Tea country will in all probability be placed under European control, there is a prospect of Upper Assam standing a little more forward than it has hitherto done: for surely there is no province, or portion of our Indian territories that abound in so many natural sources of wealth as Upper Assam, to enumerate which, would include most articles produced in tropical and temperate climates. Amongst the minerals may be included copper, a considerable traffic in which existed with Tibet formerly by means of the Abots, Mishmees, &c. These people only requiring in exchange dired buffalo meat, salted-fish, and salt, which last mineral is abundant in the valley.

If any of the redundant population of the jungles of Bengal are anxious to change their residence, let them come to Upper Assam. The land along the foot of the great Naga range of mountains is comparatively open, (having only become depopulated within the last 50 years,) and is remarkably rich, and that, more towards the Hills, is known to have produced cotton and sugar-cane of the first quality; better to come with their families here, than go to the Mauritius, to be banished from family and friends for ever. Indeed if these coolies and dangurs will leave their own unhealthy and jungly tracts, I do not see why it would not be a good speculation on the part of Government to send them to Upper Assam. There would certainly be some outlay in the first instance, but their labors would I have no doubt, repay in the course of a year or so.

The remark of my correspondent in regard to unhealthiness to the country † is correct, so far as the water is bad, but this is not the case in the tract of country through which those beautiful rivers, the Borree Dehing and Nam Desang, wend their way to the Burrumpooter; the Dooab being generally from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. Your's C. R.

Englishman Oct. 23.

* Tea nurseries have been formed for the purpose of collected plants for exportation to different parts of India; in one of these at Jorhat on 82,000 seedlings had been collecting in one month.

† The Muttuck or Moamumah territory.

CALCUTTA.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, ESQ.

We have the pleasure to state, that Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. has definitively resolved on dispatching a fine new vessel of 600 tons burthen to *Suez* early in Dec. next, and intends to accommodate twenty five passengers. The dimensions of the poop cabins of this vessel are 15 feet by 14, and of the side cabins under the poop 7 by 74 while the lower stern cabins are 16 feet by 15—and the lower side cabins 7 by 8. The passage money will be determined by circumstances, but we believe, that if it varies in any degree from the prices paid on the *Ernaad* it will more probable be above than below those rates, inasmuch as they barely suffice to cover the expences which the liberal owner incurred in equipping the vessel for the trip.

It is calculated that the voyage to *Suez* (not Cossier) will last fifty-five days.

Englishman, October 5.

Remarkable Transpositions—The Swedish city of Gotenburg is built principally of stone from Aberdeen. The dust heap which was wont to grace the top of Gray's-inn-lane is now a component part of the city of Moscow, to which it was exported as a material for brick-making, after the conflagration of that city.

The first mile out of London on the Kingslandroad is macadamized with Chinese stone, brought over as ballast in the ships of the East India Company, and disposed of to the road contractor at a cheap rate. In return for this, it is said that the Chinese are indebted for a part of the materials for their porcelain to English ships, which take out in a similar way fine chalk of Northfleet and its neighbourhood for the manufactures of the Celestial Empire.—*Pat.* (? Ed. C. R.)

COMMANDER SIR JAMES PEARL, K. H.—Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Commander James Pearl, K. H. at the Levee held by her Majesty on the 18th. The following handsome tribute to that meritorious officer appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of last Saturday. "Commander Pearl is one of those officers of the Navy, of whom there are, unfortunately, too many, whose services to their country have been very inadequately rewarded. He has been thirty-nine years in the service. He commanded the poop of the *Neptune*, of 98 guns, in the the battle of Trafalgar, and was one of those brave men who volunteered to break the enemy's protecting boom in Aix roads, which caused the destruction of the French fleet. Upon the latter occasion he steered the *Mediator*, fire-ship, and was severely wounded in the head. During the expedition to Walcheren, he commanded the boats of the advance squadron which destroyed the enemy's flotilla off Batz, and finished his career in the East Indies, where he received the repeated thanks of the Government of Bengal for his great services during the Burmese war. In this last service he commanded thirty sail of transport ships and 500 transport boats; and during the war he took an active part in the storming of Maugdoo Padoo, Mahatte Ramree, and the capital city of Arracan." It may also be mentioned that, at great personal risk, Commander Pearl, when commanding a private ship, having on board a valuable cargo, his own property, and proceeding on a voyage to the China sea, which would have produced valuable returns, was accidentally made the instrument of saving the lives of *one hundred and ninety eight* fellow-creatures from among shoals and breakers, when their vessel had gone to pieces, and they were clinging to pieces of the wreck scattered miles apart—an exercise of humanity which, beside the danger of life, involved a very great pecuniary loss. His philanthropic mind made him studious alone to add to the further preservation of the great num er of unfortunate sufferers, many of them dreadfully injured, who were thus thrown by Providence under his protection; and to enable him to do this, Captain Pearl was obliged to abandon his voyage, and to make for the Dutch settlement of Pontiana, on the island of *Borneo*, where he landed the ship wrecked sufferers, after having them three weeks on board his ship, personally dressing their wounds, and supplying them with every necessary they required. Captain Pearl has never failed to speak in the highest terms of the humane and generous conduct of the Netherland authorities towards the sufferers, and it appears that the Baron Van der Capellen (who has been representing the King of the Netherlands at the Coronation), and who was then Governor-General of the Dutch pos-

regions to India, most nobly provided for, and enabled the unprotected Chinese to return to their own country. We sincerely rejoice to find that such are the men whom her Majesty "delighteth to honour." We will add to the above, that Sir James Pearl was presented with a sword of fifty guineas value by the Patriotic Fund, for his gallant conduct at Basque roads; a gold medal, of great value, was given him by *the King of the Netherlands*, for his philanthropy and humanity in saving the persons alluded to in the Chinese seas; and lastly, the British merchants at Canton have lately subscribed a handsome sum to purchase for him a piece of plate, from the circumstance, as stated by them, that he had, by his conduct exalted the British character among the Chinese. We sincerely hope some substantial reward, to compensate him for the loss he sustained in the cause of humanity, will follow the mark of honour bestowed on the gallant officer by her Most Gracious Majesty.

(The Court Journal, 28th July.)

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA.

The aquisition of Russia from

Sweden.....	equal the remainder of Sweden.	
Poland.....	„	the Austrian Empire.
Europ. Turkey	„	Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish Provinces.
Asiatic Turkey	„	the German Small States, Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.
Persia	„	England.
Tartary.....	„	European Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Spain.

The Russian Frontier has been advanced

towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, and Paris, about. - - -	700 Miles.
Constantinople. - - - - - - -	500 „
Stockholm. - - - - - - - -	630 „
Teheran. - - - - - - - - -	1000 „

The total acquisitions of Russia in 64 years equal her whole European empire before that time.

Estimated Population of Russia.

		inhabitants.
In 1681	at the Accession of Peter I.	15,000,000
1762	„ „ Catherine II.	25,000,000
1796	„ death of „	36,000,000
1825	„ „ Alexander	58,000,000

—*Journal of the Statistical Society.*

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH GREECE.—We have received a copy of the commercial treaty which has been entered into between Greece and Great Britain. It is founded on broad and liberal bases, in a spirit of reciprocity, such, in fact, as might be expected from a power which has so constantly shown good-will towards Greece. The following are the principal provisions:—All Greek vessels on entering or leaving the ports of the United Kingdom, and all English vessels on entering or leaving the ports of Greece, are to pay no other dues or charges than those to which the ships of the two nations are subjected in their own ports. All the productions of the soil or manufactures of the states subject to the contracting parties, the importation or exportation of which is or shall be allowed in native vessels, will also enjoy this privilege in vessels belonging to the other party, no preference or advantage being allowable, as far as the purchase of those articles is concerned, in consideration of the vessel which shall have transported them. This arrangement is applicable to articles not the produce of the soil or manufacture of the states subject to the contracting parties. Art. 6 defines the nationality of the ships. Art. 9 grants to Greek subjects trading in Greek vessels with British India the same facilities and privileges as are enjoyed by the most favoured nations. Other articles settle the civil and religious relations between the contracting parties, and also the nomination of consuls in the different ports of each. Finally, art. 13 declares that the treaty shall remain in force for 10 years from its ratification."—*Journal de Smyrne.*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The Liverpool Albion notices the statement now going the round of the papers that—"The Radical corporation of Plympton, in Devonshire, have sold the portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, presented by him to that town, when he was its mayor." And adds, "for the curious in such matters we would add, that in the register of the parish church, at Plympton, Sir Joshua is entered as Joseph Reynolds. The clergyman made a mistake, and baptised him Joseph; but his parents intended him to be Joshua, and Joshua he was called to the end of the chapter. The Plymptonians are, of course, full of traditional anecdotes on the subject of their great painter. They point out the house where he was born, and the school where he was educated. They tell the manner, also, in which his genius was first discovered. He was given to solitary rambles, and would remain hours and hours from home without rendering any satisfactory notion for his seeming idleness. One day his absence was protracted to such an unusual length that his parents became greatly alarmed. On his return his father insisted upon an explanation, not only of his remaining abroad on that day, but on all days likewise. At length it was extracted, and the child-artist, for he was only ten or eleven years old, drew from his pocket a sketch of his native town, upon which he had been for some time employed. It had all the seeds of the future giant stamped upon it, and his father, who was quite able to appreciate the effort, almost wept with rapture over his previously good-for-nothing boy. From that hour his destination was fixed and his taste encouraged. In connection with the picture which gave rise to these remarks, when Sir Joshua presented it to the corporation of Plympton, the worthy mayor of that day wrote him a letter of thanks, containing a shower of compliments, amidst which was one which fully realised the adage that 'comparisons are odious.' He assured the great artist, then in the zenith of his, 'that the picture, besides its owne merite, would be admirably set off by the contrast with the two daubs which they already had in the Plympton Council room.' In return of post arrived a letter from Sir Joshua acknowledging the mayor's compliments, and assuring him good-humouredly, that he was particularly glad that he had discovered so marked an improvement in his painting, since his first efforts had produced the two daubs aforesaid. The poor mayor was thunderstruck, as well he might be, and long was the laugh kept up at his expense."—Morning Post, August 8th 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	2d Sept.	Singapore	1st Dec.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	7th Dec.
Calcutta	8th Nov.	Manila	26th Dec.
Bombay	3d Oct.	Austral-Asia	26th Aug.
Madras	10th Oct.		

Subscribers to the *Canton Register & Anglo-Chinese Kalendar* for 1839, are respectfully requested to correct the following Mis-prints in the Barometrical table in the C. R. of January 15th and at page 23 of the Kalendar; namely: November 1829 a 1838 for 33 *read* 30; December do. do. for 32 *read* 30.

ARRIVED.—London, (Am.) Brace, from Batavia.

SAILED.—J. N. Gossler, (Am.) Davis, for New York. Java, (Dut.) Peters, for Batavia. Duke of Lancaster, Hargreave, Inglis, South Eliza Stewart, Miller, Moffat, Bolton, for London. L'Aglae, (Fr.) Vanlseghem, for Sinpapore and Sumatra. Ellen, Dixon, for Sydney. Chelydra, Smale, for Bristol. Frederick Huth, Toby, for the Cape of Good Hope. Narcissa, Rodgers, Eucharis, (Fr.) Costey, for Manila. Jamaica, Martin, for Glasgow. Jane Brown, Dunlop, for Greenock. Young Queen, Atkins, for Hobart Town.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ellen, H. M. Clarke, Ellis J. Gilman, and ——Greenway, Esqs. Per Narcissa, Mr. Reid, Per Young Queen, Stair Dalrymple, —— Walkinshaw, Esqs. Captain Templer.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week. Per Bolton, Alex. Scott, Esq. Per Heroine, —— Taylor, Esq. Bengal. C. S. and lady.

The Crescent for London, on the 13th.

The Agnes, is to be despatched on the 15th for Singapore and Calcutta.

By the *Heroine* we have received Calcutta papers to the 31st of October and the Penang Gazette of the 10th and 24th of November. In these papers is detailed the total loss of the *Protector* on the Sangor sands, on the 18th Oct., with 191 persons, crew and passengers. The cook, Malcolm McCullum, was picked up by the French ship L'Astronome, after having floated on two planks for four days and nights; and James Meekin, one of the recruits, was picked up at 7. P. M. on the 21st Oct., 4th miles N. N. W. of the F. L. V. *Hope*. —The following is a list of the crew and passengers. Captain Dixon, Mr. Husbandman, chief officer, Mr. Bluett, 2d do., Mr. Brooks, 3d do.; Mr. Rust, Mr. Law, and another gentleman, midshipmen; Mr. Law, surgeon; 40 European seamen and servants. —Passengers, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Cooper and Son, Captain Martin and Sister, Dr. Evans and lady. Captain Monke, commanding the troops; Mr. Smith, Mr. Shaw, 116 recruits, 10 women and seven children—total 191.

We trust that the extreme utility to the natives of China of the hospital in *Hoglane*, under the direction of the revd. P. Parker, M. D. will be urged as a plea, not easily to be disallowed, we think, against the enforcement of the orders for blocking up the back doors of the factories: these orders will be found in another column.

We are glad that the Editor of the *Canton Press* acknowledges his debt of $17 to us, and promises to pay, but we distinctly deny being under any obligations to that paper for translations from the Chinese; for such translations as we have lately transferred from the C. P. to our columns are *public documents*, having been made either by Mr. Morrison, the Chinese Secretary to the H. M.'s Superintendents, or by Mr. S. Fearon, the Interpreter to the General Chamber of Commerce.—Indeed, if the Editor of the C. P. were possessed of the usual editorial courtesy, he would forward the documents sent to him from the chamber of commerce to our office immediately he had done them; for we have observed that, with the exception of the chairman's letter to the hongmerchants, dated the 2d inst. and the "Boat license", all these papers have been first sent to the office of the C. P.

Moreover, we are, and have been for the last four years, at a monthly expense of $20, for salary to our Chinese *domine*; and this disbursement encreases our claim on the Editor of the C. P., which, of course, he will now discharge forthwith.

We are happy to learn that Captain Elliot has, at length, been empowered by the home government to establish a maritime police at Whampoa; for the serious mutinies on board the *John Bull* and *Imogen* loudly called for some severe co-ercive measures for the preservation of order and subordination among the crews of British vessels, and for the protection of life and property.

Extract from a private letter from Macao.

A small *row* arose here two nights since. Four custom-house hoppo men were engaged in smuggling *Patna*, each two balls. They were set upon by a small mandarin and ten men—boat inside harbour; one or two of the balls were seized; a confederate run to the hoppo-house, and thirty coolies took back the man seized and his two balls, and walloped well the small soldiers crew; this I have from an old servant of mine, now inside the hoppo house; can this last?

We think that *Lin*, the imperial envoy, has delayed his arrival in Canton purposely, in order that his measures for the suppression of the opium trade may not interfere with the national and religious festival of the New Year, and damp the universal hilarity of this season.

We trust the *Ann* and *Water Witch* arived in the Hoogly before the first sale of opium; and that the intelligence of the dull state of the opium market in China, advised by those vessels, would operate as a salutary check to undue speculation in the drug in Calcutta.

In the *Englishman* of the 10th of October appears the *Prospectus* of *La Nouveaute*, a paper about to be published in Calcutta in the French language.

It is to be principally devoted to the fine arts, science, and literature. It addresses itself to people of taste, lovers of the fine arts and more particularly to the fairsex; but although essentialy literary, it will not be the less inclined to open its columns to the elucidation of all interesting and pleasing natural facts; nothing pertaining to man shall be foreign to *La Nouveaute*.

The new Journal will be published as soon as 100 subscribers shall be obtained; it already numbers a great many. Parties desiring to subscribe are requested to address themselves to the *Editor*, Mons. P. Bte d'Ectot, 214 Bow Bazar, or Mr. L. Mendez, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

(See Supplement.)

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

The following is the *motto* adopted by *La Nouveauté*.

Pour la prosperité des sciences, pour la propagation des lumiéres, il faut que la raison humaine soit libre dans le choix des ses recherches, at dans les diverses manières de se produire.—*Portalis.—Eloge de l avocat General Seguier.*

We also learn from the *Englishman* of Oct. 8th., that Mr Stocqueler, the Proprietor and principal Editor of that flourishing paper, has proceeded by dawk to the upper provinces, in order to obtain more correct information of the movements of the army of Candahar. It is believed Mr. Stocqueler will be present at the interview between the Governor General and Maharajah Runjeet Sing. During Mr. Stocqueler's absence, the *Englishman* will be conducted by the present Sub-Editor, assisted by those gentlemen whose writings, for the past year or two, have contributed to raise that paper to its present remarkable elevation.

The Foreign Community of Canton will rejoice to know that Commander Sir James Pearl, K. H. has been distinguished by the Queen of England, and made a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. Our local readers cannot have forgotten that Commander Sir J. Pearl saved *one hundred and ninety eight Chinese*, from a watery grave, or, perhaps, from a lingering death by famine, off *Gaspar* island, in February 1822.

The circumstances of the unparalleled exertions of Captain Pearl, and of the officers and crew of the country ship Indiana, were submitted to the Canton community in a small pamphlet, published at the C. R. Press in 1837; and the Foreign community of Canton, ever ready to befriend merit, or express their admiration for distinguished services in the cause of humanity, made a handsome subscription for a piece of plate, to be presented to Captain Pearl, as a token of their appreciation of his gallant and persevering exertions—so happily attended with such great success—in saving the lives of so many human beings.

The services of commander Pearl in H. M. service, and the never-to-be-forgotten *rescue* made in the *Indiana*, have drawn down on him the meed dearest to every gallant officer—the approving notice of his sovereign; and we are sure that our readers will join us in the wish that the honours he has achieved he may long enjoy. 'He won them well, and may he wear them long.'

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

—(Back doors of the Factories to be blocked up with loose bricks).

Tang, governor of Canton &c., proclaims to the principal security merchants for their full information.

Whereas, on the 23d day of the 12th moon (26th January), I received a despatch from the hoppo *Yu*, setting forth the following:

It appears that in reference to the foreigner's factories, at the Shapsam hong, having back doors fronting the North, I already gave forth my edict, commanding that agreeably with the memorial presented to the emperor in the time of *Keenlung*, these should be stopped up, so as to conform exactly with the old rules and prevent leaking (out and in); and at the same time I wrote to Y.E. that Y.E. should issue orders for the same being put in force: as is on record. However, it appears that the hongmerchants have petitioned me to the following effect.—"We, the hongmerchants, with deep respect, took up the particulars of Y. E.'s edict, and several times impressed them upon the said foreigners—that they should take the back doors fronting the North and have them stopped up: when it appears that they all said with one voice,—'that they had not opened these back-doors for the intention of smuggling but as a precaution in case of fire; that the hongs were very large and deep; that the people who resided therein, both hosts and guests, were numerous, and the goods and chattels many; that if the back doors be stopped up, perhaps a fire may break out at the front door, which may go slowly burning on, so that not only would it be difficult to transport the articles to a place of safety, but it might be difficult to save people's lives: for this season we must trouble you to petition in our favour, that, as a mark of extraordinary goodness, these back-doors be not stopped up; when all we, foreigners, will feel for ever grateful &c."—For this reason, as in duty bound, we petition Y. E.; whether Y. E. will agree to what the foreigners request,—in not having the back-doors stopped up or not, must proceed from Y. E.'s own goodness &c."

This coming before me the hoppo, I find that I issued a previous edict, in conformity with the viceroy's previous edict, commanding the said hongmerchants to stop up the back doors of the foreigner's houses fronting the North, in order to square with the old rules, and prevent smuggling; and for a long time I had no reply, until in course happening to make enquiry, I found that for the first time they said that the foreigners were afraid of fire, and begged that the doors might not be stopped up, &c.: which really filled me with surprise!—I find that from the 26th year of Keenlung, when the factories were built, they had no back-doors, until the 24 year of Taoukwang, when a fire took place. This was more than 60 years, and it is an event that very seldom occurs; how can they make use of it as an excuse to follow their own selfish convenience?—Moreover, these foreign factories are built by the hongmerchants, and the foreigners have nothing more to do than to come up and stop in them: it is, as we say,—a man may surely do what he likes with his own!—And still further, having received an edict to enforce it, how can you listen to their presuming to oppose the fixed laws of the empire, and petition to avoid having the doors blocked up?

It is evident, from this, that the said hongmerchants are in connivance with them. If we go on at this rate, then those hongs which have no back doors will insist upon opening them, and it is necessary to ask where the smuggling will end?

Now that I command the back doors of the foreigner's hongs to be blocked up, out of compassion, it will be unnecessary to break down the planks of the doors; but within the doorways, they must use loose bricks piled up, so as to avoid every day smuggling; should a fire take place, then these may be (temporarily) removed, and the communication may be open as before: this, however, is merely because I, the hoppo, look with compassion upon the men from afar, that I thus give way to circumstances on the present occasion.

When this my edict reaches the hongmerchants, let them immed ately have these back-doors stopped up, and petition me that I may send a person to inspect the same. If there is again any resistance or annoyance offered, it shall be required at the hands of the said hongmerchants only. Let them further communicate my edict to the foreigners that they all may know it. Besides stamping this, and issuing it, it is proper that I communicate the same to Y. E. for Y. E. 's examination and approval, and that that Y. E. at the same time be pleased to give forth your orders that it be put in force, which will be for the benefit of the whole &c.

Now this coming before me, the governer, I find that in reference to the back-doors of the foreign factories fronting the North, I, the governor, had already consulted with the hoppo, and issued orders to the said hongmerchants that they should have them all stopped up; so as to act agreeably to the old rules, and at the same time cut off smuggling: all of which is recorded. Now, however, it appears, that the hongmerchants, having petitioned in behalf of the foreigners, making use of their being afraid of fire and similar excuses, the hoppo has indulgently granted that the planks of the doors may not be taken away; but that the doorways be merely blocked up with bricks, so as to avoid every day smuggling, and yet to communicate as before in case of fire: this is, indeed, being exceedingly indulgent towards to men from afar, and these doors should certainly be blocked up without a moment's delay. I grant the contents of the foregoing letter of the hoppo, and unitedly issue this my edict. When it reaches the said hongmerchants, let them give instant obedience thereto; and having blocked up every one of these back-doors, let them inform the hoppo of the same, that he may send a person to inspect the work. Do not oppose or delay, which will lead to serious consequences.—A very special edict.—12th moon, 18th day. (1st Feby.)

With the above the hongmerchants sent a note, saying that the orders *must* be obeyed.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

	WHEN.		BAR.	WINDS.	
	night.	noon.			
1	63	70	30·00	N. Cloudy with light rain at times, 1st and mid light breeze SE. latter fresh	
2	47	48	30·23	N. Cloudy, latter part light rain, fresh breeze	
3	34	49	30·40	N.....do.....do	
4	39	49	30·45	N. Fine weather,.....do	
5	36	48	30·30	N. Cloudy mod. breeze	
6	44	46	30·23	N a NNW.....with light rain, fresh breeze	
7	43	52	30·40	N a NNW. Fine weather,.....do	
8	40	54	30·49	N.....do.....do	
9	41	52	30·30	N Cloudy most part, mod. breeze	
10	44	55	30·53	N.....do.....do	
11	49	62	30·30	N. Fine weather,.....do	
12	52	60	30·20	N a NNE. Cloudy,.....do	
13	50	50	30·30	N a N b W. Rain throughout,.....do	
14	46	50	30·40	N. Cloudy most part, fresh breeze	
15	42	49	30·35	N. Fine weather, mod. breeze	
16	46	53	30·20	N a SE.....variable,	
17	54	63	30·10	SE.....breeze	
18	53	64	30·10	SE. Cloudy,.....do	
19	47	54	30·20	N.....fresh breeze	
20	49	58	30·25	N.....mod breeze	
21	52	59	30·10	NE a E.....light breeze	
22	52	62	30·20	SE.....do	
23	52	62	30·20	N a E. Fine weather, mod. breeze	
24	55	67	30·10	E a S.....variable,	
25	51	48	30·25	N. Cloudy with rain mid. and latter parts fresh breeze	
26	45	50	30·30	N.....do.....do	
27	41	48	30·45	N.....do.....fresh br.	
28	40	44	30·45	N.....with light rain at times	
29	43	52	30·45	N. Fine weather, light breeze	
30	48	56	30·45	N a NNE.....mod. breeze	
31	48	58	30·30	N a E.....do	

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. 10 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. 8 }
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 8 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers taking 2 Copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10cts.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....20

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19 TH, 1839. NO. 8. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[igned.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839.. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the re-ist of Cash for Bills upon the supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. „ H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

SHIP GIRARD, DRINKER, master, Freight may be had on board the above vessel by applying at the Factory of the subscribers No. 6 Laugshan Hong.

F. H. & J. TIERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class, fast sailing vessel HINDOSTAN, of 501 Tons, Captain REDMAN, to sail with all despatch, having part of her Cargo already on board. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 7th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New Ship DONA PASCOA, Capt. HULLOCK, 696 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMOND. For freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A 1. Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMEAR & MR. Y. J. MEARNE are authorised, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said MR. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.

As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed MR. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1839, which he has on MR. EDWARDS; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

ROVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4476 and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 26th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January, 1, 1839. — W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price 9 Dollars.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, ship BREAD. Apply on board or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... }	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.... }		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	5.
Auction Bills,.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot cast for less than 100 copies.

THE BOMBAY JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It may be proper to introduce this Section of our Journal by a brief outline of the general trade of Bombay, following up the subject in future numbers more in detail, as opportunities offer for its developement.

By far the most valuable branch of the Trade of Bombay is carried on with CHINA, the value of Exports in the two last official years, being in..1836-37 Rs. 3,20,75,017
1837-38 „ 2,01,57,467
and the Imports, in. .....1836-37 „ 1,40,79,912
1837-38 „ 1,52,15,793

The former consist principally of Cotton and Opium, and the latter of Dollars and Sycee Silver, Gold, and Gold leaf, Raw Silk, Cassia, Sugar Candy, Tea, &c., the balance being made up of shipments of China produce to Great Britain on Bombay account, or as returns for English operations via Bombay, and in remittances in bills on the Indian Governments or on England sent here for negotiation. In the trade between this port and China, 30 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 22,000 tons are regularly employed, principally owned by native merchants resident in Bombay. The total number of vessels, and amount of tonnage employed in the trade during the two last years, is very nearly equal,

the departures, being in 1836-37..49 ships, 22,623 tons
1837-38..49 do. 21,868 do.
and the arrivals.....1836-37..32 ships, 49,143 tons
1837-38..38 do. 16,900 do.

the difference between the two consisting principally of English vessels employed in making what is called the double voyage. The great deficiency observable in the exports of 1837-38, compared with those of the preceding year, arises principally from the reduced shipements and depreciation in the value of Opium, consequent upon the anomalous position of that trade in China during the end of last, and beginning of the present year.

The Trade with GREAT BRITAIN ranks next in importance, the Exports and Imports with which are in general, more nearly balanced.

the value of the Imports being, in 1836-37 Rs. 1,32,41,919
1837-38 „ 1,13,79,113
and that of the Exports.....1836-37 „ 1,35,29,317
1837-38 „ 86,64,276

The principal articles of Export to Great Britain are Cotton, Wool, Coffee, Pepper Senna, Gums, and Drugs. The imports are Cotton, Piece-Goods, Woollens, Cotton Twist, Metals and a long &c. of sundries. The great decrease in the Exports of 1837-38 is to be attributed to the sudden suspen-

sion of shipements about the month of July, consequent upon the commercial crisis in England, and the extraordinary depreciation in the European markets of all articles of Foreign and Colonial Produce.—*Bombay Times, 3rd November, 1838.*

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid of the 23rd Aug.is not so important as that from Saragossa, conveying the intelligence that the siege of Morella was raised by Oraa, who had retired to Monroyo. The impossibility of finding provisions in an exhausted country was, no doubt, the cause. Letters and despatches talked, indeed, of Morella having been stormed; but there should always be great incredulity respecting Spanish soldiers mounting to an assault. The retreat of Oraa from Morella, and that of Espartero from Estella, are calculated, we fear, to arouse the Spanish Liberals from the apathy which they have of late shown towards the government, and towards military as well as political events.—*Sunday Times, 2nd Sept.*

The Madrid papers of the 30th ult. state that a plot had been laid to excite a disturbance in the capital on the preceding night, but that the energy and activity of the government had baffled the conspiracy which was to have been carried into execution during a representation at the theatre, at which the Queen was present, for the benefit of the prisoners of war. During the performance the conspirators were to have commenced a riot with cries of "down with the ministry," and it is added that all the members of the cabinet, the political chief of Madrid, and several distinguished personages, were to have been assassinated. In the course of the evening incendiary proclamations inciting to murder and revolt, were profusely distributed in the capital, attempts were made to tamper with the troops but without effect. The most rigorous precautions had been adopted by the authorities, and from eight o'clock in the evening a formidable military force occupied the different quarters of Madrid, through which strong patrols also paraded. The garrison passed the whole of the night under arms, and General Quiroga himself personally inspected all the posts which had been doubled. In consequence of these energetic measures, the rioters had not ventured upon the slightest demonstration, and the night passed off quietly. The Duke de San Carlos had been appointed Major Domo of the Palace, and it is added, in confirmation of a previous report, that Munoz had lately suffered from repeated attacks of apoplexy.

The *Correo National* of Madrid quotes letters of the 25th ult. from Valencia, stating that the Carlists had committed horrible depredations in the environs of that city, carrying away all the provisions which they could seize. They had passed on the evening of the 24th from Godella to Guarta, taking the direction of Silla, and occupying the road to Madrid. Their ranks had not recently been reinforced by any new recruits in place of those who, on different occasions, had made their submission to the Queen's authorities.

The Carlists, according to the correspondent of the *Gazette de France* at Onate, obtained an important advantage over the Queen's troops in the Valley of Mena on the 19th ult., and took from them a convoy of stores and provisions.—*Galignani's Messenger September 7.*

TRAVELLING AND TRADE TO SPAIN.

The following has been posted at Lloyd's:—

British Consulate, Cadiz, June 23, 1838.

Sir—In August, 1831, I acquainted your predecessor that persons were not permitted to land at Cadiz unless they brought passports; which documents ought to be countersigned by the Spanish Consul or Vice-Consul at or near to the port of embarkation, or of the ship's clearance; and I am now to acquaint you, for the information of the public, that this royal order, of which I enclose you an extract, is revived. I take this occasion of informing you likewise, that all merchant vessels entering the port of Cadiz, from the 15th inst. until the latter end of October, must be brought to an anchor near the quarantine vessel stationed at the entrance of the harbour, and there remain until visited by the health boat.

(Signed) J. M. BRACKENBURY.

W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.

Madrid, June 2.

Foreigners will not be permitted to travel in Spain unless they present passports of their governments, or of the respective authorities, endorsed by the diplomatic or consular agents of Spain in the countries whence they proceed; or if the passports be granted by foreign diplomatic or consular agents in Spain, they must in such case be countersigned by the lawful Spanish authorities. Accordingly, those who travel without these requisities are to be detained, and information given to the government by the proper authority. I avail myself, &c.

(Signed) The Count of Ofalia.

To the Minister of her Brittanic Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

The Globe, July 10, 1838.

Portugal.—By the *Royal Tar* steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, we have received advices from Lisbon to the 28th ult. The death of Remechido has not restored the provinces of Algarve to tranquillity. The old guerilla chief has found a successor in his son, who is already at the head of a considerable band and has had some encounters with the Queen's troops. The Lisbon papers have published copies of a correspondence between young Remechido and Captain Neutel of the Queen's army. The latter had invited the former to submit under a promise of amnesty and protection. The following is the guerilla's reply:—

"Sr. Nautel—I have read your polite letter, and beg to state, in reply to its contents, that the manner in which the promises of the so called Evora Monte Convention have been kept is engraved in the memory of every Portuguese, and the amnesty of 1835 is well remembered by me, because, but for my caution upon that occasion, I should have enjoyed that peace in the other world which my late father now feels. I perceive that you offer me your protection, but if it has been of no avail to the author of my existence, what reliance can I place in the said protection? Promises made by Liberals, arguments and assurances given by drunkards, and gamblers' vows, deserve all the same credit at my hands. If the fate of men was within the control of other men, I might fear your threats; but as that entirely rests on the will of God, whom you the Liberals, do not believe in, but out of whose power you cannot fly, I trust to escape your evil forebodings, and whenever your anticipations shall be realised, why then I die by the grasp of dogs, but in defence of the law of the Omnipotent. Do you understand me, Sr. Neutel? Now, as to my family, remember the reprisals of Cabrera in Spain; for each of my family whom you may ill treat, ten of yours shall suffer the same fate, and it will be thus that I shall show that I am

"Manoel da Graça Reis Remechido.

'In the Mountains, Aug. 12."

In a postscript Remechido adds, that his troops are quite willing to present themselves to the Queen's troops, not to claim the benefits of the amnesty, but to shed their last drop of blood in *support of Don Miguel!* Duarte Leitam, Minister of Justice, had prevailed on the Queen to accept his resignation, and a complete change in the Cabinet was expected to follow. The French ships of war, *La Gloire* frigate, and *La Favorite* sloop, had sailed from Lisbon for Mexico.—Respecting the Lisbon election, probably a second scrutiny will become necessary for all the senators, with the exception of the Conde das Antas, as well as for all the deputies, with the exception of two or three. The total number of voters for the Lisbon district who actually voted upon the present occasion was 13,528 consequently the absolute majority which each senator or deputy ought to have would be 6,765. The general result of the elections will not, most probably, be ascertained until towards the 8th or 10th of the ensuing month. Report however gives the results in favour of the Chartists. The customs and excise revenues for the last month have yielded 333,738,620 milreas, or about £76,000 sterling; and it would appear from a decree just issued through the Finance office, that the Bank of Lisbon will have been repaid all its advances to the government since the September revolution on the security of the said revenues, inasmuch as on and after the 1st of Sept. they are not to be received by the Bank as heretofore, which is so far favourable, because it will throw the whole of that sum into the Public Treasury. (Post.) *Galig. Mess.* Sept. 6).

Overland Communication with India.—The Company (for of that, not of the government, it is there any complaint) yet employ their old *locomotive tube* to perform the journey from Bombay to the Isthmus of Suez; oftentimes one of these said *locomotive tube* is disabled, and requires repairs, consequently the mail has to be detained either until this *dummy* is again fit for use, or until the other mail (*which is a month later*) arrives. Thus are the merchants and public in general *obliged* to wait so much time longer for their remittances and despatches, &c., the latter of which often contain some commission which is required to be executed immediately. This evil rests solely with the authorities in Leadenhall-street, who have adopted a half-and-half measure, and persist in it contrary to their contract. We ought (if all had been conducted on a well propounded plan of operation) to have received three weeks ago despatches per mail of June from the presidencies of India. The paucity of steam-vessels for this service is manifested by the following fact:—In consequence of some misunderstanding, or whatever may be the case, with the Persians, the steamer Semiramis, and another we think (the Hugh Lindsay), have been taken up for the conveyance of Sepoys from Bombay to the Persian Gulph, and there being an insufficiency of steam-vessels, the public are deprived of hearing as early as they might from their dearest friends and relatives. A detention of three weeks, if not a month, has been caused by the present plan of operation. The forthcoming mail (if we are to have one) will be despatched, it is said, by "sailing vessels," from Bombay! who can estimate the probable period of their arrival? No one!—*Sunday Times, 2 Sept.*

"Communication with India.—The annexed correspondence has taken place between Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the East India and China Association, and the Directors of the East India Company:—

"London, Aug 25.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 23 inst. (See Messenger of the 27th ult.), and that there may be no mistake on the part of the public upon a subject so deeply interesting, I take the liberty of putting the following questions:—1 By what ship, schooner, or steamer, was the mail from Bombay, which it was understood was to have left that port about the 20th of June, to be carried to Egypt either by the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf?—2. What arrangements have been made for the despatch of the July and August mails from Bombay? I need hardly point out to the Hon. Court the extreme anxiety on every account, mercantile and private, that exists as to the system adopted by the East India Company for the conveyance of the mails from Bombay to Egypt generally, and especially during the strength of the south-west monsoon, as the public consider this part of the arrangement to have been left to the exclusive management of the East India Company, and that nothing but the utmost urgency of the public service should interfere with its regularity. I am, etc.

G. G. De H. Larpent.

"J. C. Melvill, Esq., East India house."

"East India house, Aug. 30

Sir—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to acquaint you that the letter which by their order, was addressed to you on the 23d inst., contained all the information which the Court possess respecting the arrangements made by the Bombay Government for the transmission of the mails between Egypt & Bombay during the south-west monsoon. Whilst the Court regret their inability to afford more positive and satisfactory replies to the inquiries of the East India and China Association, as to conveying of the mails from India towards the Mediterranean during the adverse season, the have no doubt that the local authorities in India, with whom the details of such arrangements must necessarily rest, and who are anxiously alive to the importance of the subject, will use every exertion and avail themselves of every means in their power to preserve regularity in the packet communication. I am, &c.

"James C. Melvill.

"G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq., etc

This want of power to give the information required is not very creditable to the Court, who may be presumed to stand, in regard to this matter, in the light of guardians of a public trust.

They appear to be at equal uncertainty what the steam-vessels employed to carry the mails to

the Red Sea will be, and when they are to be dispatched. They "conclude" that the local authorities will do all that is required. If the expedition to Bushire had disturbed, as it seems to have done, all the existing arrangements at the time, their agents on the spot were the more strictly bound to inform them what others were likely to be substituted, so that the directors might be prepared to answer in a proper manner the inquiries of the merchants at home. The utility of the East India and China Association is fully attested, both in the mode of making this inquiry, and in giving the result, such as it is, to the public.—(Times)

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC READINESS.—The Cochin-Chinese are a polite people and punctilious observers of etiquette. At Vungtam, the chief Mandarin questioned the propriety of one of his rank and numerous titles holding intercourse with Mr. Roberts, who came from a country where he understood there were no titles, and all men were equal. Mr. Roberts, perceiving that unless this objection were removed, all negotiation would be at an end, replied that the Mandarin had been in some measure misinformed. He told him, if his Chinese secretary would take a piece of paper, he would enumerate his own titles, and convince him of his error. The secretary selected a half sheet of paper, but Mr. Roberts requested him to take a whole one as that even would be scarcely large enough. The American officers present were, of course, at a loss to imagine how Mr. Roberts would extricate himself from this seeming difficulty. But not so Mr. Roberts. He dictated as follows. Edmund Roberts, Esq., Special Envoy from the President of the United States to the Emperor of Cochin-China, citizen of United States, citizen of Maine, citizen of New Hampshire, and continued enumerating himself citizen of each of the twenty four States; for being citizen of all, he was of them severally. Before the sheet was half full, the Mandarin exclaimed, it was unnecessary to go further, as his titles already exceeded his own. Had he not been satisfied, Mr. Roberts intended to enumerate as many of the cities towns, and villages as he could remember, not doubting the success of this *ruse diplomatique*.—*Rusherberger*.

A NEWSPAPER.—The newspaper is the chronicle of civilisation—the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislation. * * * And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishments you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in a police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach to us the awful lesson how imprudence leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. * * * The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. Here it is that we have learned how to sympathise with the slave, how to battle for his rights—how to wrest the scourge from his taskmaster. Over land and over sea the voice of outraged humanity has reached to the great heart of England, and raised up a host of freemen as the liberators of the enslaved and tortured negro! The newspaper is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferent, it may instruct the most profound.—*E. L. Bulwer*.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—It appears that the 6th instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity has been paid to the agent of the United States in Paris, and is now in course of transmission thither in gold. In this matter of foreign indemnities the success which has attended the Presidencies, both of general Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, is not a little remarkable, and it is moreover highly creditable altogether to the Executive at Washington. In all cases where claims were made on behalf of American subjects prompt attention was paid to them, and the issue was, more or less, a successful one. The remittances hence were so well managed, that not the loss of a single dollar was incurred. In the short period since the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, two instalments of the indemnity agreed to under the treaty with France have been received and paid over; also a part of the Spanish and Portuguese indemnities, and one of the Neapolitan, with another, as above stated, on its way. The division among the claimants, when received, was always a speedy one. Under the present English ministry the practice is rather to discourage all claims of the kind, and in some instances, as that of the Danish claims, to decline to the division, long after they themselves had been put in possession of the funds for satisfying them. In claims of foreign governments and in distribution of prize money the same system of prevails, as if the object were to render nugatory the great majority of the claims, by tiring and starving out the claimants.—(Times.)

A quantity of tea, the produce of the British territories in Assam, has been received at Leadenhall-street, and having been submitted to the judgment of several tea-dealers and others, has been pronounced equal in every respect to the produce of China.—(Post.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	12th Jany.
U. States	10th Sept.	Java	7th Dec.
Calcutta	8th Nov.	Manila	13th Jany.
Bombay	25th Nov.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—MAHOMMEDEE, MacNiel, and on the 16th inst. the ARDASEER, McIntyre, from Bombay, the 22nd and 26th Nov. respectively. The Ardaseer left Singapore 12th Jany.

PASSENGER.—Per Ardaseer, John Thacker, Esq.

SAILED.—EARL OF CLARE, Scott, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, for Singapore and Bombay. AUKEN, Gallie, for do. and Calcutta. CARSCKEY, Goldie, for London.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week). Per Inglis, the revd. G. H. Vachell, lady and family. Mrs. Colledge. Per Java, P. Tiedman, Jr. Esq.

We have not yet received a single Bombay or Singapore paper by the Mahommedee or Ardaseer; and for such extracts of European and Indian news as we are enabled to submit to our readers we are endebted to the kindness of our friends.

Our friends have kindly lent us a file of Galignani's Messanger from the 1st to the 8th of September, and the first six numbers of the *Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce*, a new Journal established at that Presidency; it is published on the mornings of Saturday and Wednesday, the first number dating on the 3 of November. We have not seen the Prospectus of this new Journal; if we had we should willingly have inserted it in our columns; and we should be happy to insert its opening article but for its length; this article is written with a view of exciting the British public and Press to a closer attention to the claims of India as an almost an explored region by travellers, and as deserving the more particular notice of the political observer, the British soldier, the historian and antiquarian, the merchant, the scientific enquirer, the moral philosopher, and the Christian teacher.

Alluding to the noble results which must inevitably follow steam navigation between England and India, the article is thus concluded.

"Humbly, but ardently to co-operate in that glorious movement, is the design of the publication which this day enters upon its existence."

The annual subscription is rupees 46, of which 36 are to be paid in advance; and the following are the 'Rates for publishing Advertisements in the Bombay Times Office.'

For a single line Rs. 0. 6. 0 For a single line in Guz. Mah.
" Repetitions " 0. 3. 0 ratta, or Persian Rs. 0. 6. 0;
" 8 lines & under, " 3. 0. 0 8 lines and under 3. 0. 0.

From the Bombay Times of 10 November we learn the satisfactory intelligence that the Russian envoy and Mahomed Ousmar khan, son of the chief of Kandahar, decamped from before Herat on the 8th Sept., and proceednd towards, Gooreeyan, and that Mahomed Shah followed them with his troops at midnight on the 9 Sept. Before day break the Heratees, hearing of the retreat, sallied out and plundered the property of the merchants who accompanied the Shah's camp; the Persian troops still encamped took to flight in great disorder.

The following paragraph is from the *Journal of Commerce* of the same date.

OPIUM.—Considerable excitement has pervaded the market since the receipt of accounts from China via Singapore and Calcutta, and prices have advanced to Rs. 1066 per Chest, although three days ago a purchase of 300 Chests was made a Rs. 1025 a 1030.—Upwards of 1000 Chests are now on board the *Mahomedie*, *Ardaseer*, and *Good Success*, and shipments are going on briskly. Since the monsoon, passes have been taken out for 9559 Chests, of which 2385 have been imported. It is expected that about 7000 Chests will have arrived from Malwa before January.

We learn with the deepest regret that such activity prevailed in the opium market at Bombay, and that the manufacture of the drug is still continued in such large quantities.

We must confess that—though always cautious in discussing this question, in expressing either our hopes or fears on the subject of the legalization of opium by the Chinese government, or its firm determination to attempt, at whatever sacrifice, to put a final stop to the trade, and as to what would be the probable results of either measure—we must now confess that our apprehensions for the state of the trade, for some time to come, are now too powerful to be suppressed.

It is now upward of 20 years since opium was first carried, under the British flag, or as British property under a foreign flag, to the East coast of China Its prohibition by the Chinese dates from 1796, a period of 43 years. During the last ten years the quantity imported has increased in an immense yearly ratio; and under the connivance of the local government great quantities have been brought up to and sold at Whampoa within the last two years.

The result of this forced & increasing trade, and of thus boarding the Chinese government on its own shores, and far distant from the only place where foreign trade can legally exist, has resulted in a state of almost total suspension and utter depression of this once, and lately, great and profitable branch of commmerce. These facts have induced us to submit to the most serious consideration of the foreign opium agents in Canton, the following proposition; namely:—whether the present state and prospective hopes—perhaps, indeed, despair—of the trade do not call for and point to some material and radical alteration in its conduct and management? Whether it would not be prudent and wise to allay the fears and remove the suspicions of the imperial government as far as is in their actual and immediate power; and whether such a course of temporizing would not be, under all the present gloomy and threatening appearances, the best possible mode of acting for the interests of their constituents in India and for their own; whether it would not be wise to be the willow not the oak, and to bow before the present storm?—The course we would submit to their consideration is this:—the instant withdrawal from all the coasts of China of the vessels engaged in the coasting opium trade; and that for the future—for some time at least—the outer anchorages of the province of Canton, such as Hong Kong, Lintin, &c., should be the only depôts of the trade.

When the continued absence of the vessels from the coast is reported, the emperor will gladly avail himself of the fact to applaud the success of his own determined measures and the purity and zealous diligence of his superior officers; whilst the trade being confined to one spot—to Canton, the emporium of the foreign trade,—this fact would determine to that mart those speculators who could arrange with the local officers for its freer and safer management. It appears to us that at present these are the only measures that can be pursued in order to disarm the jealousy and hostility of the Chinese government, now so strongly arrayed against the trade; and thus allow it—and it must be by slow degrees—to recover a portion of its former flourishing vigour; and if these, or some similar measures are not speedily adopted, it is neither impossible nor very improbable that the Chinese government

may be, by the daring enterprise and perseverance of speculators in opium, goaded into some desperate and not easily retrievable measures affecting the whole foreign commerce, and this course, so much to be deprecated, so cautiously to be guarded against, may not be the less nor the latest adopted because it will cut both ways—be detrimental—though perhaps not in an equal degree—to the best interests both of Chinese and foreigners: in the former case the deprivations will be much easier borne by a people so nationally proud and constitutionally apathetic, than in the latter, by the disunited and novelty-seeking nations of the West.

Were those houses interested in the opium trade—or the General Chamber of Commerce—to follow out this new system, a necessary yearly decrease in the manufacture of Bengal and Malwa opium would follow: and it is the general opinion that the manufacture and sale of opium in India have been of late years forced in a most incautious manner and to a most imprudent degree: and the bitter fruits are now about to be gathered?

We have presumed to throw out these loose hints, as the opium trade seems to require particular attention and management at the present *crisis*.

On the 3d inst. the Schooner *Attaran*, Captain Jackson, missing stays, struck on the rocks to the Northward of the island of Nampang, about 20 miles to the Westward of False St. Johns. The wind was blowing fresh from the Northward with a heavy sea, and all efforts to float her again were unavailing. The captain, officers, supercargo and crew gained the shore from the jib-boom end, and then took possession of a Chinese boat and succeeded in landing $3000 and part of their clothes and some arms from the vessel; with the arms they were enabled to protect the dollars from being plundered, but whilst employed on this service the natives stole their clothes. On Monday the 4th they abandoned the vessel, and made a written agreement with the Chinese to carry them in a boat to Macao for $1250. On the following Friday they were picked up by captain Thomas Rees in the Psyche, to the Northward of St. Johns. After the Attaran's people were on board the Psyche, captain Rees ran down to the wreck; but immediately his vessel hove in sight the Chinese fired the wreck, after having plundered it of every thing. Captain Rees boarded the burning wreck, but found nothing he could save. The beach was strewed with empty opium chests. One hundred and thirty chests of opium were on board when the Attaran struck. We understand both vessel and cargo are insured.

After most of the matter of our paper was in type, a friend kindly lent us the Bombay Courier Extra of the 25th of November, brought by the Ardaseer, extracts from which will be found in a supplement.

"From a notice circulated by the Chamber of Commerce a few days since, we were pleased to learn that Mr. Samuel Fearon had offered his services as Chinese interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce, *and been accepted as such by that body.*" Canton Press, 1 Sept.

'Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down.'

The Editor of the C. P., in making out his bill against us—unfounded and ludicrous as his whole charge is,—as we shall presently show, *probably not to his satisfaction*—has made an error, which we shall now correct.

Mr. Fearon's translation of the governor's reply to the Parsee petition respecting their claims on Kinqua's bong, for which the Editor of the C. P. has the assurance to charge us $95, appeared in the C. P. of the 15th and C. R. of the 18th *of September*, not in those papers of the 6 & 9 respectively of *October*; and it contains 322 not 95 lines:—thus much for the accuracy of the money-accounts of the C. P.

When we saw that translation in the C. P., we immediately wrote to Mr. S. Fearon, requesting he would, as interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce, send us his copy of the document for publication in the C. R.—Mr. S. Fearon favoured us with a visit instead of a written reply on the occasion, when we particularly enquired whether he had been appointed interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce, and whether he made that translation *officially* for the *Parsee* petitioners. Mr. Fearon informed us that he had been appointed interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce, and that he had made the translation officially; and also said that he had not translated *into English* the second petition of Kinqua's Parsee creditors, (see our remark on this *point*—C. R. 18 Sept. p. 154, col. 3) on account of the tenor of the language used. Being possessed of these facts, we told Mr. Fearon we should publish his *official* translation from the C. P., and attach his name to it in his *official* capacity; and that we should probably translate what he had omitted ourselves. The translation in question in the C. R. *was the first to which* Mr. S. Fearon's name was attached as interpreter to the General Chamber of Commerce: the Editor of the C. P. having omitted to give this information, useful both to the public and Mr. Fearon, and thus made but an ungrateful return to Mr. Fearon for filling many of its columns for nearly three years.

We procured the original (we think from Mr. F.); and we intended to translate and publish the second petition of the Parsees; but we abandoned our intention and acceded to the wish expressed to us by a Parsee gentleman, that, as the *second* petition had not been universally approved by the resident merchants of that nation, the translation of it should not be published.

But the farce grows broader and richer as it evolves. The Editor of the C. P., with the most shameless effrontery, with the most insatiate avidity, claims as his own property, & declares he has a vested and sole right in an *official* document made by an *official* person, and evidently, in the first instance, for the Parsee petitioners: that *his* right of property in this translation is equal to that of our own right to translations we have ourselves made!—And this is the Editor, the Jurist, who *ventured* on writing the following sentence—"There is indeed that great difference between Chinese and European law (when speaking of an edict by the Namhoy Yune, which is *not Chinese law*, properly so called, but only a command) that the former is *preceptive*, and the latter merely *preventive*." Now what is the meaning of these words:—this explanation, this definition of Chinese and European law? are not all laws *precepts* for human actions and conduct?—The Editor of the C. P. also tells us that—"the chiefest advantage of the Chinese system is, *uniformity!* What is meant by the "uniformity of law?"—Before law can be *uniform*, crimes and punishments must be *uniform*. We suspect that the Editor of the C. P. meant by the *uniformity* the completeness of Chinese law: i. e. its being comprised in a published code; but he should have remembered that the greatest part of *European* law—the laws of England excepted—are founded on the Justinian code, and that the modern Bessetris and Justinian—Napoleon—gave the *Code Napoleon* to the French nation.

We do not think his notions on the *rights* of property are very lucid, but we did not expect his mental confusion on the subject could have so much distracted him as to cause him, first to go figures—those tamers of flighty imaginations—and even then to make mistakes; but that his self-complacency should also have deluded him to intrude his erroneous calculations and mistaken notions of *meum and tuum* on his readers, is yet more surprising: we trust, however, we have now awakened him from the dream, in which he has so boundlessly exulted, of a balance of $78 being due to him from us: this factitious balance we have clearly and unanswerably *written back*; have dissipated into viewless air; and upon his own showing, his own arithmetic—he is as clearly, tangibly, and unanswerably in debt to us in the sum of $17: surely he will pay it now!

"What trick, what device, what starting hole canst thou now find out, to hide thee from this open and apparent *debt*?"

The Editor of the C. P. will henceforth, we trust, be more chary in claiming the sole right and property in *official* translations *on instinct*, as appears to have been his practice.

With reference to his defence against our charge of want of editorial courtesy, it reminds us of those king's hard bargains whom we have met in our time, who are content to "dwell in decencies for ever;" and whose zeal in the public service is always bounded by the mere letter of their orders, and in whose mouth is constantly the old saying—it's ad—d good dog that does as he's told."

We received the 'Boat license' and the chairman's last letter to the hongmerchants under the same instructions; but we wanted no *directions* from the body of which we are a member, nor from their secretary or interpreter, to guide us to what was so clearly and palpably our proper and independent course: we passed those documents direct to the Editor of the C. P., that he might have the satisfaction of publishing from the originals, and correct from them any typographical errors that might have passed unnoticed in the Canton Register.

We trust the Editor of the C. P. will in future follow the good example we have shown him.

Hangchoo—The Capital of Chekeang.

Few regions are so much celebrated by the Chinese poets as the environs of Hangchoo, the capital of Chekeang. Formerly the imperial court was held there, and it appeared to be the centre of civilisation. During the middle ages it was the rendezvous of all that China contained of savans in every department of human knowledge; and thither flocked the whole tribe of poets and commentators. Though its political glory has departed, neither the changes in the residence of the imperial courts, nor the ravages of the Tartars, nor wars nor famines could deprive this district of its natural beauties, which excel all description. The charms of this delightful spot arouse the attention and attract the admiration of the most heedless and tasteless stranger. We have seen rude sailors traversing parts of this country, and, although it was winter, stand still and exclaim with astonishment—"how beautiful is this land." The inhabitants are conscious of these natural advantages, and, possessing good taste, have improved the scenery. Nothing, however, contributes so much to render this spot singularly romantic, as the numerous mausoleums which are met with in the midst of fields and groves, and the terraces that wind their way up the sides of the undulating hills. Whatever object is seen here, even the most humble dwelling, is evidence of the neatness and good taste of the owner. The whole land is covered with habitations, but the population in and around the capital is more numerous than in any other part of the empire.—The Tseentang is a fine river, covered with boats from the interior of Chekeang and other provinces. A crowd of merchants from remote parts are always here engaged in the silk trade, for this district furnishes both the raw material and manufactures. The embroidery made here is far-famed, and equal to the most beautiful workmanship of France. The inhabitants seem to be endowed with superior intelligence when compared with the natives of the other provinces; they are politeness personified, kind-hearted and engaging; is it, then, a matter of wonder that poets from all quarters should seek, even at this day, a refuge in the many temples and

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

romantic nooks of this delightful spot! Allowing their effusions to be stiff and often trite, yet their taste for repairing thither at least proves that they wish to study and draw their inspiration from the beautiful works of nature. The climate is equally propitious: there is no excessive heat in summer, and though snow and ice may found in winter, the ground is never frozen to that degree as to render the cultivation of the soil impracticable. In January we saw the tea plant in blossom, and other hardy plants budding forth and exhibiting the verdure of the spring.

Many celebrated characters have gone forth from this paradise to fill the highest stations in the cabinet and in the provinces. Even at the present day the numbers of successful literati from Hangchoo is considerable, and many of them serve in the offices of the capital and other large cities as clerks and agents. Here the celebrated poet Soo Tungpo wrote his numerous works, of which some pieces possess real merit. He is, moreover, the author of a number of state papers, remarkable for sound sense and patriotism. In his time the maritime trade of the coast was very large, and the intercourse with foreign nations considerable. As he wrote shortly before the invasion of the Mongols, we may form from his writings a proper opinion of the civilisation of China in the eleventh century, when Europe was still far behind in the arts of life. Hangchoo was then what it is now, and could boast of all those improvements in canals, buildings, and manufactures which now constitute its excellence and pride.—It may once again become the grand emporium of foreign commerce, and in that case we should hope additional splendour might be added to this city by an unrestrained intercourse with the scientific and polished nations of the west.

DEATH OF A CHINESE FEMALE IN THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOSPITAL.

An eye-witness has favoured us with the following account; and a letter from the revd. P. Parker, M. D., and a translation of the hongmerchant's petition to the Namhoy magistrate will be found further on.

On the 16 inst. a court of enquiry (very much like one of our coroner's inquests) was held by the Namhoy magistrate at the M. M. Hospital, touching the death of one of its native patients.

On the 2d inst. a poor woman named *Woo*, a native of Samsoy district, about 40 years old, came to the hospital in great distress, and in a very advanced state of disease. She thus addressed the doctor—"pity me, pity me!" This appeal has never been made to the sympathy of the American philanthropist in vain. She was immediately admitted as an indoor patient. During the few first days her health improved, but she died almost suddenly on the 13th.

Dr. Parker immediately communicated this event to the hong merchants, requesting them to make it known to the proper authorities.

The hong merchants having informed the Namhoy of the death, his worship fixed upon Saturday at noon for holding the inquest. Before making his appearance at the hospital he sent a message to Dr. Parker, to say—"that as he was now about to meet him in his *official* capacity as chief magistrate of the district, the foreign physician would kindly overlook any apparent want of courtesy, as it was not in his power to treat with him on the same familiar footing, as he had previously done at Howqua's when himself a patient of the doctor's."

On arriving at the hospital a little official table and other apparatus were set up. The body was in a room on the ground floor, and thither the Namhoy and his followers went to inspect it. To guard against infection most of the Chinese stuffed their nostrils with paper; the Namhoy took snuff in large quantities, while his servants surrounded him with lighted incense sticks to ward off the distemper. The body was then stripped as far as decency would permit, and closely inspected. The nature of the puncture was explained, the instrument with which the puncture was made was produced, and the suspicious looking leech bites were explained to his worship's satisfaction. When satisfied with examining the corpse, the Namhoy proceeded upstairs, to take the deposition of another woman, named *Low*, who had also been tapped for the dropsy, and at the same time as her less fortunate fellow-patient. She was accompanied by her son, a little boy nine years old who had seen the deceased die. The Namhoy examined her through a Chuen-Kung, or court interpreter, who seemed really to be a very clever fellow, and infinitely more master of his profession than our linguists. The questions were very much to the point—such as if the operation had been made with the deceased's full consent; if Dr. Parker had not constrained her in any way; if the deceased seemed relieved by it; if the witness felt relieved by it; if Dr. Parker had treated her kindly; if she had had plenty of food; if the deceased had communicated any particulars concerning herself, &c.

This examination lasted so long, and the Chunkung did his duty so well—by returning to the subject about a dozen times under the form of cross examination—that the patience of the witness was at length utterly exhausted, and she began to get fretful and peevish. An attempt was then made to examine her son; but the little urchin defied them by his real or assumed stupidity.

His worship then proceeded to inspect the different wards of the hospital, and expressed his great satisfaction at seeing every thing so neat and clean. This was the only observation that we heard him make in reference to the subject. His followers were, however, loud in their praise of Dr. Parkers's humanity. After having seen the whole of the hospital, the Namhoy went to inspect a dead body at the Shap-yat-poo, first having arranged with us to meet him at the Consoo house, with the hongmerchants, at 4 o'clock. Here the man who applied the leeches was examined on his knees; Dr. Parker's works on surgery were called for to prove that the place where he had tapped the woman was not a vital part; and his diplomas were produced to show that he was a regularly bred physician. About half past five the Namhoy went home, but without committing himself by making a single observation, good or bad.

Dr. Parker's hospital has thus been brought officially under the notice of the Chinese government. It is a providential circumstance that the magistrate, whose duty it was to hold this inquest, has himself been relieved by Dr. Parker's hand, after having employed host of Chinese practitioners in vain; and that he can at one and the same time testify to Dr. Parker's skill as a physician, and moral worth as a man. Any other officer might have given us a great deal of trouble.

Old Howqua's opinion of the matter was very characteristic.—"More better"—said he.—"Doctor Parker take care that man have got *frien*—no fear makee die—suppose got letee sick—maskee, no matter; suppose too much sick, makee die, heigh yaw! too much trub, too much trub!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to state briefly the occasion of the Namhoy Yuno's visit on Saturday last.

On the 2d instant, a woman from Samsoy arrived at the hospital, affected with dropsy and disease of the heart and liver. It was late in the day when I saw her; unable to walk she had called a chair, though she had nothing to pay the bearers. She entreated me to have compassion on her; that she was a solitary being without parent, husband or child. The boat in which she came had returned, and I could not send her back to the river side to perish there. The chair-bearers were paid, and the woman told to quiet herself, she should be compassionated, be provided with food and other comforts, and though her disease was very bad, we would do what we could. It was some time before she was able to walk up the stairs, and she breathed with great difficulty. Unable nearly the whole of her time day and night. Under medical treatment in a few days the swelling of the legs subsided, and on the 6th several gallons of fluid were drawn from her abdomen, showing a great enlargement of the liver. The nights following she was much relieved, and able to sleep in a recumbent posture; but on the 11th it was evident she could not live long, and it was proposed she should return to her home. She said there would be no boat before the 15th, when she would go; and it being the commencement of the Chinese new year, I could not procure a boat for her. On the 13th, about 5 P. M., she fell backward in her chair and expired in less than an hour. As she had no friend or relation it was necessary to prevent any possible future trouble to have her buried in the legal way. The hongmerchants accordingly petitioned the Namhoy so to do. Their petition was quite satisfactory. On Saturday this officer, according to form, held an inquest upon the body, and then ordered it to be buried. Every thing was made as pleasant as possible, and, so far as could be judged, both he and the hongmerchants were perfectly satisfied.

The event is an important one, as the institution is now brought distinctly before the government; and if no edict follows, such silence will be a tacit recognition of the institution: and it has seemed as though this was a point the Co-hong have desired. The measures adopted have been to prevent and not to create difficulties.

Your's Sincerely, P. PARKER.
Canton, 18th February, 1839.

The Hongmerchant's Petition to the Namhoy Magistrate.

A duly prepared petition, begging that your worship will be pleased to examine a dead body, and give the necessary orders for its interment, &c.

The said foreigner is named Parker, a native of America, and who from his youth has had some knowledge of surgery and medicine.

In the 15 year of Taoukwang (1835) he opened an hospital in Hoglane, where he felt the pulse and cured diseases, made use of the lancet and supplied medicines, without receiving any gratification for the same. The said physician during the day passed his time in the aforesaid hospital, attending upon the sick, and at night retired to his house in the American hong, where he slept. He has already cured a considerable number of people.

When there are any who suffer from dropsy he uses a lancet, and makes a puncture in the abdomen, so as to draw off the yellow fluid; he then gives them medicines for several days longer; and by these means he has relieved many from dropsy.

Further, as the said physician cannot go to people's houses to see patients therefore it is that men and women from every quarter come to the said hospital, where their complaints are attended to. Those patients who come from the country reside in the hospital; the men and women in different apartments. If the patients have relations with them, then these are not permitted to live in the hospital, but if they have no relations, the females are put into a ward by themselves, or with other females: these are facts open unto all men.

Now on the 2d of February there was a woman, about 40 years old, who came to the said hospital, saying:—"that her name was Woo; that she had no relations whatever; and that because she was suffering from dropsy she had come to the hospital to be cured."

The said physician then examined her, and felt her pulse; seeing that her disease was very grave, he first used soothing medicines to cure her, but these not having a complete effect, he then said distinctly † to the woman—"that he must use his lancet, and tap her." To which the

† This is a mistake—it was the woman herself who begged and implored Dr. Parker to

man replied—"that she felt very willing that should thus cure her."—The said physician made a puncture with his lancet in the woman's abdomen, upon which issued a very great quantity of yellow fluid. Afterwards he gave her medicines to recover her; but still, as before, these had not the required effect. The said physician then advised the woman to return home; but the woman answered, saying—"Just now is the end of the year; if I wait till the 2d of next moon (15th February), then I shall be able to return." Who would have suspected it?—the woman, being already dangerously ill, on the evening of the 30th day (13th February), between the hours of five and seven, having been to perform a natural office, fell down suddenly upon the ground!—It so happened that there was another woman, named Lew, who had also come to the hospital afflicted with the same complaint, and who had been in like manner dropped in the abdomen, but who had experienced relief from the medicines; this woman lived in the same ward with the deceased, and, seeing her fall down, called out, and along with her son, Lew Achaou, went to assist her, but without avail, she was already dead.

The said physician then communicated these particulars to the hong merchants, and we, the hong merchants, forthwith went to examine, when we found his statement quite true; and, moreover, as the said woman has no relations, &c. as in reason bound, write these particulars, and herewith petition, begging the favour of your worship to examine the corpse, and give the necessary orders for interment, &c.

The E. I. Co.'s steamer, Atalanta, R. Low, Esq., commander, arrived in Bombay harbour on the morning of the 25th Nov.—The following are extracts from the *Bombay Courier Extra*, of that date.

EXTRACTS.

Galignani's Mess., Oct 8.—London Oct. 6. Stock Exchange. Consols for account closed at 94¼. Some few purchases of Spanish bonds have been made at a trifling advance; the present quotation is 18¾ to ¾, with coupons. Portuguese are 33¾ to 34¼.

Silk China.—Silks: Taeloe, 22s. to 27s.; Yune-fa, 24s. to 26s.; Taysaam 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. and 21s.; Yellow China, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Canton, 11s. to 17s.; Chin Chew, 12s. to 14s.

Spice.—Manilla goods briskly at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

Dyes and Drugs.—Terra Japonica, squares, 18s. to 23s., Catch, or brown lump, 6½ to 8¾, much in demand; Cassia, 54s. to 63s.—stock now 13,227 chests.

Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 8. Public attention at the present moment is drawn to the large quarterly sales of indigo and tea now in progress. That of tea is the largest quantity ever offered for sale at one time—sixteen millions of pounds—which seems to have alarmed the dealers, and deterred them from buying so freely as they might have done under ordinary circumstances; the consequence is that prices are lower, and the proprietors are forced to withdraw a considerable portion to prevent a further reduction. The sale of indigo, although the quantity of 12,000 chests is excessive, proceeds more favourably, and prices are fully supported, with a small advance in some cases. The demand is brisk both for exportation and for the home manufactures. (Globe.)

The following Ships from China have arrived in England.

September 19 Golconda, Bell. Sept 20 Arab, Ferrier (from Wahis.) 22 David Clark, Hutchinson. Sept. 24 Dorothea, Watson, from China. Oct. 3 Corbiere, ——, from China.

London, September 15. Spain. Cabreira, following up the defeat of Oraa before Morella, has pushed on to Valencia with extraordinary activity, and after devastating the country and plundering the inhabitants of every thing of value (even to the medals of the latter) had returned with his booty, estimated at £110,000. It appears he entertained no intention of attacking the capital. Oraa's failure has sealed the fate of the ministry. Count Ofalia having been succeeded by the Duke de Frias. A mutiny has displayed itself at Havannah among the Troops forming the Garrison of the Moro fort, but it was quickly quelled by General Espeleta. The rumour that an expedition in aid of Don Carlos was ready to sail from the Gulf of Spezzia is confirmed, the expense will be defrayed by the King of Sardinia, who it is said had even given two vessels to the expedition.

London, Oct. 5. Spain. General Latre has resigned the Ministry of War, and on the recommendation of Espartero, that department is confided to General Rivero. Oraa is succeeded by General Van Halen, the chief of Espartero's Staff. On the 19th the Christino corps received another severe blow by the defeat of General Alaix on the Arga: 200 of the Queen's Troops, including their General dead on the field, and nearly 500 men and Officers prisoners, was the result of the action. All attempts for this year against the enemy in Catalonia and Berga it seems are given up, and they are traversing the upper parts of the Principality at pleasure. The cortes has been convoked for the 8th proximo, but it was doubtful, whether the present ministry would remain so long in office. A compact with Baron Rothschild was concluded on 20th ult. by which £100,000 a Month is to be paid into the Treasury for four months.

The Constantinople letters of the 17th Sept announce that the treaty of commerce concluded between lord Ponsonby and the Porte, abolishing the monopolies and imposts on trade from the month of March next, had led to a certain degree of coldness between the French and English Ambassadors. Hussein Bey, chamberlain of the Sultan, and son of Tahir Bey, had been named governor of Smyrna, a post which he had occupied for two years with general satisfaction. A commission, composed of English engineers, has been sent from Constantinople to Trebizond, whence it was to proceed to Kurdistan and other Persian provinces, to make a map of the country. Accounts received from the Sea of Asoph report that the Russian troops have recently sustained a terrible check in Circassia, but no details are given.

ATLAS.—September 17.

Spain.—The Spanish ministry was changed on Friday, the 7th instant. It is now constituted as follows. The Duke de Frias, President of the council; M. Ruiz de la Vega, senator, Minister of Justice; Marquis de Montevirgen, deputy, Finance Minister, *pro interim*; Marquis de Valmarera, senator, Minister of the interior, *pro interim*; General Aldama, *pro interim*, Minister of War and Marine. All the Christino army was concentrated, the 6th instant, on the river Arga for the purpose of marching upon Estella. Espartero entered Olazia the same day after a slight skirmish, and Alaix entered Aranqui without striking a single blow. Don Carlos set off from Oneate on the 8th for Villafranca.

Ramon Cabrera has been elevated to the rank of lt. general, and received the title of count de Morella. A report of Cabrera's, dated the 18th, says that the number of Christinos killed on the walls of Morella was 2,000, and killed and wounded, in the different affairs round the place 2,000 more. Oraa's army will now, for some time, be incapable of acting. He had twenty-three beautiful battalions of infantry, a numerous and respectable cavalry, and a large park of artillery.

There has been a serious outbreak in the only dependency left to Spain of her American empire. A mutiny displayed itself at the Havannah among the troops forming the garrison of the Moro Fort but it was quelled by the energy of General Espeleta, who succeeded in securing the ringleaders. The general ordered eighty men to be shot on the spot, and a great number were imprisoned, awaiting their sentence. These disorders are attributed to a Carlist conspiracy to put the island of Cuba under the authority of that prince.

Cabrera has returned to Morella from his predatory excursion, & has placed in safety the immense booty (worth 110,000£.) which he had made in his expedition.

Atlas.—September 22.—Overland Communication.—The following correspondence on the subject of steam communication with India will be interesting to our readers:—

Cowper's court, Cornhill, Sept. 11.

"Sir,—For information of the East India and China Association, and through its medium of the public, I take the liberty of again addressing you to inquire whether the recent arrival of the Iberia steamer, Malta has brought any intelligence respecting the dispatch of the June and July mails from Bombay. It is understood that the "Semiramis" steamer had been sent by the Bombay government with troops to the Persian Gulf, and that she carried a small packet of letters only from Bombay of dates not later than the 2d of June, and which having been dispatched by that route reached Alexandria in August, and from the packet delivered this day from the Iberia. Also that the only two steamers remaining in Bombay were not in a condition to carry the mails thence during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and consequently that no steamer would leave Bombay for Suez till the middle of October next. If this intelligence prove correct, there may be a very distressing interruption to the regular course of the mails from India, but as it is derived exclusively from private channels, I have respectfully to request you to lay before the Hon. Court of Directors the anxious wish of the East India and China Association that some authentic information should be given upon this important subject, and to press upon the hon. Court the necessity of providing fit and proper steamers for the regular transmission (independently of all contingencies) of the India mails for that portion of the voyage—namely, between Bombay and Alexandria, which was undertaken by the Hon. East India company, and for the due performance of which duty that body stands pledged to the public under the arrangements made when the subject was considered in Parliament.

I am, Sir, &c., "G. G. de H. LARPENT.

"James C. Melvill, Esq. Sec. &c."

Chairman.

"East India House, Sept. 19, 1838.

"Sir, I am commanded by the court of Directors of the East India company to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 11th inst., that the Iberia, lately arrived from Malta, did not bring any dispatches from the Indian governments; that the court are not in possession of any information respecting the dispatch of the June and July mails from Bombay; and that the court were informed by the advices received here in the month of July last, that it was intended to dispatch the Berenice from Bombay to Suez as soon after the 20th August as practicable.

"In reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to remind the East India and China Association of the circumstances under which the arrangements for conducting the communication with India by steam were entered upon by the East India company, as published in the evidence before the select committee of the house of commons upon the subject in the month of July, 1837: It will be there seen that in order to meet the views and wishes of the public, the undertaking was commenced with an establishment of steam vessels insufficient both in number and power, and that doubts were consequently entertained as to the possibility of maintaining a monthly communication until that establishment was increased; also that occasional disappointment during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon was fully anticipated.

"To overcome the difficulties which presented themselves, measures were immediately taken, and are now in active progress, both in India and in this country, towards the formation of an establishment of steam-vessels of size and power fully adequate to the services required, in all seasons of the year, and the court trust that so soon as those vessels become available, all cause for complaint of want of punctuality in the dispatch of the mails from India will be removed.

"I am, &c., "James C. Melvill.

"G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq., &c."

Spain.—The repulse of Oraa from before Morella, has thrown the Christino party into great confusion, and proportionably elated the partizans of the Pretender. The new minister, the Duke de Frias, intends convoking the cortes forthwith. The confidence reposed by the Queen Regent in Espartero, or her subserviency to that officer, was so great, that she gave him power to appoint the new minister of war.

It is confidently stated that Don Carlos had received from the Emperor of Russia a remittance of 200,000*l.* just in time to prevent the intended desertion of most of his officers to Muniagorri, and that now his prospects had considerably brightened. On the 9th Sept., instead of marching to invest Estella, General Espartero withdrew his artillery to Peralta and Tafalla, and recrossed the Ebro with the bulk of his army. This is an open admission of the superiority of the Carlists, as preparations had been made for months for the attack on Estella. At first it was to have been concurrent with that on Morella—that it was to repair the defeat which Oraa sustained—now it is given up as utterly hopeless. Sieges never succeed in Spain, when Spaniards are the combatants.

General Flinter, an Irishman in the Spanish service committed suicide at Madrid, on the 9th inst.

Several addresses have been presented to the Queen Regent on the state of the country, urging decisive measures against the enemies of the crown. The new ministry is in the greatest embarrassment from the want of funds and not knowing to what quarter to turn for a supply.

Meroto, the Carlist general broke up from 11 entrenchments before Estella, and advanced towards Espartero with a view of provoking him to a battle, but returned to his headquarters at Morath on the 2d Sept., without accomplishing his object.

The addresses presented to the Queen are marked by a disrespectful tone, and the recommendation of extreme measures.

The Queen Mere is either before Valladolid, or has already entered that city. The alarm is excessive near the theatre of operations. The army of reserve has been ordered to leave La Mancha, and proceed to join Espartero.

The Annuaire of Vera Cruz gives the following letter from Constantinople, dated the 17th ult.:—"A treaty of commerce has been signed between the Divan and the Ambassadors of France and England, by which all monopolies are suppressed, and each merchant is at liberty to buy and sell as he pleases. All kinds of merchandize are to be allowed to be carried through any part of the country without duties. In exchange for these grants, the Porte has obtained the concession that the old duty of three per cent. on imported goods shall be increased to five per cent. This arrangement was not finally settled till this morning, and has caused a delay in the departure of the packet, for the purpose of bringing the treaty for the ratification of the French and English Governments. Reschid Pacha, whose departure was fixed for the 7th, is not to sail till to-morrow.—France and England have renewed their promises that there shall be no infraction of the treaty of Kutayeh. A courier arrived on the 10th from Vienna, with instructions from the Cabinets of Austria and Prussia to their representatives to give assurances to the Porte for the maintenance of the status quo, and to their intention to join with France and England in preventing any violation of the peace."

The Papal Government in imitation of that of the Sardinian, has entered into a convention with the French Government, allowing the steam-vessels of this nation to convey letters to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece at a moderate charge. The mails will be dispatched three times a month from Civita Vecchia.

Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 7

MARRIED.—September 6. William Bramston, Esq. of Manes and H. M. Consulate, Canton, to Clarissa, eldest daughter of Francis Rogerod, Esq., Reading

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.
CANTON, TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

romantic nooks of this delightful spot? Allowing their effusions to be stiff and often trite, yet their taste for repairing thither at least proves that they wish to study and draw their inspiration from the beautiful works of nature. The climate is equally propitious: there is no excessive heat in summer, and though snow and ice may found in winter, the ground is never frozen to that degree as to render the cultivation of the soil impracticable. In January we saw the tea plant in blossom, and other hardy plants budding forth and exhibiting the verdure of the spring.

Many celebrated characters have gone forth from this paradise to fill the highest stations in the cabinet and in the provinces. Even at the present day the numbers of successful literati from Hangchoo is considerable, and many of them serve in the offices of the capital and other large cities as chiefs and agents. Here the celebrated poet Soo Tungpoo wrote his numerous works, of which some pieces possess real merit. He is, moreover, the author of a number of state papers, remarkable for sound sense and patriotism. In his time the maritime trade of the coast was very large, and the intercourse with foreign nations considerable. As he wrote shortly before the invasion of the Mongols, we may form from his writings a proper opinion of the civilization of China in the eleventh century, when Europe was still far behind in the arts of life. Hangchoo was then what it is now, and could boast of all those improvements in canals, buildings, and manufactures which now constitute its excellence and pride—It may once again become the grand emporium of foreign commerce, and in that case we should hope additional splendour might be added to this city by an unrestrained intercourse with the scientific and polished nations of the west.

DEATH OF A CHINESE FEMALE IN THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOSPITAL.

An eye-witness has favoured us with the following account; and a letter from the revd. P. Parker, M. D., and a translation of the hongmerchant's petition to the Namhoy magistrate will be found further on.

On the 16 inst. a court of enquiry (very much like one of our coroner's inquests) was held by the Namhoy magistrate at the M. M. Hospital, touching the death of one of its native patients.

On the 2d inst. a poor woman named *Woo*, a native of Samsuy district, about 40 years old, came to the hospital in great distress, and in a very advanced state of disease. She thus addressed the doctor—"pity me, pity me!" This appeal has never been made to the sympathy of the American philanthropist in vain. She was immediately admitted as an indoor patient. During the few first days her health improved, but she died almost suddenly on the 13th.

Dr. Parker immediately communicated this event to the hong merchants, requesting them to make it known to the proper authorities.

The hong merchants having informed the Namhoy of the death, his worship fixed upon Saturday at noon for holding the inquest. Before making his appearance at the hospital he sent a message to Dr. Parker, to say—"that as he was now about to meet him in his *official* capacity as chief magistrate of the district, the foreign physician would kindly overlook any apparent want of courtesy, as it was not in his power to treat with him on the same familiar footing, as he had previously done at Howqua's when himself a patient of the doctor's."

On arriving at the hospital a little official table and other apparatus were set up. The body was in a room on the ground floor, and thither the Namhoy and his followers went to inspect it. To guard against infection most of the Chinese stuffed their nostrils with paper; the Namhoy took snuff in large quantities, while his servants surrounded him with lighted incense sticks to ward off the distemper. The body was then stripped as far as decency would permit, and closely inspected. The nature of the puncture was explained, the instrument with which the puncture was made was produced, and the suspicious looking leech bites were explained to his worship's satisfaction. When satisfied with examining the corpse, the Namhoy proceeded upstairs, to take the deposition of another woman, named *Lew*, who had also been tapped for the dropsy, and at the same time as her less fortunate fellow-patient. She was accompanied by her son, a little boy nine years old who had seen the deceased die. The Namhoy examined her through a Chuen-Kung, or court interpreter, who seemed really to be a very clever fellow, and infinitely more master of his profession than our linguists. The questions were very much to the point—such as if the operation had been made with the deceased's full consent; if Dr. Parker had not constrained her in any way; if the deceased seemed relieved by it; if the witness felt relieved by it; if Dr. Parker had treated her kindly; if she had had plenty of food; if the deceased had communicated any particulars concerning herself, &c.

This examination lasted so long, and the Chuenkung did his duty so well—by returning to the subject about a dozen times under the form of cross examination—that the patience of the witness was at length utterly exhausted, and she began to get fretful and peevish. An attempt was then made to examine her son; but the little urchin defied them by his real or assumed stupidity.

His worship then proceeded to inspect the different wards of the hospital, and expressed his great satisfaction at seeing every thing so neat and clean. This was the only observation that we heard him make in reference to the subject. His followers were, however, loud in their praise of Dr. Parker's humanity. After having seen the whole of the hospital, the Namhoy went to inspect a dead body at the Shap-yat-poo, first having arranged with us to meet him at the Consoo house, with the hongmerchants, at 4 o'clock. Here the man who applied the leeches was examined on his knees; Dr. Parker's works on surgery were called for to prove that the place where he had tapped the woman was not a vital part; and his diplomas were produced to show that he was a regularly bred physician. About half past five the Namhoy went home, but without committing himself by making a single observation, good or bad.

Dr. Parker's hospital has thus been brought officially under the notice of the Chinese government. It is a providential circumstance that the magistrate, whose duty it was to hold this inquest, has himself been relieved by Dr. Parker's hand, after having employed host of Chinese practitioners in vain; and that he can at one and the same time testify to Dr. Parker's skill as a physician, and moral worth as a man. Any other officer might have given us a great deal of trouble.

Old Howqua's opinion of the matter was very characteristic,—"More better"—said he,—"Doctor Parker take care that man have got *frien*—no fear makee die—suppose got letee sick—maskee, no matter; suppose too much sick, makee die, heigh yaw! too much trub, too much trub!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to state briefly the occasion of the Namhoy Yune's visit on Saturday last.

On the 2d instant, a woman from Samsuy arrived at the hospital, affected with dropsy and disease of the heart and liver. It was late in the day when I saw her; unable to walk she had called a chair, though she had nothing to pay the bearers. She entreated me to have compassion on her; that she was a solitary being without parent, husband or child. The boat in which she came had returned, and I could not send her back to the river side to perish there. The chair-bearers were paid, and the woman told to quiet herself, she should be compassionated, be provided with food and other comforts, and though her disease was very bad, we would do what we could. It was some time before she was able to walk up the stairs, and she breathed with great difficulty. Unable to lie down she stood upon her feet nearly the whole of her time day and night. Under medical treatment in a few days the swelling of the legs subsided, and on the 6th several gallons of fluid were drawn from her abdomen, showing a great enlargement of the liver. The nights following she was much relieved, and able to sleep in a recumbent posture; but on the 11th it was evident she could not live long, and it was proposed she should return to her home. She said there would be no boat before the 15th, when she would go; and it being the commencement of the Chinese new year, I could not procure a boat for her. On the 13th, about 5 P. M., she fell backward in her chair and expired in less than an hour. As she had no friend or relation it was necessary to prevent any possible future trouble to have her buried in the legal way. The hongmerchants accordingly petitioned the Namhoy so to do. Their petition was quite satisfactory. On Saturday this officer, according to form, held an inquest upon the body, and then ordered it to be buried. Every thing was made as pleasant as possible, and, so far as could be judged, both he and the hongmerchants were perfectly satisfied.

The event is an important one, as the institution is now brought distinctly before the government; and if no edict follows, such silence will be a tacit recognition of the institution: and it has seemed as though this was a point the Co-hong have desired. The measures adopted have been to prevent and not to create difficulties.

Your's Sincerely, P. PARKER.

Canton, 18th February, 1839.

The Hongmerchant's Petition to the Namhoy Magistrate.

A duly prepared petition, begging that your worship will be pleased to examine a dead body, and give the necessary orders for its interment, &c.

The said foreigner is named Parker, a native of America, and who from his youth has had some knowledge of surgery and medicine.

In the 15 year of Taoukwang (1835) he opened an hospital in Hoglane, where he felt the pulse and cured diseases, made use of the lancet and supplied medicines, without receiving any gratification for the same. The said physician during the day passed his time in the aforesaid hospital, attending upon the sick and at night retired to his house in the American hong, where he slept. He has already cured a considerable number of people.

When there are any who suffer from dropsy he uses a lancet, and makes a puncture in the abdomen, so as to draw off the yellow fluid; he then gives them medicines for several days longer; and by these means he has relieved many from dropsy.

Further, as the said physician cannot go to people's houses to see patients therefore it is that men and women from every quarter come to the said hospital, where their complaints are attended to. Those patients, who come from the country reside in the hospital; the men and women in different apartments. If the patients have relations with them, then these are also permitted to live in the hospital, but if they have no relations, the females are put into a ward by themselves, or with other females: these are facts open unto all men.

Now on the 2d of February there was a woman, about 40 years old, who came to the said hospital, saying:—"that her name was Woo; that she had no relations whatever; and that because she was suffering from dropsy she had come to the hospital to be cured."

The said physician then examined her, and felt her pulse; seeing that her disease was very grave, he first used soothing medicines to cure her; but these not having a complete effect, he then said distinctly † to the woman—"that he must use his lancet, and tap her." To which the

† This is a mistake—it was the woman herself who begged and implored Dr. Parker to operate.

woman replied—"that she felt very willing that we should thus cure her."—The said physician then made a puncture with his lancet in the woman's abdomen, upon which issued a very great quantity of yellow fluid. Afterwards he gave her medicines to recover her; but still, as before, these had not the required effect. The said physician then advised the woman to return home, but the woman answered, saying—"Just now is the end of the year; if I wait till the 2d of next moon (15th February), then I shall be able to return." Who would have suspected it?—The woman, being already dangerously ill, on the evening of the 30th day (13th February), between the hours of five and seven, having risen to perform a natural office, fell down suddenly upon the ground!—It so happened that there was another woman, named Lew, who had also come to the hospital afflicted with the same complaint, and who had been in like manner tapped in the abdomen, but who had experienced relief from this medicines; this woman lived in the same ward with the deceased, and, seeing her fall down, called out, and along with her son, Lew Achaou, went to assist her, but without avail, she was already dead.

The said physician then communicated these particulars to the hong merchants, and we, the hongmerchants, forthwith went to examine, when we found his statement quite true; and, moreover, as the said woman has no relations, we, as in reason bound, write these particulars, and herewith petition, begging the favour of your worship to examine the corpse, and give the necessary orders for interment, &c.

The E. I. Co.'s steamer, Atalanta, R. Low, Esq. commander, arrived in Bombay harbour on the morning of the 23th Nov.— The following are extracts from the *Bombay Courier Extra*, of that date.

EXTRACTS.

Galignani's Mess. Oct 8.—London Oct. 6. Stock Exchange. Consols for account closed at 94¾. Some few purchases of Spanish bonds have been made at a trifling advance; the present quotation is 18¾ to ¾, with coupons. Portuguese are 33¾ to 34¼.

Silk China.—Silks; Taelee, 22s. to 27s.; Yune-fa, 21s. to 26s.; Taysaam 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d and 21s.; Yellow China, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Canton, 11s. to 17s.; Chin Chew, 12s. to 14s.

Sugar.—Manillas go off briskly at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

Drugs and Dyes.—Terra-Japonica, squares, 18s. to 23s., Cutch, or brown lump, 6½ to 8½, much in demand; Cassia, 34s. to 63s.—stock now 13,727 chests

---

Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 8. Public attention at the present moment is drawn to the large quarterly sales of indigo and tea now in progress. That of tea is the largest quantity ever offered for sale at one time—sixteen millions of pounds—which seems to have alarmed the dealers, and deterred them from buying so freely as they might have done under ordinary circumstances; the consequence is that prices are lower, and the proprietors are forced to withdraw a considerable portion to prevent a further reduction. The sale of indigo, although the quantity of 12,000 chests is excessive, proceeds more favourably, and prices are fully supported, with a small advance in some cases. The demand is brisk both for exportation and for the home manufactures. (Globe.)

The following Ships from China have arrived in England.

September 19 Golconda, Bell, Sept. 20 Arab, Forrier (from Manila.) 22 David Clark, Hutchinson, Sept. 24 Dorothea, Watson, from China Oct. 3 Cordelia, ——, from China.

London, September 15. Spain. Cabrera, following up the defeat of Oraa before Morella, has pushed on to Valencia with extraordinary activity, and after devastating the country and plundering the inhabitants of every thing of value (even to the shrouds of the laborers) had returned with his booty, estimated at £110,000. It appears he entertained no intention of attacking the capital. Oraa's failure has sealed the fate of the ministry, Count Ofalia having been succeeded by the Duke de Frias. A mutiny has displayed itself at Havannnah among the Troops forming the Garrison of the Moro fort, but it was quickly quenched by General Espeleta. The rumour that an expedition in aid of Don Carlos was ready to sail from the Gulf of Spezzia is confirmed, the expense will be defrayed by the King of Sardinia, who it is said has even given two vessels to the expedition.

London, Oct. 5. Spain. General Latre has resigned the Ministry of War, and on the recommendation of Espartero, that department is confided to General Rivero. Oraa is succeeded by General Van Halen, the chief of Espartero's Staff. On the 28th the Christine cause received another severe blow by the defeat of General Alaix on the Arga: 300 of the Queen's Troops, including their General dead on the field, and nearly 500 men and Officers prisoners, was the result of the action. All attempts for this year against the enemy in Catalonia and Berga it seems are given up, and they are traversing the upper parts of the Principality at pleasure. The cortes has been convoked for the 8th proximo, but it was doubtful, whether the present ministry would remain so long in office. A compact with Baron Rothschild was concluded on 20th ult. by which £100,000 a Month is to be paid into the Treasury for four months.

The Constantinople letters of the 17th Sept announce that the treaty of commerce concluded between lord Ponsonby and the Porte, abolishing the monopolies and imposts on trade from the month of March next, had led to a certain degree of coldness between the French and English Ambassadors. Hussein Bey, chamberlain of the Sultan, and son of Tahir Bey, had been named governor of Smyrna, a post which he had occupied for two years with general satisfaction. A commission, composed of English engineers, had been sent from Constantinople to Terbizond, whence it was to proceed to Kurdistan and other Persian provinces, to make a map of the country. Accounts received from the Sea of Asoph report that the Russian troops have recently sustained a terrible check in Circassia but no details are given.

ATLAS.—September 15.

Spain.—The Spanish ministry was changed on Friday, the 7th instant. It is now constituted as follows, The Duke de Frias, President of the council; M. Ruiz de la Vega, senator, Minister of Justice; Marquis de Montevirgen, deputy, Finance Minister, *pro interim*; Marquis de Valgarnera, senator, Minister of the interior, *pro interim*; General Aldarria, *pro interim*, Minister of War and Marine. All the Christino army was concentrated, the 6th instant, on the river Arga for the purpose of marching upon Estella. Espartero entered Otazia the same day after a slight skirmish, and Alaix entered Arraqui without striking a single blow. Don Carlos set off from Onate on the 5th for Villafranca.

Ramon Cabrera has been elevated to the rank of lt. general, and received the title of count de Morella. A report of Cabrera's, dated the 18th, says that the number of Christinos killed on the walls of Morella was 2,000, and killed and wounded, in the different affairs round the place 2,000 more, Oraa's army will now, for some time, be incapable of acting. He had twenty-three beautiful battalions of infantry, a numerous and respectable cavalry, and a large park of artillery.

There has been a serious outbreak in the only dependency left to Spain of her American empire. A mutiny displayed itself at the Havannah among the troops forming the garrison of the Moro Fort but it was quelled by the energy of General Espeleta, who succeeded in securing the ringleaders. The general ordered eighty men to be shot on the spot, and a great number were imprisoned, awaiting their sentence These disorders are attributed to a Carlist conspiracy to put the island of Cuba under the authority of that prince.

Cabrera has returned to Morella from his predatory excursion, & has placed in safety the immense booty (worth 110,000£.) which he had made in his expedition.

Atlas.—September 22.—Overland Communication.—The following correspondence on the subject of steam communication with India will be interesting to our readers:—

Cowper's-court, Cornhill. Sept. 11.

"Sir,—For information of the East India and China Association, and through its medium of the public, I take the liberty of again addressing you to inquire whether the recent arrival of the Iberia from Malta has brought any intelligence respecting the dispatch of the June and July mails from Bombay. It is understood that the "Semiramis" steamer had been sent by the Bombay government with troops to the Persian Gulf, and that she carried a small packet of letters only from Bombay of dates not later than the 2d of June, and which having been dispatched by that route reached Alexandria in August, and from the packet delivered this day from the Iberia. Also that the only two steamers remaining in Bombay were not in a condition to carry the mails thence during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and consequently that no steamer would leave Bombay for Suez till the middle of October next. If this intelligence prove correct, there may be a very distressing interruption to the regular course of the mails from India, but as it is derived exclusively from private channels, I have respectfully to request you to lay before the Hon. Court of Directors the anxious wish of the East India and China Association that some authentic information should be given upon this important subject, and to place upon the hon. Court the necessity of providing fit and proper steamers for the regular transmission (independently of all contingencies) of the India mails for that portion of the voyage—namely, between Bombay and Alexandria, which was undertaken by the Hon. East India company, and for the due performance of which duty that body stands pledged to the public under the arrangements made when the subject was considered in Parliament.

I am, Sir, &c.,

"G. G. de H. LARPENT.

"James C. Melvill, Esq. Sec. &c."

Chairman.

"East India House, Sept. 19, 1838.

"Sir, I am commanded by the court of Directors of the East India company to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 11th inst.; that the Iberia, lately arrived from Malta, did not bring any dispatches from the Indian governments; that the court are not in possession of any information respecting the dispatch of the June and July mails from Bombay; and that the court were informed by the advices received here in the month of July last; that it was intended to dispatch the Berenice from Bombay to Suez as soon after the 20th August as practicable.

"In reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to remind the East India and China Association of the circumstances under which the arrangements for conducting the communication with India by steam were entered upon by the East India company, as published in the evidence before the select committee of the house of commons upon the subject in the month of July, 1837: It will be there seen that in order to meet the views and wishes of the public, the undertaking was commenced with an establishment of steam vessels insufficient both in number and power, and that doubts were consequently entertained as to the possibility of maintaining a monthly communication until that establishment was increased; also that occasional disappointment during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon was fully anticipated.

"To overcome the difficulties which presented themselves, measures were immediately taken, and are now in active progress, both in India and in this country, towards the formation of an establishment of steam-vessels of size and power fully adequate to the services required, in all seasons of the year, and the court trust that so soon as those vessels become available, all cause for complaint of want of punctuality in the dispatch of the mails from India will be removed.

"I am, &c., "James C. Melvill.

"G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq., &c."

Spain.—The repulse of Oraa from before Morella, has thrown the Christino party into great confusion, and proportionably elated the partisans of the Pretender. The new minister, the Duke de Frias, intends convoking the Cortes forthwith. The confidence reposed by the Queen Regent in Espartero, or her subserviency to that officer, was so great, that she gave him power to appoint the new minister of war.

It is confidently stated that Don Carlos had received from the Emperor of Russia a remittance of 900,000f. just in time to prevent the intended desertion of most of his officers to Muniagorri, and that now his prospects had considerably brightened. On the 9th Sept., instead of marching to invest Estella, General Espartero withdrew his artillery to Peralta and Tafalla, and recrossed the Ebro with the bulk of his army. This is an open admission of the superiority of the Carlists, as preparations had been made for months for the attack on Estella. At first it was to have been concurrent with that on Morella—that it was to repair the defeat which Oraa sustained—now it is given up as utterly hopeless. Sieges never succeed in Spain, when Spaniards are the combatants.

General Flinter, an Irishman in the Spanish service committed suicide at Madrid, on the 9th inst.

Several addresses have been presented to the Queen Regent on the state of the country, urging decisive measures against the enemies of the crown. The new ministry is in the greatest embarrassment from the want of friends and not knowing to what quarter to turn for a supply.

Meroto, the Carlist general broke up from his entrenchments before Estella, and advanced towards Espartero with a view of provoking him to a battle, but returned to his headquarters at Morentin on the 2d Sept., without accomplishing his object.

The addresses presented to the Queen are marked by a disrespectful tone, and the recommendation of extreme military measures.

The Queen Mercedes is either before Valladolid, or has already entered that city The alarm is excessive near the theatre of operations. The army of reserve has been ordered to leave La Mancha, and forced to join Espartero.

The *Semaphore de Marseille* gives the following letter from Constantinople, dated the 17th ult.:—"A treaty of commerce has been signed between the Divan and the Ambassadors of France and England, by which all monopolies are suppressed, and each merchant has liberty to buy and sell as he pleases. All kinds of merchandize are to be allowed to be carried through any part of the country without duties. In exchange for these grants, the Porte has obtained the concession that the old duty of three per cent. on imported goods shall be increased to five per cent. This arrangement was not finally settled till this morning, and has caused a delay in the departure of the packet, for the purpose of bringing the treaty for the ratification of the French and English Governments. Reshid Pacha, whose departure was fixed for the 15th, is not to sail till to-morrow.—France and England have renewed their promises that there shall be no infraction of the treaty of Kutayeh. A courier arrived on the 9th from Vienna, with instructions from the Cabinets of Austria and Prussia to their representatives to give assurances to the Porte for the maintenance of the status quo, and to their intention to join with France and England in preventing any violation of the peace."

The Papal Government in imitation of that of the Sardinian, has entered into a convention with the French Government, allowing the steam-vessels of this nation to convey letters to Greece, Turkey, Asia-Minor, and Greece, at a moderate charge. The mails will be dispatched three times a-month from Civita-Vecchia.

Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 7

MARRIED.—September 6. William Bradshaw, Esq. of Macao and H. M. Consulate, Canton, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Francis Bayard, Esq. / Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 15 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. do. do. do.
Register FOR Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. do. do. advance.
Do. 3 mos. do. do. do.
To the Canton General Price Current per annum $5, Subscribers

ting 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 3
Advertisements, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 lines. 25
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$9

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1839. NO. 9. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Teas and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839. H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838. " H. M. CLARKE
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A 1, Capt. TETHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ 1, Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 26th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. 1. 560 Tons Burthen, Captain STOCKLEY. Apply to JOHN THACKER.
No. 2 Company's Hong.

FOR NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

SHIP GIRARD, DRINKER, master. Freight may be had on board the above vessel by applying at the Factory of the subscribers No. 6 Langshan Hong.

F. H. & J. TIERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class, fast sailing vessel HINDOSTAN, of 501 Tons, Captain RENDAL, to sail with all despatch, having part of her Cargo already on board. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 7th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New Ship DONA PASCOA, Capt. HULLOCK, 606 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to
TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDWARDS. For Freight or Passage Apply to MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 12th January, 1839.

FOR LEITH.

THE Fast sailing ship ISABELLA, A 1, Captain ROBERTSON, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel, on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.

Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & MR. Y. J. MURROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said MR. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.

As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed MR. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on MR. EDWARDS; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the 1st No. 4476 and the latter No. 1242; and two small goldwatches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GISELER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight for sale by P. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 25th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS
Canton, January 1, 1839. W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838,—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix. Price $1.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at MACAO as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office.*

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....		
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	5.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannoth esset for less than 100 copies

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Oct.	Singapore	12th Jany.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	7th Dec.
Calcutta	28th Nov.	Manila	14th Jany.
Bombay	26th Nov.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—PANAMA, (Am.) Benjamin, from New York, 29th Oct. INDUS, (Am.) Mott, from Manatlan, 23rd Dec. ANNE JANE, Stubbs, from Liverpool, 6th Sept. MONARSON, (Am.) Benson, from New York, 18th October.

SAILED.—None.

PASSENGERS.—Per SULEIMANY, (Omitted last week.) Nanabhoy Framjee, Dumjeebhoy Muncherjee, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Tanoljee Rustomjee, Nowrowjee Ardaseer, Hormusjee Framjee, Cowasjee Bezonjee, Rustomjee Framjee, Esqs.

The news brought by the *Indus* from the West Coast of America is, that Mexico has declared war against France. The French had taken the Castle of St. Juan de Allos in 5 hours (in which time they fired 26,000 shot) and destroyed the City of Vera Cruz. There had also been a battle fought on shore, in which the Mexicans lost Santa Anna, and several other high officers.

The Coast on the other side is strictly blockaded, and a squadron of several sail daily expected on this side.

The Brig, Mary, was wrecked on the Coast of Mexico on the 1st November, in Company with the Brig Griffon Captain Little and several other vessels. Captain Little was unfortunately lost with his vessel. The Griffon's Cargo had all been landed, but she had received on board about $50,000 in specie and Bullion—the greater part of which was recovered, at an expence of about one half.

The Harlequin and Hermosa Louisa from China had not arrived at Mazatlan on the 23rd December.

Money Market and City Intelligence.
Times, 29th September 1838.

Friday Evening.

Money has been more in demand at the Stock Exchange than for some time past, having been borrowed on Dutch stock at 5 per cent., and on Exchequerbills for short periods at 3¼ per cent. The demand is not likely to continue long, as it brought an immediate supply as soon as it was known to exist. The opportunities for employing capital well at the Stock Exchange have been so few of late, that it is hardly worth while for the monied men to keep it disposable for that purpose, and the market is liable consequently to be taken by surprise when any sudden demand occurs.

The transactions in the funds were not of importance. Consols improved slightly, leaving off at 93¾ to ⅞ for money, and for account 93¾ to 4. Bank stock was 208 to 9; India stock 264 to 5; Exchequer-bills 68s. to 70s. premium.

The settlement of the account in the foreign market-to-day was a much heavier affair than has been known for some time past, owing to the recent continued depression and fluctuations in foreign securities, and particularly those of the Peninsula. A trifling reaction took place in them, and at the close of business Spanish Active, with the May coupons, were 17½ to 18; Portuguese 5 per Cents. 33¾ to 4¼, the 3 per Cents. 22 to ½; Brazilian were 2¾ to 3; Mexican, 2¾ to 3¼; Colombian, 24½ to 5; Dutch 2½ per Cents., 53¾ to 4; the 5 per Cents, 102⅞ to ¾.

Railway shares were heavy. Southampton, new, declined to 21 to 22 premium; London and Birmingham were 82 to 4; Great Western, 14 to 15; North Midland, 2; Manchester and Birmingham, ½ to ¾ premium; Southampton, old, 4 to 3 discount.

The mixed operations in cotton and banking, carried on by Mr. Biddle, the president of the Bank of the United States, which attracted so much notice some time back, seem about to arrive at their *denouement*. It is estimated by persons who have studied the subject, that the "master paper currency manufacturer," from the commencement of his cotton speculations, advanced upon 100,000 to 120,000 bales for account of the Mississippi banks, and shipped on his own account 200,000 bales more. It has been repeatedly shown that Mr. Biddle's bank was directly interested in these shipments, and the fact has since been admitted by his advocates in the United States, notwithstanding the impudent denials volunteered here on the occasion with the view, as may be presumed, of averting the discredit which must attach to a bank engaging in speculative business. Upon the cotton so advanced upon and still held, or a large portion of it, in this country and France, chiefly by the agents of Mr. Biddle's bank in this country the loss is estimated at 2*l.* 10*s.* per bale, and the gross amount no less than 500,000*l.*, the calculations being founded, of course, on the current prices of to-day against the prime cost with all charges, as laid down at Liverpool. But the prices of cotton are not on the advance, nor cotton likely to be more scarce, as may be gathered from the statements in a Liverpool paper, that "the receipts of cotton in the southern ports (of the United States) exceeded 1,800,000 bales, or 400,000 bales more than the receipts at the same time in the year preceding;" and by the "last advices," the total receipt ending with September would give, with the stock in the ports on the 1st of October last year, a surplus supply of 500,000 bales more than the "consumption of Europe last year." These statements have reference to the southern ports of the union only, the stocks in the north being doubtless of little consideration in any shape. A rise in the prices of cotton would therefore seem quite out of the question, if even the present quotations should be supported in the face of such a growing excess of production over consumption nor for the sake of the cotton manufacture would high prices be at all desirable, for the lower the staple the greater the consumption. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts at this moment is not so encouraging as to warrant the belief that the present rate of consumption can be maintained.

The yarn trade it is admitted on all hands wears a discouraging appearance, and this at a time when the demand is generally brisk, & shipments heavy for Russia and other continental markets, for the fairs and autumnal supplies. A private letter received to-day from a well-informed party distinctly asserts that stocks were accumulating fast, and the spinners beginning to "pledge their yarn."

The losses incurred by Mr. Biddles's cotton operations were not all confined to the comparative differences betwixt purchase and current or sale prices. A correspondent of a Liverpool paper furnishes the following instances of the mode in which the planters, originally overreached by the "great financier," contrived eventually to balance accounts with him, if not get the best of the bargain, discreditable enough in truth on both sides:—

"The original terms under which the western banks proposed advances to the planter stipulated that the packages of cotton should, as is usual, be of the average weight of 400 pounds, or thereabouts, a condition that was pretty well adhered to on the outset; but in the course of a very short time the temptation became too great to resist any longer, and the weight of the bales gradually dwindled down to 280, and even 200 pounds; a fraud which it was then too late to put a stop to, as the advances had all been concluded through the agents employed in the several districts. This is a fact that I can vouch for, as having come especially under my notice; and it is principally that precise cotton which is now held here by the bank agents. As appertaining to the above circumstance, I may mention the almost uniform bad condition in which the bank cotton came forward from the interior of Mississippi and Louisiana, which occasioned a loss through picking of frequently 10 per cent. This was owing to the cotton remaining so long at the different landings, where it had accumulated very often in such immense quantities, that steam-boats were chartered for a long while to keep bringing it away without intermission."

This was a result natural enough when people step out of their way to meddle with business with the details of which they can have no acquaintance. So unfortunately timed were the cotton operations of Mr. Biddle's bank that "its first cotton, laid in when prices were high and shipped at unusually high freights," with other expenses necessarily incurred since the purchases commenced in February last, only got here to a rapidly falling market in consequence of over-abundant imports." A certain uniformity of prices has prevailed for some time past, and is adduced to prove the confidence of dealers and consumers in the maintenance of present quotations, notwithstanding the increase of imports and the accumulation of stocks; but it is fairly observed, that the fact which need not be disputed proves nothing, so long as Mr. Biddle does not bring his cottons to market. His ability to hold, as he does, is not denied, so long as his "post-notes and bonds" are negotiable here. The writer first alluded to has some remarks upon this part of the question, which come in corroboration of what has on many occasions been formerly urged under this head:—

"There can be no doubt of ability of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to hold its present stock of cotton, so long as its promises to pay, in the shape of post-notes and bonds, are negotiable in London, and so long as the 'American system' is practised by its chief. The system may not be understood by all, but a simple example will demonstrate it. The bank purchases from a merchant in New York or Philadelphia his bill for 1,000*l.* against a shipment to England of property, and remits it to the London agent, who gets it discounted; at the same time the American Bank, when it remits this bill, draws on its agent at 60 days' sight for a similar amount, which reimburses the bank for the 1,000*l.* bought of the merchants. The London agent is, therefore, in possession of a cash capital for 60 days, derived from an imposition on the credulity of the public. This practice, it is evident, requires credit, not capital, doubles the quantity of paper in circulation, and by the same means was practised by the great American houses previous to the explosion of last year. The policy of the Bank of England in supporting such a system was, and is, more than questionable."

Such a system of "credit" is clearly liable to various accidents, and above all places those trading upon it equally at the mercy of the Bank of England as the "great American houses" who finally were sacrificed by it, and whose fate should be a warning. The remedy suggested for counteracting the schemes of Mr. Biddle, who has been all along actively intent on raising prices, which however was at last hoped his ability, or inclination failing them by withholding his cottons from market which he is confined to do only by "means of money actually borrowed here for the purpose," is for "planters to sell purchase weekly, until the new crop begins to arrive freely, what they may require." Such sorts of combination are not easily practicable, nor in the present case do they appear at all necessary. The question may be safely left at its rate in the natural course of affairs. In the situation in which the spinners are now placed, with demand falling off before the regular season is closed, and with the winter before them, when shipments must cease, while stocks are weekly augmenting and encumbering the warehouses, those who are prudent and substantial will act with the caution usual in time of difficulty, and such as trade upon credit only will be forced to curtail or to stop working altogether in proportion as credit is shortened or is refused.

PORT NATAL.

(From the Graham's Town Gazette of May 31.)

Intelligence has been received within the last few days from Natal by an overland route, via Caffreland, up to as late a date as the 26th of April. We have several letters now before us, giving particulars of the several occurrences which have transpired in that country, and of which but vague and unsatisfactory accounts had before reached the colony. From these several details we shall endeavour to gather a clear and connected statement.

It appears that after the treacherous massacre of the benevolent and ill-fated Retief and his brave compatriots, and the subsequent savage butchery of more than three hundred women and children at the emigrant's camp, the farmers resolved to take the field, to enter the Zoola country, and, if possible, to avenge on the head of the ruthless Dingaan, the author of this bloodshed, this wanton slaughter of their hapless countrymen.

Accordingly it seems from these accounts that, on the 6th of April, a force, consisting of between 300 and 400 mounted men, marched from the encampment, under the command of Piet Uys and J. Potgieter. On entering Dingaan's a territory they found the country abandoned, and it was not till they came near Unkunginglove, the capital and principal residence of the king, that they met with any obstruction. They arrived in this neighbourhood on the morning of the 11th of April, and found the Zoola army drawn up in three divisions, and advantageously posted on some rocks which formed a half circle. The road to the royal residence lay through a narrow pass in this circle, and on each side of this opening the enemy were awaiting the attack. The third division lay in ambush, with the evident intention of closing in upon the farmers in the rear, should they enter this circle, and so preventing their escape. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, the farmers resolved on an immediate attack. They divided themselves into two nearly equal divisions, and at once opposed themselves to the two divisions of Zoola army.

One account states that one division of the farmers had not fired more than sixteen shots when they shamefully fled; but this is explained in another account as follows:—"One division on the first onset was completely routed. It appears that from the noise made in beating their shields and by the shouting of the warriors, their horses took fright, and they were thus thrown into irrecoverable confusion." The division under Piet Uys was thus left to sustain the rush of the whole Zoola force, and it nobly did its duty. By a steady, well directed fire the farmers had thrown the enemy into some confusion, but from this they recovered, and the gallant little band soon found itself hemmed in on every side. Every man fought desperately, and so did the Zoolas. The fight had continued an hour and a half when the farmers, finding every moment their danger becoming more imminent, directed a steady fire to one point of the circle, and, having made a line completely through the enemy, they effected their retreat, leaving, at the lowest computation, from five to six hundred Zoolas dead on the field.

At the commencement of the engagement, when the Zoolas were thrown into confusion, the commander, Piet Uys, followed by about twenty men, rushed gallantly forward upon the enemy, followed them into a kloof, and were there hemmed in by an immense body of the Zoolas. Uys fought in the most heroic manner, but fell with nine of his companions Hisson, a boy twelve years of age, fought and fell bravely by his father's side. Uys was severely wounded in the thigh by a spear, but he continued fighting, until he fell exhausted from loss of blood. His last words were—"Fight your way out my brave boys—I must die."

The farmers, in their retreat, shot a great number of the Zoolas who were pursuing them, and the latter at length retired, after sending forward seven spies to watch where they should take up a position for the night. These were perceived; a party of farmers were stationed in a field of Indian corn, the seven Zoolas were intercepted, and not one of them was left to fulfil the errand on which he had been sent.

It appears that on the very day on which this severe action was fought the Natal settlers, under the command of Mr. R. Biggar, marched from the Port to co-operate with the farmers. On the morning of the 17th of April they at length came in contact with the Zoola army, flushed with the victory, as they conceived it, which they had just before gained over the farmers. The Natal force, it is said, consisted of 300 men, 200 of whom were armed with guns and supplied with powder and ball. The hostile forces immediately came to action, but with the details we are not furnished. The conflict, however, must have been most desperate and bloody, as the result was most disastrous. Two-thirds of the Natal officers are said to have fallen. Amongst them are thirteen Europeans and ten Hottentots. The names of the Eu-

[illegible] Bisset, J. Cass, J. Stubbs, C. Hamilton, R. Wood, W. Wood, H. Rose, W. Rowlandson, W. Kinsela, T. Carter, T. Bennett, Lovedale, J. Clarke. It is said that the Zoolas lost in this engagement three entire regiments of one thousand men each.

Fortunately for the matters still at Natal, on the arrival of this disastrous intelligence, the brig *Comet* was still in the harbour, having been delayed by the illness of the master, Captain Haddon. Here they found refuge, and we understand that it is the intention of the Rev. Messrs. Owen and Lindley to come round in her to the colony, first touching at Delagoa Bay, whither she is bound.

The accounts state that since the defeat of the Natal settlers, two Dutch farmers, named Jacobus Uys and Rudenbeck, had arrived with a message from the emigrants' camp. Arrangements had been made for mutual protection, and a promise had been given that 300 farmers should be sent to the Port for the protection of the place. These 300 men, it appears from a later account, had arrived.

Previous to this, and shortly after the defeat of the Natal settlers, the Zoolas poured down upon the settlement at the Port. They remained there three days, and swept it of every head of cattle. From the vessels in the harbour those on board could perceive them marching down the heights, which it is said were black for several miles with their numbers. The native settlers had fled to the bush and all the moveable property of value conveyed on board the brig. The houses of Natal had not been destroyed by the Zoolas, as they were deterred from approaching the shore by a shot occasionally discharged from the vessel.

The general opinion expressed in these letters is, that the Zoola force and prowess have been greatly underrated. The farmers say that they fought in a far more determined manner than is customary with any of the native tribes with them they are acquainted. It would seem, however, that the farmers are still sanguine of ultimate success, and were preparing to attack the enemy with a much larger force than has been yet opposed to him.

The concluding paragraph of a letter from Buntingville (Amapondaland), dated the 11th of May, is important It is as follows:—"The bearers of the letters from Natal, containing the foregoing intelligence, state, that 'the army Dingaan sent out was entirely cut off.' It consisted of seven regiments. Dingaan has now only five whole regiments left, and the farmers have got to the rear of the Zoola force, and have thus cut off its retreat toward Delagoa Bay.' It is also said that the emigrants have despatched messengers along the line to the rear, calling upon every man to march forward without a moment's delay.

The journals which have appeared, or have been announced in Malta, since facilities have been granted by the local government for printing and publishing in accordance with the recommendations of the Inquiry Commissioners, we see, by a list in the government *Gazette*, are the *six* following, which may be considered as a pretty fair first crop of journalism. The *Spettatore Imparviale*, in the Italian language, monthly; the *Portafoglio Maltese*, in the Italian language, weekly, on Saturdays; the *Harlequin*, in English, thrice a-week. These have already been launched. The *Mediterranea*, in Italian, with an English translation, weekly, on Wednesdays; the *Ape Melitense*, a medical journal in Italian, monthly; and the *Valletta Journal*, in English, monthly, were announced as about to appear shortly. The prospectus of the last-named publication is of an original character:—

"We are delighted," say the editors, "to behold the literary spirit which pervades the shores of this beautiful island, Malta—an island in which every rational being must eventually feel an interest, were it only for the brave achievement of its renowned, redoubtable, and hospitable knights; but when we come to consider the shipwreck of our beloved apostle St. Paul, and are aware of the fact that this was the island which afforded him an asylum, and, according to tradition, since his unlooked-for and unexpected arrival, has, through that saint's instrumentality, been freed from all noxious reptiles, ought we not, as far as lies in our worldly and definite power, to avail ourselves of the opportunity of a press, to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of so noted and ancient an island, such literary and amusing information as may instruct the uninitiated, and serve to amuse those who are capable of instructing ourselves.'

An Editor in the Olden Times.—In the seventeenth century, the editor of a newspaper was a man of all work—a sort of Caleb Quotem, at the service of any body in the parish. His duties were as multifarious as his types. He was editor, compositor, pressman, publisher, and newsboy—a broker, an auctioneer, a stationer, a petty chapman—the keeper of an intelligence office—engaging to get places, to hire or let horses, to sell all sorts of commodities, and last, not least, to make love for his customers:—all which appeareth from the following string of advertisements copied from a London paper, published in 1697:

"If any Hamburgh or other merchant, who shall deserve £200 with an apprentice, wants one, I can help."

"One has a part boy, about 10 years old, can write, read, and be very well recommended; she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman."

"I want a cook-maid for a merchant."

"I sell chocolate made of the best nuts, without spice or perfume, and with vinellone and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I know them to be a great helper to lay stomachs, and restorative to weak people, and I'll indite for their goodness."

"If any will sell a free estate within thirty miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of £100 the year or thereabout, I can help to a customer."

"If any have a place belonging to the law, or otherwise, that is worth £1000 or £1200, I can help to a customer."

"If any divines or their relicts, have complete sets of Manuscript Sermons upon the Epistles and Gospels, the Church Catechisms or Festivals, I can help to a customer."

"A fair house in Eastcheap, next to the Flower delis, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard, laid with free stone, with a vault underneath, and a cellar under the shop done with the same stone, is to be sold. I have the disposal of it."

"I believe I could furnish all the nobility and gentry in England with valuable servants, and such as can have very good recommendation."

Mr. David Rose, chirurgeon and man-midwife, lives in the first brick house on the right hand in Gun Yard Houndsditch, near Aldgate, London. I have known him these 20 years."

"I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow chandler."

"If any want all kind of necessaries for a corpse or funerals, I can help to one who does assure me he will use them kindly; and whoever can keep their corpse till they can send to London, and have a ready made coffin sent down, may afterwards have them kept any reasonable time."

"About 40 miles from London is a schoolmaster, has had such success with boys, as there are almost 40 ministers and schoolmasters that were his scholars. His wife also teaches girls lace making, plain work, raising paste, sauces, and cookery to the degree of exactness. His price is £10 or £11 the year, with a pair of sheets and 1 spoon; to be returned, if desired; coaches and other conveniences pass every day within half a mile of the house: and 'tis but an easy day's journey to or from London.

"I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them matched; which I'll endeavor to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree: and I'll assure such as will come to me, it shall be done with all the honor and secresie imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction; and the more comes to me the better. I shall be able to serve em."

The Great Western.—The success which has attended the steam navigation to America, and the preference given to it, exceed all expectation. It appears that before the arrival of the *Great Western* from New York, all her berths, amounting to 130, were engaged for the return voyage fixed for the 8th inst. So numerous were the applications, and of course the number disappointed, that premiums of 20 guineas have been offered, and would be given, for berths on the first refusal of vacancies from parties who by any accident might be prevented from going. In one instance a party, having engaged a double berth, was written to in Devonshire to request accomodation for a passenger, if the whole were not absolutely wanted. The directors have fitted up every yard of disposable space on deck, as well as below, in order to make room for the number stated Upon the 97 passengers home, and the 130 out, at 40 guineas passage-money per head in the saloon, and 35 guineas cabin, each way, the directors of the *Great Western* will have received, therefore, upwards of £8,000, exclusive of the benefit derived from the conveyance of goods, of which the *Great Western* brought from New York to the extent of about 200 tons measurement. It may be observed here, that complaints are made of the inconveniences suffered by parties interested in American affairs from the want of some provision for the regular carriage and delivery of American papers, of which few were received by the *Great Western*. This inconvenience is in some way partially obviated in Liverpool by the lines of sailing packet-ships from New York—whether owing to their being American property does not appear. As a postage is exacted upon these papers, it might be as well to consid r whether some remuneration should not be allowed to the commanders of those steam-packets by the Post-office, as in the case of ship letters by private-ships, in order to insure their safe delivery. At present they have no interest in undertaking the trouble and responsibility, and such papers as are brought belong to or are appropriated to the use of the passengers, many of which, therefore, are lost or received in a dilapidated condition.—(Times.)

A Present for the Queen.—We should imagine that Queen Victoria must soon have two or three additional store houses erected, wherein to deposit all the tokens of affection that flow in from her loving subjects. Shawls, stockings, shoes, a chemise without seam, and bonnets from America, are amongst the latest on the list; and a circumstance has just been communicated to us by a gentleman in this town which shows that such presents are not strictly limited to articles of personal apparel. On Monday he was travelling on the Lincoln mail, and, when at Falkingham, a small wicker basket, mounted for convenience on a broom, was hoisted to the coachman by an old lady who emerged from one of the wayside cottages. On the top was sown a piece of paper, on which was written, but not with a crow quill, small and neat—"To her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Defender of England and Ireland, London, or elsewhere." Curiosity was of course awakened, and a few little pokes at the basket lid displayed to the passengers a beautiful little tortoise-shell cat, reposing on a piece of muslin, and with a quantity of bread by her side, in case she took it into her head to be hungry before she reached the halls of royalty.—*Essex Herald.*

Nelson and Wellington.—Having here incidentally mentioned the Duke of Wellington and Nelson together, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn that they met once, and but once, and then by mere accident. The Duke, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, had just returned from his ever-memorable campaign in India; but his name, though high amongst all those who knew anything of the concerns of that remote region, had not yet become so familiar to the mass of society at home as to render it profitable to the print-sellers and tavern-keepers to exhibit his physiognomy to the public gaze. Consequently, the features now so familiar to all, were then so little known—even to Nelson—that, when he found himself one day in the waiting-room of one of the secretaries of State in company with the great Eastern warrior, he knew him not. It was otherwise with Nelson, whose deeds, having been performed nearer home, were far better, or at all events, more generally known; and with whose appearance Sir Arthur could not but be well acquainted, even had he had no other help than the signs over the inn doors on his way from Portsmouth. The natural attraction of genius drew them together, and the Minister, whose leisure they were waiting for, being long engaged, these two illustrious men were left in conversation for some time. The news of Sir Robert Calder's action had just been received, and this naturally formed a principal topic of their discourse. Sir Arthur Wellesley said to Lord Nelson, "This measure of success won't do now a days for your Lordship has taught the public to expect someting more brilliant." Shortly after this remark Lord Nelson left the waiting-room, evidently to find out who his new friend was, and returning in a minute renewed the conversation on a fresh footing. Nelson had at that time some project for occupying Sardinia, and he wished Sir Arthur to take charge of the troops on the occasion. But he replied that he would rather not, that he had just returned from India, in short he did not enter into that view Soon afterward Lord Nelson sailed; the battle of Trafalgar was fought, and they never met again.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A Present for the Queen.—The presents made to her majesty by her loving subjects and by foreigners are very various and very costly. But we have now the pleasing duty of announcing a most invaluable one; we suspect that its equal cannot be found in the world. It is neither a blue lion, a green dragon, nor a crimson calf, but that hitherto undiscovered animal, a tortoise-shell tom-cat. An old woman has forwarded the same to her majesty; and we may expect that the *Court Newsman* will favour us with a most interesting report of its gambols in the royal presence. We know that a cat may look at a king.

Royal Exchange.—On Thursday the second disposal by public auction of the ruins of the Royal Exchange took place on the spot. The remains of the statues of the numerous sovereigns of England, which formerly graced the interior of the Exchange, were put up and bought by several bidders. The Mercers' Company have preserved the statue of King Charles the Second, which stood in the square, and that of Edward the First.

Price of Mortality.—How are the mighty fallen! The statues of the British Monarch which graced the Royal Exchange have been sold by auction; and have on an average fetched about ten guineas each. We may hereafter expect to see them ornamenting some suburban gardens, with pipes thrust through them, squirting out water, in the middle of a pond, six yards in circumference. "To what base uses we may come at last!" But will there be no worshipper of Royalty found to raise his voice against the appropriation of George the Third to provide even a few gold fish? Is there no lover of church and state to move for an injunction?

Astronomical Phenomena.—Between the hours of ten o'clock on Tuesday night and two o'clock on Wed-

erday in rotary the north-western hemisphere was the scene of some beautiful meteorological phenomena. The space between the horizon and an elevation of about 30 degrees, and extending about the same distance from west to east, was illumined almost every five minutes by streaks of intense light. Like "summer lightning," they were accompanied by noise, and varied in colour alternately from a beautiful red between canary and orange to a pallid phosphoric kind of blue. Numerous and brilliant specimens of those electric lights, or northern lights, vulgarly called Lillion stars, were observable during the course of the night. A strong wind set in early on Wednesday morning *ibid.*

PARACHUTE DESCENT AT CHELTENHAM.—On Wednesday Mr. Hampton, a gentleman who has already acquired some celebrity in aeronautics, accomplished the desperate feat—of a parachute descent, to the great wonder and no small delight of the residents and visitors of Cheltenham. He had pledged himself to descend in a parachute, on Garnerin's principle some time in the month of October, and, eventually, Wednesday was fixed upon for making the daring experiment. Several scientific gentlemen of the town endeavoured to dissuade Mr. Hampton from this project—the local press joined in the remonstrance, but Mr. Hampton persisted in his intentions, declaring that unless the machine gave way, a result which he could by no means anticipate, the descent was in every respect as practicable as by the balloon. The process of inflation commenced early in the morning, and was not finished till five o'clock, when the parachute was brought into the enclosure from the Montpellier Pump-rooms, where it had been exhibited the two previous days. Under the superintendence of Mr. Hampton it was speedily attached to the balloon by a slip-line. The car which lay on the ground was not even uncovered, the valve was not closed, no grappling-irons were attached—and, from those circumstances, the initiated few began to surmise that the aeronaut was intent on something more than a partial descent. A strong rope, some eighty or a hundred feet long, was made fast to the parachute, and Mr. Hampton having taken his seat, causing the stay-lines to be gradually relaxed. After trying the ascending power of the machine, which was then about 30 feet above the earth, he gave a cheer, and suddenly cutting the ropes, shot upwards, to the great surprise of all and to the consternation of most of the spectators. The balloon and its appendages floated gracefully and steadily in the direction of Gloucester, and when up to the altitude which the intrepid aeronaut originally contemplated, five thousand feet from the earth (the aeronaut says 9000), and distinctly visible for miles round, he detached the parachute from the balloon, and gradually descended, apparently not more than a hundred yards, when a body of flame, bright but transient, announced the fact of his having ignited the gas. The balloon instantly collapsed and reached, *terra firma* long before the parachute. Mr. Hampton effected a landing at Badgeworth, within five miles of Gloucester, his only injury being a slight wound on the forehead. The aeronaut has addressed the following account to the journals:—

After leaving the earth my sensations were of the most delightful kind. At the altitude of about 9,000 feet I cast my eye to the different portions of my apparatus, and finding everything as I considered perfect, my mind was made up for the awful moment—that it was an awful moment, no one, be he whosoever he may, or possessing the most cast iron nerve, cannot but acknowledge that in such a situation, a struggle, as it were between life and death, must have been of no very temporary description. However, my nerves were perfectly collected and firm; and I hesitated not, but applied my knife to the only cord which held me between Heaven and the vast abyss beneath me. My balloon ascended from me immediately after the separation for some hundred feet, and with a terrific noise rushed through the atmosphere, and in the space of a few seconds only, burst over my head with the violence of a thunderbolt, and I was pleased to find in unison with my original plan, collapsed, and reached the earth before I did myself. My descent was of the most gradual and progressive description. Doubt as to my safety was not for a moment questionable. Indeed, so far from a supposed violent rate of velocity having taken place during the descent, at various time the parachute was almost stationary and had it not been that a safety-bag, containing about 30 lbs. of ballast attached to my car (an appendage usually adopted by all aeronauts, by way of breaking the fall) hastened my power of descent, I must have reached the ground under the most perfect quiet and pleasing gravity, as the time from my separating the cord to my reaching the earth was only thirteen minutes, being then at a distance of one mile and a quarter in altitude. The first announcement of my being safe again on 'my parent earth,' was given by the presence of a sheep, who was very quietly surveying me, and in the most perfect calmness consoling me as it were upon my safe arrival. My friends having reached me, I was not long in obtaining a necessary conveyance, which once more brought me to the locality of that spot in safety which one hour previous I had quitted."—(Post.)

THE SCHOOLMASTER IN KENT.—In a street at Gravesend the public are struck with the novel announcement of "Tea made with shrimps, ninepence a head". We may henceforth hold ourselves perfectly independent of the hong-merchants, or the closing of the gates of Canton. —A fortnight ago, in passing through the quiet little village of Herne, our attention was arrested by a board over the shop door of Mary Somebody (we forget her name), with the following announcement, "Dealer in tea's, coffee, tobacco and snuff. Funerals furnished." There is at the present moment, in a window in the Trafalgar road, Greenwich, the following quotation from the Prophets, "Oh! Lucifer, how art thou fallen! One penny a box." The man sells Lucifer matches.—(Greenwich Gazette.)

Carey, Lavinia Matilda and *Amelia Sophia*; ages 67 and—62, Daughters of the late Honourable General Carey, who fell while commanding the troops in the West Indies. The following letter was laid before the Committee on the part of the first of these ladies.

Vienna, 11th January, 1838.

"Sir,—Living on account of the smallness of my income, in the most retired manner at the above place, I have nothing to offer in justification of the liberty I take in addressing you, but the information I have received through the medium of the newspapers, that all of that despised and degraded class called pensioners are desired to send to you, Sir, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, an account of their several claims to the pensions they have hitherto received. Taking it then for granted that I am rightly informed, I beg your patience to the enforced recital. My father, the Honorable General Lucius Ferdinand Carey, commanded at the taking of the Island of St. Lucia from the French, in the year 1780, and died of his wounds on the day of its capture. The pension which was granted to his daughters was not obtained through the favour of any Minister, but was given by the voice of Parliament and the consent of our ever respected Sovereign George the third; it consisted of 50*l.* each, and was bestowed as some small remuneration for the incalculable evils which fell upon a family of infant daughters by the loss of a father just as he became able to provide for them—by the loss of a father's protection, and all the comforts of a father's house. Nor did the widespreading evil end here: the neglected, almost as if (by high and rich connexions) unacknowledged children, in process of time became pensioned young women, without friends, protector, or introduction; and, to make the measure of their affliction quite full, were deprived of their rank as viscount's daughters, by the premature death of their parent, and left to wander about the world in helpless degradation, and something nearly allied to want. I must not, however, suffer this melancholy enumeration to make me forget that which I must ever remember with gratitude; viz. that this pension, which in these dear times furnishes me with little more than daily bread, and obliges me, to obtain that, to live in banishment, was yet the means of procuring me that religious and solid education adapted to my distressed circumstances, which has enabled me to bear up against all the horrors of want. I have indeed enjoyed a long, perhaps too long a life, that has been the will of God, and not my fault; and it is true that it is my only resource; I should be glad to retain it if I can be allowed so to do with honour and without reproach; and the occasion is with that dignified clause in the warrant, which the daughter let me humbly hope, finds, without many doubts as to mutual testimony of her father's character. But if this cannot be, and his children are considered as having been sufficiently remunerated by their Sire, I can scarcely imagine that which I shall stop one day longer than distress of some youngest and weakest child of affliction; and being, by God's blessing, able, both in body and mind, to seek my own subsistence in the education of the children of some more fortunate family, am driven obliged to do to Mr. Pitt's time, when the pensions were at times four, five, or six quarters in arrears, it may perhaps find an answer to the quarterly question of my mind, whether such wages as I should then receive for my honest service were not more honourable than the degrading reception of a pension so grudgingly bestowed. Leaving this weighty matter, under your sanction in the hands and choice of the gentlemen of the Committee, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"Address "LAVINIA MATILDA CAREY MORTIMER."
Mrs. Carey Mortimer, at Messrs. Coutt's Strand."

Spectator.

TURKISH.—A letter from Constantinople, published in the *Paris papers*, contains the following circular note addressed to the ladies of the foreign *corps diplomatique*, which is regarded as a proof of the imminent emancipation of the Turkish fair:—

"Madame REDCHID PASHA begs Madame—to honour her with her company at break-fast on Saturday next.—

The Bombay Times, 17th November, 1838.

A COPIOUS DEFINITION OF LYING.

Of all the qualities, attributes, or vices, which we mortals possess, this is one which no person seems to understand; and, by a coincidence most singular, those who indulge the oftenest in the pastime, affect never to know actually what it means. As we find exemplified in the following questions, which we casually discovered in an old publication, having added a few of our own:—

"What *is* lying?" says the English courtier.
"Can't say, indeed, *sir*," says the footman.
"Never heard of it," says the tradesman.
"Never boroughmongered with it," says Lord Teynham.
"Never bribed with it," says Peter Borthwick.
"Never subscribed the 39 articles with it," says the collegian.
"Never pretended to a call with it," says the clergyman
"Never *nolo episcopari'd* with it," says Bishop Phillpotts.
"Never played a *ruse de guerre* with it," says the general.
"Never told it to a woman," says Lord Lyndhurst.
"Never argued for it," says Sir Edward Sugden.
"Never sent in a medicine with it," says the apothecary.
"Never jockeyed with it," says the Turf-man
"Never dealt with it," says the man at Crockford's.
"Never wrote great A with it," says the underwriter.
"Never took in the customhouse with it," says the captain.
"Never doctor'd my port with it," says the wine-merchant.
"Never praised or condemned with it," says the partisan.
"Never puff'd with it," says the bookseller.
"Nor I" says Manager Bunn.
"Nor I" says the auctioneer.
"Nor I" says the quack-doctor.
"Never used it in my bread," says the baker.
"Nor I in a measure," says the coalman.
"Can't conceive how anybody ever thought of it," says the innkeeper.
"Never made an excuse with it," says the fine lady.
"Nor I," says the the lady's maid.
"Nor I," says the milliner.
"Am a horrible sinner, but never went so far as that," says the Methodist.
"Never uttered one to my wife, pretty, jealous soul," says the husband.
"Nor I to my husband, poor man," says the wife.
"Nor I to my mother," says the little boy.
"Nor I in one of my speeches," says Peel.
"Nor I at a foreign court," says the diplomatist.
"Should never forgive myself such a thing," says the pickpocket.
"Could'nt live under it," says the beggar.
"Never saved myself from starvation by it," says the Irishman.
"Nor I got a bawbee," says the Scotchman.
"Nor I a penny," says all ENGLAND.
"Never told a lie in my life," says the government spy.
"Nor wrote one," says the Times.
With this last we may fairly conclude.

(Sunday Times, September 2, 1838.)

DIED.—February 21st. Drowned at Whampoa Mr. Henry Thomas Yates, 2nd Mate of the Ship Lord William Bentinck.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

Tuesday Evening.

The tragedy that was acted yesterday evening in the front of Mingqua's hong was the fulfilment of a threat made by the governor of the two Kwang provinces some three months ago.

Since a deputed officer was impeded by the proceedings of the whole foreign community from disgracing by strangling a Chinese before their doors, facts have been made public proving Tang Tingching guilty of the very crime for which he has not scrupled to sentence a fellow countryman to death; and to order that sentence to be executed.

The first attempt to lower the foreign community in Chinese estimation was made in the centre of the square: Chinese *finesse* has chosen the front of Mingqua's hong for the scene of their tyranny: but we should not forget that the foreign factories are bounded on the west by the Danish and on the East by the Creek hongs; and also that it is a Chinse law which gives a right of frontage wherever water flows.

The reply the governor will make to our remonstrance will probably be that the execution took place in front of the dwelling of a native of this empire: if we are satisfied with this explanation—after *our flags* have been hauled down—a confession of submission and inferiority, which the Chinese government is fond of claiming, but which its has neither the wisdom, skill, nor courage to enforce, the representatives of foreign nations, and each individual foreign merchant in China must bow to the terms that heathen manners and customs affix to our names: barbarians we shall be indeed if we shall allow ourselves to be disgraced by the public execution of a man, though perhaps, not innocent before the laws of his country—shares the same crime as his judge, lessened probably by want, certainly by education on his side, increased by affluence and the study of the best writers on the other:—by a conviction how wrong crime is, learnt through a long official life in the public service: the contrast is this: poverty and ignorance may lead to a violation of the laws: riches and knowledge lead but to crime: sophistry may pretend to a defence of the latter, but the fault of the first is not to be pronounced but by his maker.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mth. 6 } do. in advance.
Do. 3 mth. 3 }
Register Per Annum $ 12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mth. 6 } do. in
Do. 3 mth. 3 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to

ding 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1
do. For every line exceeding 7, letters 1
do. Continued for 3 months,.....40

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
" press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
" will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1839. NO. 10. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders of Advances on Bills of exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nankin Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

[Signed.] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 15th January, 1839.,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the H. E. I. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the exchange of two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 24th November, 1838.,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

In reference to the foregoing Advertisements, the following revised Terms and Conditions for Making Advances in China are published for general information, and will take effect from the date of this Notification.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents of the Honourable E. I. Company.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS
FOR
MAKING ADVANCES IN INDIA AND CHINA
UPON
The Goods and Merchandize of Individuals intended for Consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve; and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the Consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the officers of the Indian Governments, or authorized Agents of the East-India Company, an Advance not exceeding three-fifths of such ascertained value will be made.

In cases where the Agents see fit, they reserve to themselves the right of declining to advance upon any particular consignment.

3d. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate per Spanish Dollar, specified in a separate advertisement.

The proportion to be advanced to be less than ⅔ whenever circumstances may to for such a course expedient.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents Bills of Lading of the consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East-India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East-India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East-India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in this country, and of depositing the Policies in the Company's Treasury, will be allowed to do so.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, in such manner and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with Interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the consignor; and if in India or China, by the Government or Agents from whom he received the Advance, at the rate of Exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such Government or Agents.

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept to Bill, for the substitution of another Agent.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less Discount) being paid, together with the Freight and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid or may be subject to on account of the goods.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England; and in cases where Interest shall have accrued, such Interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed Discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable.

9th. Parties or their Agents will be required to insure the Goods from Fire, and deposit the Policies with the East-India Company; such Insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the Sea Risk. Should however the Parties or their Agents fail to effect such Insurance, the East-India Company shall be at liberty to insure the Goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the Goods to those Parties or their Agents.

10th. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Officers of Government (or authorized Agents of the East-India Company), signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of goods by the company (without either notice to or concurrence of any persons whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the company the advances made, either Principal or Interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the Agent in England for such transaction.

11th. Parties presenting Tea or Nanking Raw Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice for the former, and one for the latter to the H. C. Agents, of the time at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea, or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced marked and numbered; in the event of such Tea or Silk remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the same to be re-examined, if they deem it necessary.

12th. Non-resident Parties applying for Advances will be required to furnish their Bills with the Indorsement of a Firm established in Canton.

13th. Blank forms of applications for advances will be furnished by the H. C. Agents, and it is requested that the several particulars required therein may be accurately specified.

Form referred to in the preceding Terms and Conditions.

To the Honorable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

HONORABLE SIRS,

With reference to the Terms and conditions on which the Government * by the Advertise- * Or Agents. ment published in the Gazette on have offered to make advances of Money on the security of Goods and Merchandize, we have the honour to state that, considering in all of those conditions, and availing ourselves of the offer of Government so made, we have drawn Bills of Exchange for £ in your favour, as undermentioned, † The date and against our shipment of on amount of each the ship , upon which your Government of have advanced us Company's Rupees, &c.

And we hereby agree, that the Consignment of in question by the said ship shall be delivered into such Warehouses as your Honorable Court may approve, and that the Goods therein comprised shall be subject to the control of your Honourable Court, until the lien of the Company upon the Consignment shall have been satisfied.

In case default shall be made, either in Acceptance or in Payment of the Bills in question, we hereby expressly authorize your Honourable Court, at any period after such default (without either notice to or concurrence on the part of any person whomsoever) to sell the Goods and to repay to the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, by retaining from the Sale Proceeds the amount of Principal and Interest due upon the Bills (should any have accrued), and of all charges; the company, on the other hand, allowing as discount for any unexpired terms the Bills may have to run at the time, or respective times, when the proceeds of the Goods shall be realized, and we consent that the balance of account whether of surplus or deficiency, if settled in India or China, be paid at the rate of exchange at which you may at the time be drawing Bills upon your Government or Agents there.

We hereby further authorize your Honourable Court, on payment of the Bills, to make over the Goods, subject to any of the conditions which may then attach to them to Messrs. , our Agents, with whom we further authorize you to transact generally all business relative to these goods, and finally to settle the account relating to them.

We also engage that our Agents in England shall effect an Insurance from Fire, upon these goods, and deposit the Policies with the East-India Company, such Insurance to commence from the date of the termination of the Sea Risk: and in the event of their failing to effect such Insurance we authorize your Honourable Court to insure the Goods, the expenses to be reimbursed to you previously to your making over the Goods, or the Net Proceeds thereof.

The following Clause may be added or not, at the option of the Party.

Should however, those gentlemen fail to accept the Bills which we have drawn upon them in your favour we authorize you, in that case, to transact all business relative to these Goods with Messrs. instead of Messrs. and to settle with the former the account relating thereto.

We have the honour to be,
HONOURABLE SIRS,
Your most obedient servants,
East-India House July, 1838.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will meet with prompt despatch from Macao For Freight Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE ARDASEER, Capt. MCINTYRE, will be dispatched for the above Ports on Thursday the 7th inst. at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to MACVICAR & Co.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A 1., Capt. TYRRELLINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to Canton, 26th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 602 Tons Æ 1., Capt. LEY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 26th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, A. 1. 800 Tons Burthen; Captain STOCKLEY. Apply to JOHN THACKER. No. 2 Company's Hong.

FOR NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

SHIP GIRARD, Dutnell, master, Freight may be had on board the above vessel by applying at the Factory of the subscribers No. 6 Langatun Hong.

F. H. & J. TIERS.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class, fast sailing vessel HINDOSTAN, of 501 Tons, Captain Redman, to sail with all despatch, having part of her Cargo already on board. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 7th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. Carnet, burthen per Register 490 tons new measurement. Apply to

TURNER & C.

Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE ORWELL, Capt. Collard, Æ 1. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain Edmond. For freight or Passage Apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 12th January, 1839.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE usual half yearly general meeting of the share holders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 11th March, at noon.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 28th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf, saved from the late bark RUBY, are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen: J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON, and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esqs.

Calcutta, 17th Oct. 1838. [Signed] J. RANDLE. Com. of the late bark Ruby.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Meds Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.

Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack & Mr. Y. J. Murrow are authorised, individually, to sign our firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

ROVET BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the 1st No. 4178 and the latter No. 1242; and two small Gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior Johannisberger Hock, from Messrs. Myers, Gerber & Co. in casks of one dozen each.

28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Bills on London, at 6 months sight, for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, January 28th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

John W. Perit retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT — GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS — HENRY P. STURGIS

Canton, January, 1, 1839. W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—Bills at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by

Dent and Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 4 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies and Folio pages,	"	5.
Auction Bills,	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot cast for less than 100 copies.

London, October 26th, Commercial Intelligence.

Silk is still held very firmly, but the operations are slender.

Cassia Lignea.—Buyers are compelled to pay stiff prices, owing to the small quantity offering.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tea, bd							
Bohea, Canton	lb.	0	0	9	0	0	11
Fohien	"	0	1	4	0	1	8
Congou, common	"	0	1	0	0	1	2
but middling	"	0	1	3	0	1	5
do strong blk. ch.	"	0	1	5½	0	2	0
Fine & Pekoe kind,	"	0	2	3	0	2	9
Souchong, middling	"	0	1	1	0	1	9
do. good and fine,	"	0	1	10	0	2	4
Pekoe, black leaf	"	0	1	8	0	2	3
flowery	"	0	2	3	0	3	8
Hyson skin	"	0	1	3	0	2	1
Twankay	"	0	1	4	0	1	8
fine	"	0	1	8	0	2	11
Hyson, common	"	0	2	0	0	2	4
middling & good	"	0	2	6	0	3	5
fine	"	0	4	2	0	5	4
Gunpowder	"	0	2	11	0	3	3
Imperial	"	0	2	6	0	4	0
Orange Pekoe	"	0	3	0	0	3	6
Sugar.—Manila	cwt.	0	12	0	1	2	0
Cassia Lignea	"	2	15	6	3	7	0
Buds	"	2	15	0	3	6	0
Camphire, unrefined	"	9	0	0			
Dutch, fd	"	9	0	0	9	5	0
Refined	"	12	0	0			

NOTIFICATION.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Camp at Buddee, the 8th November, 1838.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India is pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stoddart, dated Herat, the 10th of September, 1838, and addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

"I have the honor, by direction of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Honorable East India Company's Envoy at the Court of Persia, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, that His Majesty the Shah of Persia yesterday raised the siege of this City, and with the whole of the Royal Camp marched to *Sungbust*, about 12 miles, on his return to his own dominions. His Majesty proceeds without delay by *Toorbut, Sheikh Jaum and Meshid*, to *Tehran*.

"This is in fulfilment of His Majesty's compliance with the demands of the British Government, which I had the honor of delivering on the 12th instant, and of the whole of which His Majesty announced his acceptance on the 14th August.

"His Majesty Shah Kamran, and his Vuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan; and the whole city feel sensible of the sincerity of the friendship of the British Government, and Mr. Pottinger and myself fully participate in their gratitude to Providence, for the happy event I have now the honor to report."

In giving publicity to this important intelligence, the Governor General deems it proper, at the same time, to notify, that while he regards the relinquishment by the Shah of Persia of his hostile designs upon Herat, as a just cause of congratulation to the Government of British India, and its allies, he will continue to prosecute, with vigour, the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of a friendly, for a hostile power, in the Eastern Provinces of Afghanistan, and to the establishment of a permanent barrier against schemes of aggression upon our North West Frontier.

(*India Gazette, November 26th*, 1838.)

Amsterdam, Sept. 24. A mercantile house in this city has communicated to us the following important intelligence:—"Extract from a letter from Batavia, dated the 12th of May, 1838.—We learn from good authority, that according to the most recent information from Canton, in China, the Emperor of China intended to adopt very rigorous measures against foreigners who were in the empire for the purpose of trade, or who may hereafter trade there. At first the English, French, American, German, and Belgian merchants left Canton, and only the Dutch establishment had permission to remain there in the undisturbed prosecution of its operations. This privilege is supposed to be owing exclusively to the conduct and caution of the Dutch Consul at Canton, who having resided nearly 12 years in the empire, is throughly acquainted with the Chinese, and being well versed in their language, knows how to assert honour of the Dutch nation and flag when the flags of the all other nations have been forced to be struck."—*Handelsblad*.

We request the attention of our readers to an article from the Times, which we subjoin, as to the credit of the bank of the United States. We are informed that Bills of Exchange to at least the amount of three lakhs of rupees, drawn on the London agent of that institution were sold in Calcutta last week. We strongly recommend those who are making family remittances at this season of the year, not to take these bills without a good *Calcutta indorsement*, and if they cannot get one, they may be assured that commercial men have no great confidence in the security. Indeed, on bills brought here by foreign supercargoes ought to be purchased unless the letter of credit under which they are drawn is affixed to them. In the late panic, many bills drawn in positive credits were refused acceptance, and the parties holding them in London, had no means of proving the authority, the credit not having accompanied the bill.

The Times positively asserts, that the losses on the United States Bank's operations in cotton alone are not less than *four hundred thousand pounds*! and that Mr. Biddle's ability to hold his stock of that article depends on his ability to get his paper discounted to London. If the expected fall in the cotton market should take place, it may be very questionable whether the London agent of the American Bank will have funds in hand to meet the demands upon him.

and through the Bank may be ultimately able to pay 100 per cent, it would not be a very pleasant thing for those to be kept out of their money as they were during the late panic.—

Englishman. 11th December.

MONEY MARKET.

Monday, October 15—6 P. M.

Something like a panic seized the stock market today. A decline in almost all stocks, bold at the Board of Brokers, has been experienced, particularly United States Bank stock, the sales of which have been unusually large, and a further decline of 1 per cent has been obtained. Phenix bank receded ½ per cent; Delaware and Hudson fell off 2 per cent; Farmers' Trust ½ per cent; Ohio Life and Trust 2 per cent; Paterson 1 per cent; Stonington declined 2 per cent; East River Fire Insurance Co. improved 1 per cent.

The cause of this sensation in the stock market are generally attributed to the political results in New Jersey Pennsylvania, but particularly to the completion of the returns from Ohio. The tide of success is running decidedly in favor of the locofocos. The probability that the Democrats may succeed in Ohio, and New York also, causes speculators to shave to sell out.

If the country support the present administration in their hostility to paper credit, it will produce very serious effects touching the value of stocks of all kinds. Yet these effects cannot be but temporary. The bitter hostility of a government may break down or impair a paper system—but real capital guided by talent, wherever it exists, can maintain its position against all assaults. Nothing proves the accuracy of this view better than the singular success with which Mr. Biddle has sustained himself since the the present party in power began their ignorant opposition to his institution and his credit. For eight years Mr. Biddle has not only sustained his credit against the bitter opposition of the government—but the operations, policy and discretion of Mr. Jaudon are the great bulwark of American credit in Europe. But for the policy and promptitude of the parties connected with Mr. Biddle in Liverpool, London and Havre, the great staple, cotton, would, for 1837, 8, have been sacrificed at $10,000,000 less than it has brought us.

The tendency of political results in favor of locofoco principles does not, therefore, affect the solid elements of trade Stocks will fall, and institutions of doubtful character and means will go out like dying rush lights—but the field will be left clearer for good banks and talented bankers. The results of a locofoco triumph in Ohio and New York would undoubtedly impair the prospects of the banks now organizing on the new system in Wall street—but for that very reason, it would facilitate the operations of the "Bank of the United States in New York," begotten and born by George Griswold, and baptized and managed by Morris Robinson. Real capital and talent will make its way through every species of locofocoism.

But while this is the destiny of stable institutions that may be well conducted, those that do not possess that quality will most likely go to the wall. Fancy banks and fancy stocks can only exist in a bloated atmosphere. In London, we know from personal intercourse, that many of the capitalists are favorable, in some respects, to the policy of Mr. Van Buren. They argue in this way:—If the American whigs, who are peculiarly identified with extended paper credit, should succeed in the United States, the creation of banks, and the extention of their credits, will increase and enlarge. Every thing will be blown up. On the other hand, if the locofocos succeed, the effect of their foolish and destructive policy against the banking system, will only present a wholesome check to the expansions of the paper men. In the midst of the conflict real capital and talent, and stable institutions will enjoy a practical monopoly.

Such a result would prevent, to some extent, the early return to an extended system, and thus put off the next revulsion to at least a later day. It is with these views, and on these principles, that the "London Times" takes such a singularly contradictory course on American monetary affairs. It opposes Mr. Biddle personally while it supports a policy that will create a wider and more extended field for his great financial talents.

But the results of our "elections"—or the financial effects springing from them—are trifles when compared with the great movement now in progess in the banking and credit systems, comprehending France, England and the United States. The present position and future prospects of the banking system in each of these countries, and its influence on trade and commerce, are more extraordinary and novel than they have been at any former period. In about eight or ten years hence, more or less, one of the most magnificent convulsions will take place in commercial affairs that the world ever saw. It will rue through France, England and the United States, just as surely as that the sun will rise tomorrow. Such convulsions are inseparable from the present commercial systems of the world. But in the natural progress of these three countries to the full point expansion necessary to burst upon the world in the shape of a convulsion, or general suspension, the merchants and bankers of the present day will make princely fortunes. If they retire in time, they will save their—if they do not, they will go to pieces in the storm.

These are no fancied visions—no pretended *clairvoyance*. They spring from the laws of paper money, and the present banking systems of France England and the United States, as naturally as thunder follows the flash. We can give facts and data for these opinions. During our visit to Europe, we collected every report, and document on the subject that we could find in London, Paris, Havre, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh The science of finance is now indissolubly connected with trade and politics. We shall illustrate these opinions hereafter.

Whatever, therefore, may be the results of elections here—or the fall of stocks thereby, the real elements of prosperity, rain, sunshine, summer and harvest cannot fail. We have a splendid prospect before us.

New York Morning Herald, Oct. 16.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Want of room has obiged us to postpone Z's. letter.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th Oct.	Singapore	7th Feby.
U. States	29th Oct.	Java	
Calcutta	13th Jany.	Manila	6th Feby.
Bombay	27th Dec.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—David Scott, Spence, from Calcutta, 4th Dec. Singapore Packet, ——, from London. Lady Grant, Jeffrey, from Bombay, 13th Dec. Good Success, Fraser, from ditto, 27th Dec. Elizabeth Burnham, Scott, from Penang 3d and Singapore 15th Jany. Orixa, Ager, from Liverpool, 5th Oct. H. M. S. Larne, J. P. Blake, Esq. Capt. from a Cruize. Red Rover, Wright, from Calcutta, left Sandheads 17th of Jany. Dankbaarheid, (Dut.) Veldman, from Sourabaya. Exchange, (Am.) Proctor, from Java.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week) Per Morrison, Revd. Mr. Abiel, Mr. Brown, Per Singapore Packet. J. Burd, Esq.

SAILED.—Singapore Packet, ——, for Singapore. Mary Ann, Jones, for Singapore and Calcutta. Dona Pascoa, Hullock, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—(omitted last week) Per Sulemany, Wm. Blenkin, Esq.

The arrivals of the week have been numerous, and we have received or been assisted with the latest papers from Calcutta.

We have not discovered any intelligence of much interest in the English news of the 26th Oct.; but the official news from India is important, reporting the retreat of Mahomed Shah from before Herat.

The Syren is lost, we fear, with all her crew. *Vide* Capt. Wright's letter.

The heavy speculations in the drug in Bombay & Calcutta, under the present strict suspension of the trade in China, must lead to the most disastrous consequences; and it would be awise course to suspend the cultivation of the drug in Bengal and Malwa until the *real* determination of the Peking government is known: whether it will *love* the foreign trade on the moral pleas it has often advanced and so often rendered futile by its own corruption.

We understand from native information that H. E. *Lin*, the imperial envoy may be expected to arrive from the capital of Keang-se about the 3d or 4th of the second moon: 18th inst.

With reference to the monetory article from the Times in our number, our readers will find some comments quoted from the Bengal Chronicle 11th Dec.; and we have followed up the same subject by making another quotation from the N. Y. *Morn. Herald*, Oct. 16.

We learn that the specie alluded to in another column as having been manufactured in China, was imported from San Blas, in Mexico, under the designation of provisional dollars.

We consider all remarks on the present state of affairs premature until the arrival of the imperial envoy; whose measures are to determine such high matters; we must confess that we have but little apprehension *of an elopement, after all.*

Captain Parry's letter will, we trust, receive due attention from the alarmists.

The squabbles at the Bogue, and elsewhere, if they do nothing else will serve to to keep *Mr.* Fearon at work and fill the papers.

To Alexander Robert Johnston, esq. Her Majesty's Second Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Information having been received of the arrival of H. M. Sloop of War "Larne," in the Macao Roads, also that her stay there was expected to be very short; *We*, the undersigned British merchants, respectfully request you will convey to H. M. Senior Superintendent, that it is our opinion a Naval Force is at all times desirable in the Chinese waters, more especially at the present time, when our commercial relations with the Chinese Government are in so unsatisfactory a state; and that the services of the "Larne" should be made available for the protection of British interests.

We have the honor to be
Sir,—Your most obedient Servants.

Bell & Co. Lindsay & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Chs. S. Compton. Bibby, Adam & Co. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dent & Co. Jamieson & How. Turner & Co. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. Macvicar & Co. Daniell & Co. Fox Rawson & Co. &c. &c.

ANSWER.

Canton, 28th February, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date; and have the honor to inform you I have forwarded your request to the chief superintendent in such a manner as it is most likely to reach his hands with the least possible delay.

I will likewise avail myself of the earliest opportunity so to arrange it, that the commander of H. M. Sloop "Larne," if she has not sailed much sooner than I have any apprehension of her doing, shall be placed in possession of a request from me to defer his departure until receiving some communication from the chief Superintendent in reference to your request.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A. R. JOHNSTON.
Deputy Superintendent.

Canton, 2nd March, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive your letter to the address of Mr. Johnston upon the subject of Her Majesty's Sloop "Larne's" continuance on this station: and in reply I beg to acquaint you that I had already moved Captain Blake to remain for the purpose of affording me an opportunity to communicate with the British Indian Government, and the commander in chief, from this place.

The period of her further delay must be regulated with careful attention to the orders under which that Officer is acting in the furtherance of the other exigencies of the Public service; as well as by circumstances on the spot of which I am not yet in a situation to judge.

I may observe, however, that my chief object in requesting Captain Blake to remain, was to enable me to report to the authorities above mentioned; in order that such immediate and effectual steps may be taken for the protection of British interests in this quarter as the emergencies of the case appear to them to demand

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant,
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To,
Messrs. Bell & Co., &c. &c. &c.

Canton, 2nd March, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th Ulto., to the address of the Deputy Superintendent and I beg to acquaint you that it is not my intention to hoist the British Flag at

Canton in the present posture of circumstances.

I am sensible, Gentlemen, of the extreme hazard to which the lives and property of the whole Foreign Community are exposed by the occurrence of so dismal and exciting an event as that which forms the subject of your letter: And it will be my duty to make an early communication to Her Majesty's Subjects in explanation of the proceedings I propose to take for leading the Governor to refrain from measures that cannot fail to burden His Excellency and His Government, with the responsibility of some terrible catastrophe.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Humble Servant,
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To,
William Bell, Esq.
And Others Her Majesty's Subjects. Canton.

Report of the 1st Opium Sale in Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to wait on you with the Result of the H. Co.'s First Opium Sale held this day. Patna opened at 915, declined successively to 550, at which rate 70 to 80 lots were realized, and subsequently attained 870; the first portion of the Sale was steadily maintained with a slight fluctuation of 5 to 10 Rs. per Chest; after the division the Drug opened at 850 and rapidly declined to 815, at which price the greater portion continued realizing, the biddings were extremely languid, in consequence of the principal purchasers evincing no anxiety to secure their quantity. Benares opened at 775, fell successively to 705, gradually advanced to 755, and declined to 735 until the conclusion. Biddings in this quality were more animated than the preceding, Native Speculators entered in both descriptions of the Drug to a considerable extent, with the prospect of realizing here at lucrative prices, as they anticipated the next arrivals to convey intelligence of a re-action in your market.

The immediate exports from hence by the following Clippers may be estimated at 5250 Chests of both qualities, as hereunder:

For China and the Straits.

Red Rover to Sail by the	13th inst.	with 950	cts.
Ariel	15th	1200	"
Rob Roy	14th	1200	"
Poppy	13th	700	"
Nymph	12th	700	"
Syed Khan	18th	500	"

Our latest intelligence from Bombay extends to the 20th ultimo, when Malwa was quoted at 965 Rs. and the exports by the several vessels under dispatch aggregated to full 7774 cts.

We remain, &c. THOS. de SOUZA & Co.
Calcutta, 7th Jany. 1839.

Result.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	4465	915	805	889 2 6	37,46,850
Benares	2500	775	705	732 10 6	18,31,650
Total					55,78,500

The Ariel reached Calcutta 16th Dec. The Cowasjee Family do. 27th. The Water Witch do. 29th. The Ann do. 30th Dec.

2nd March, 1839.

Dear Sirs,—I have the pleasure to announce my arrival with the Rover.

I left the Pilot on the evening of the 17th January. Left Singapore on the 7th February, and arrived yesterday morning within the Islands, but from calms and adverse currents, could not make good my anchorage until this morning.

I spoke the Bombay Castle in Lat. 11. and Long. 96 E. on 26th January, and entered Singapore Roads on the 5th in the evening. The Nymph, Poppy, Rob Roy, left the Pilot on the morning of the 17th January. The Nymph arrived at Singapore at noon of the 6th February and the Ariel was working in when we left. The latter has the Overland letters on board.

I exchanged numbers with the Bolton off Barbucit Hill, but it was blowing too hard for further communication, also with the Bengal off the Natunas.

I fear no hopes can be entertained of the Syren, nothing having been heard of her since her departure from Calcutta. About the time we left the Sandheads we encountered a tremendous gale of wind, in fact almost a hurricane, and I fear she must have foundered in it our only loss was one of our quarter boats, after lying to for 16 hours under bare poles.

(Signed) HARRY WRIGHT.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN PARRY, DATED HONG KONG, 2ND MARCH, 1839.

"As to the reports of Hong Kong annoyances prevalent at Canton, all are not true. The Mandarin Junks have been of late more numerous than usual, and have prevented our usual customers from coming off so frequently. A few grogshops that furnished drunken sailors on Sundays with Samshoo, have been burnt, a very good riddance. This has been the amount of all the great annoyances you have heard of. The mandarin people are civil enough to us. I have heard of five rafts preparing to destroy us, & we have been on our guard against them. I am of opinion they intend no such measures; and we need do nothing harsh, while they are quiet. We had messages from the large mandarin yesterday and to day, asking us to move for two or three weeks any where we please. His opinion is the commissioner will be down in about seven days; and he is anxious for our disappearance from the inner waters. We intend leaving on Monday morning, and looking out for some place in the outer waters. I think about the South end of Lantao."

(Signed) E. PARRY.

To J. CURNIN ESQ.
Assistant Assay Master.

Sir,—I am directed by the mint committee to acknowledge your letter of the 23d Instant reporting that a quantity of Dollars recently imported from China have been delivered into the mint for coinage and which upon assay prove to be of inferior quality.

2d.—The committee are averse to issuing a Public notice for the facts represented in your letter, but consider that a private intimation of the circumstances in question may be advantageously circulated by you for the information of the principal agency Houses and Bullion merchants in Calcutta, and request you will adopt this plan in the mode least calculated to excite unnecessary alarm.

I have &c. (Signed.) J. DORIN.
Ir. Mr. & Offs Secy.
Calcutta mint Committee The 27th Nov. 1838.

The Public are hereby informed that a large quantity of Dollars have been recently imported into the mint for coinage which there is every reason to believe have been manufactured in China. They are in imitation of the Dollars of Ferdinand the 7th but have the arms and effigy of that monarch almost effaced by being submitted to heavy pressure: In consequence of this pressure they are not quite of a circular form.

They should not I think be received in exchange at a higher value than 94½ companys Rupees per 100 Tolas.

(Signed.) JOHN CURNIN.
Assistant Assay Master.
Calcutta mint Assay Office The 3d Nov. 1838.

THE PASSAGE BOATS.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c.

A respectful communication.

The several gentlemen of your honorable Chamber hating last year requested us to petition Government to allow a certain number of licensed boats for the convenience (of those) coming to or leaving Canton, we did so, and the great officers of Government were graciously pleased to grant our prayer: certain regulations were made respecting the examination of the licensed boats on entering and leaving (the river), which we handed to your honorable Chamber requesting you to act in accordance therewith. In the copy of the regulations issued by your Chamber for the management of the boats which we received on the 13th day of the 11th moon of last year we find the following: "The owners of the licensed boats must implicitely obey the instructions issued by the Chamber, both as regards their management, and the examination of them by the revenue officers." This distinctly implies their being examined on entering and leaving the river, and this you no doubt fully explained to the owners of the boats.

Now the late refusal of some of them to apply at the Custom Houses to be examined is a violation of your instructions. The object (of Government), in granting the licenses, was to prevent smuggling, but if the boats will not apply for examination, how can it be known whether they are engaged in smuggling or not? Is it not better, then, where they are really guiltless of smuggling, to allow themselves to be examined, that their innocence may be manifested? The examination involves no more than a moment's delay; and should the Custom House people, on false pretences, cause delay or trouble, the boats can always apply to us that we may petition Government to punish them. It is really exceedingly unreasonable and contrary to the regulations, for these boats to suppose or argue that because they have licenses and do not clandestinely enter or leave the port that there is no occasion for their being examined or for giving up their passports to be stamped and dated.

We now beg to hand you copy of an edict we have received from the Hoppo, which we request you will examine and obey, We further request that you will assemble the Boat owners and obtain their clear replies to the following question: will they hereafter agree to obey the regulations, and on entering and leaving apply at the Custom House to be examined? Should any of them refuse their concurrence it is clear they intend to employ their boats in smuggling, and we request that you will take away their license, that we may deliver it up to government and have the boat struck off the list, that some other respectable boat which you, virtuous elder brethren, may select, may be licensed in her stead.

As we are involved in the consequences of their refusal we have to request you will ascertain the reason why the said boats refused to be examined, and inform us of same that we may petition Government on the subject. It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.
February 24th, 1838.

Yu, Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information:—

Whereas a runner and clerk of the Bogue Custom House have presented a petition saying that on the 30th day of the 12th month of last year the "Licensed boat No. 5 belonging to Peirce" entered the Bogue; when the runners went alongside to examine and enquire why she did not stop at the Custom house to be duly examined; the foreigners replied "we have a license to run, and do not of our own accord clandestinely enter or leave the river, there is no occasion therefore to call at the Custom house to be examined" the said runners then requested the license, that the date might be filled in and

(See Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1839.

the stamp affixed, but this they also refused, and would not allow the license to go out of their possession. The foreigners being determined to pass and the tide carrying them on, "we the said runners could not stop them, our boat being small and our men few, but we now send up a true report of all the circumstances attending the said boat's daring defiance of the laws, that you may act accordingly.

This coming before me the Hoppo. I have examined into the facts and find that in conjunction with the Governor I have already framed certain regulations for the licensed boats. In compliance with the Hong merchants petition I limited the number, selected and numbered them, and gave them license to ply between Canton and Macao, directing the several Custom houses to examine them as they passed.

In consequence of the former report from the Bogue that the two boats belonging to Bovet and Byramjee (orig. Lumche) had not applied at that station to be examined, I forthwith issued my commands to you Hong-merchants to investigate and report at the same time informing the Governor of the circumstances. This is on record. Now the Bogue Custom house *again* petitions that the licensed boat No. 5 belonging toPeirce insisted upon entering the river without allowing herself to be examined.

I find that you Hong-merchants, conjointly with the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, when you petitioned for licenses for a certain number of boats, stated that "should the licensed boats engage in smuggling opium or any other illegalities, they shall be broken up and their licenses taken back from them, as a warning to the rest."—These licenses were given to prevent smuggling: but if after having gained her object and obtained her license, a boat in defiance of the law refuses to apply at the custom stations to be examined, how can we tell whether they have opium or other smuggled goods on board, or not?

It is clear that these boats seeing that the opium store ships have no vent for the drug in consequence of the late rigorous prohibition, are intent (under the pretence of carrying letters) upon smuggling it up into the Country. The indignation of the Son of Heaven has now no bounds, and the laws are truly terrible and severe. If you the Hong-merchants earnestly endeavor to prevent such doings the evils will be cut off, and the morals of the people become pure.

Having gained what they in conjunction with you consulted about, these disobedient and daring boats, under pretence of doing away with smuggling are actually carrying into effect their unlawful schemes. I truly loathe and detest (such conduct.) I find it stated, in the regulations, that should any boat clandestinely enter or leave the port without submitting to be examined, or sail by in the night without applying to be examined, or carry up opium or other contraband good or military weapons, she shall be seized, her cargo confiscated, and after a clear investigation be broken up and her license given to some other boat.

I have again requested the Governor to direct the military officers of the forts and cruisers to keep the most vigilant watch, to examine and seize, and now command you Hongmerchants to institute the strictest investigation respecting the conduct of the three boats belonging to Bovet, Byramjee and Peirce, what cargo they had on board, and why they refused to allow the officers to search them, and stamp their passports, and forthwith report. Haste! Haste! A special edict.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.
February 22d, 1839.

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We have now received an edict from the Governor acknowledging our petition of yesterday in reply to His Excellency's commands to drive out of the Canton River all the unlicensed boats, and imperatively to insist on those, which have licenses, applying at the custom house stations to be examined on entering or leaving the river. His Excellency expresses himself satisfied with our petition and directs us to inform the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce thereof for his information and obedience. His Excellency's commands are now really imperative and may not as in olden times be lightly glanced over: they must really be obeyed and the licensed boats must be directed to obey the late regulations on the subject, and apply at the custom house to be examined, when they will be permitted to proceed on their way; if they perversely refuse obedience thereto they must really be broken up, and we therefore sincerely trust that they will in future obey the regulations. We enclose copy of the edict requesting your concurrence.

We have also received an edict from the Hoppo in which His Excellency states that if hereafter any unlicensed boat come up to Canton she will be dariogly infringing the established laws, (and must stand the consequences of her disobedience). He also states the 5 licensed boats must hereafter obey the regulations and apply at the custom houses to be examined when they will be allowed to proceed on their way; if they do not all obey, the two boats, not yet licensed, will not be allowed to run as passage boats.

We request your attention and obedience thereto and with compliments remain,

The Hongmerchants.

February 26th, 1839.

Having reported that we had, in obedience to His Excellency's commands, driven all the unlicensed boats out of the Canton river, and imperatively insisted on the licensed boats applying at theCanton custom houses for examination on entering or leaving the river, we received a reply from His Excellency in which he expressed himself satisfied with our report and commanded us to inform the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of its contents for his obedience. The two unlicensed boats His Excellency desires us to bring up forthwith, and to report their arrival that they may be examined and stamped. He again issues strict orders to those boats already licensed to apply at the several stations for examination on quitting Canton for Macao or on arrival from Macao, in obedience to the fixed regulations; "should there hereafter be the least opposition, the boats will according to the new regulations be broken up, as no violation of the laws will be permitted, but will on discovery be punished. Wait further orders from the hoppo's office."

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G.C. C.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen,—

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th inst. accompanying an Edict from the Hoppo regarding the licensed passage boats.

It is with much regret that we hear of any of these boats having thrown obstacles in the way of their examination by the proper authorities; but we feel convinced that such irregularity can only have arisen from some misunderstanding of the parties in charge of them, and not either from the boats being engaged in illicit traffic, or from any other evil intention.

The men in charge of these boats are natives of India, imperfectly acquainted with the language of other foreigners, or of the Chinese, and being of the lower orders, may not at first clearly understand the new regulations.

To prevent a recurrence of any ground of complaint, we have given written directions to the Owners of the boats that they must be properly examined on coming to or quitting Canton; and further, that in order to enable the custom house officers at the bogue to examine, on all accasions, when they may wish to do so the boats shall always anchor there for the space of one hour, giving the officers every facility to inspect the boats and the baggage, should they come an board for that purpose.

We feel no doubt that these regulations will be found to answer every purpose; and, as it is of great importance to the foreign community that the boats, whether they may be carrying passengers or letters, should be allowed to pass up and down free from unnecessary detention, we trust you will obtain orders to the custom house officers at the Bogue, directing them to proceed on board immediataly on the Boat's arrival, that they may be enabled to prosecute their voyage without delay. We are, sir,

H. H. LINDSAY, Chairman.

Regulations for the LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton, notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the boat; should none come within that space the boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the licensed boats engage in any smuggling transaction, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the committee that any licensed boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the license of such boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and cooperation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

By order of the Committee.

(Signed.) W. SCOTT,—Secretary.

General Chamber of Commerce Canton, 28th February, 1839.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 mos. $ 7 do. in advance.
Do. 3 mos. $ 4 do. do.
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. $ 7 do. in
Do. 3 mos. $ 4 advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to

Number copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisements, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cts.
do. Continued for 3 months.....$3

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1839. NO. 11. PRICE 50 CENTS

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To Her Majesty's Subjects.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

IT has been most pressingly represented to the chief superintendent by the security merchants that in the actual watchful temper of the government, they are exposed to grave consequences, and apprehend the early withdrawal of the licences lately granted to the passage boats, on account of the continued entrance and stay in the River of many others than those small vessels.

He entertains no doubt that these fears are well founded: neither can he forget that this privilege was not gained without his own earnest assurances to the merchants for submission to the government, that he would always use every proper effort in his power to secure the efficacy of the arrangement.

He gave this pledge for the sake of the substantial concernments of the trade, and the comforts of the community: and he certainly need not insist upon the excessive mischief which would result, if these authorized means of intercourse were lost, upon grounds that would amply justify the provincial government, and render their recovery and gradual extension perfectly hopeless.

He has therefore now to require that all small vessels, British owned, other than those having licences, should proceed out of the River immediately, and not return within the same.

And he has further to give notice that for the sake of the considerations above mentioned, he will not shrink from the duty of declaring to this government the names of any British subjects, owners of small vessels not having licences, who shall fail to comply with this requisition forthwith; and he will also request that these boats, may be immediately removed, to the end that the general interests may not be exposed to great and lasting injury on their account.

By order of the chief superintendent.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.
[Signed] J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 7th March, 1839. " W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE ROB ROY, Capt. McKINNON, daily expected, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will meet with prompt despatch from Macao. For Freight Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.
THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A. I., Capt. TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE Teak ship ELIZA, 662 Tons A. I., Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, A. I. 860 Tons Burthen, Captain STOCKLEY. Apply to JOHN THACKER.
No. 2 Company's Hong.

FOR NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
SHIP GIRARD, DEVENS, master, Freight may be had on board the above vessel by applying at the Factory of the subscribers No. 6 Langhien Hong.
F. H. & J. TIEDE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to
TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.
THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASES SHERRY, *ex Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PEÑA DORADO. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.
Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & MR. Y. J. MURNOW are authorised, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said MR. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.
As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed MR. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on MR. EDWARDS; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England. BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the 1st N°. 4476 and the latter N°. 1242; and two small Gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
25th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 28th 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.
John W. Perit retires from the Business.
WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.
The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore, by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT	GEORGE R. RUSSELL
RUSSELL STURGIS	HENRY P. STURGIS.
Canton, January, 1, 1839.	W. DELANO Jr.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at MACAO as Sailmaker, and offers his services *to the public*.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES' SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price ½ Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at 9 ½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages.....	"	5.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

From Mexico.

Later advices from Mexico have been received at New Orleans, by the arrival of the sloop-of war Erie and schr. Grampus. The dates are not given in our slips, but from the dates of occurrences mentioned, we infer that the advices from the city of Vera Cruz are to the 19th or 20th of September, and from Tampico to the 2d or 3d of October.

The Erie and Grampus had on board $225,000 in specie, for Merchants in New Orleans.

Sickness is said to have broken out among the crews of the French blockading vessels. The first lieutenant of the Iphigenie was dead; also the second secretary of the embassy, and a number of other officers and sailors. The diseases were fever and scurvy.

Two frigates and a brig were at Sacrificios. The *Laurier* had parted her cable on the 9th of Sept., and been driven to sea.

When the Erie left, the city of Vera Cruz was garrisoned by 3 or 4000 Mexican troops, and the castle of San Juan by 2000—mostly new recruits.—Cannon had been planted on all the substantial buildings of the city, and quite a show of preparation for defence was made. The castle was provided with 160 pieces of artillery and an abundant supply of provisions.

At Tampico all was quiet, and no fears were entertained of an attack from the French. A *conducta* from the interior arrived on the 29th of September, with about 1,000,000 of dollars—$200,000 for New Orleans and $600,000 for England.

Twenty persons had been arrested, on a charge of conspiring against the government; among them Gen. Gomez Farias, a priest and another general.

Another *conducta* of a million was expected.

No French vessels of war had been near Tampico for some weeks, and a Dutch and English vessel had come in—the former with a cargo of oil and brandy.

The French flag ship had sailed for Havana.

One account says that the *Laurier* had gone ashore, and was supposed to be lost.

The Congress had decreed an extraordinary loan, to meet the expenses of defending the coast, but the government was terribly embarassed by want of money.

Troops were marching from the interior to Vera Cruz. The French reinforcements had not arrived.

LOWER CANADA.

The Quebec Mercury gives the following explanation of Lord Durham's change of purpose.

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General has reluctantly abandoned his intention of proceeding to Washington and passing through some of the United States on his way to England. His Excellency will sail from hence on the 1st of November. We have reason to believe that this change in his plans has been considered necessary both by His Excellency and the Commander of the forces, in order that Her Majesty's ministers should be immediately apprised by the highest authority of the provinces, in pe son, of the critical state in which they are placed. In the mean time His Excellency has given the commander in chief the fullest authority and power to call into active service any amount or description of force, which may be necessary for the complete defence of the frontiers, and the preservation of internal security.

(New-York Commercial Advertiser, October 26th, 1838.)

(From Galignani's Messenger, November 8.)

The Canadian papers state from what they hold to be unquestionable authority that Lord Durham has stated that the appointment of Mr. Turton, which Lord Melbourne denounced in the House of Lord, and not only denounced, but declared his disbelief in, was made at Lord Melbourne's own suggestion.—(John Bull.)

THURSDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.

We have received the London journals of Tuesday. The following are extracts:—

"*Four o'clock.*—Consols for Acc. closed at 93¾

"The position of money affairs in the northern states is steady and healthy in spite of the elections. In the southern states efforts are making by the banks to resume in January next. On the whole we must say that, notwithstanding politics, this country is gradually, we may say rapidly recovering from the extreme depression of 1837. We have the elements of prosperity in greater abundance than any other country. Our elasticity puzzles and mystifies all the English financiers."—*New-York Herald.*

We have reason to believe that the Government has received dispatches from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople dated the 13th ultimo, which mention the important fact that the Russians had collected a very large naval force in the Black Sea, and that they were daily expected at Constantinople. Our Ambassador had sent pressing instructions to the British Admiral at Vourla to hold the fleet in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was confidently expected at Constantinople that if the Russian fleet should enter the Bosphorus, and anchor before the capital the British Admiral would be ordered to pass the Dardanelles and closely watch them.

(Post. *Nov.* 6.)

Sir James Rivett Carnac.—It was stated with confidence yesterday amongst the Proprietors of India Stock that the Board of Controul had concurred in the nomination of Sir James Rivett Carnac as the new governor of Bombay in the room of the late Sir Robert Grant.—*Evening Paper Nov.* 1.

"Governorship of Bombay.—We are assured that there is no truth in the statement which has appeared in some papers, that Sir James Carnac has been appointed Governor of Bombay. We believe there is a standing order that no gentleman who has been an East India Director can be appointed to any such office until he has been two years out of the direction. This of course, sets Sir James Carnac's appointment out of the question. The report is, that Sir Wilmot Horton will be the new Governor; but no appointment has been made.—*Globe Nov.* 5.

We regret to learn that Mr. Cutlar Ferguson Judge Advocate-General, M. P. for Kirkcudbright, is lying seriously ill at his appartments at the Hotel Trouchet.—*Galignani's Messenger Nov.* 3.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday, and the Madrid Journals of the 23d ultimo, are unimportant in their contents. The Spanish Government *Gazette* affirms that the relations between Great Britain and the Christino cause were never on a more intimate and friendly footing than at present, and that the inference to the contrary drawn from the non-attendance of the British legation at the *besamanos* was groundless. The military operations were at a stand-still.

The French journals contradict the report of a Russian alliance with that country, and state that the rumour is circulated by Russian agents to intimidate England. The marriage of the Prince de Leuchtenberg, second son of the late Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy, with the Princess Olga, of Russia, was considered as decided. —*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

SPAIN.—Letters and papers to 21st inst. from Madrid leave no doubt of general Alaix's acceptance of the war-department; it was immediately reported that gen. Narvaez would not consent to serve under him, and that he would refuse to proceed into Andalusia. It was generally believed that he would remain in Madrid till the opening of the Cortes. Alaix, who had nearly recovered from his wounds, was expected in a few days. The Under Secretary of the War Department, Don Manuel Llorente, had been dismissed to please Espartero; his successor had not yet been appointed. The arrival of Sir George Villiers had put an end to the slight misunderstanding which had existed for some days between the British Embassy and the Spanish Government. It was agreed on both sides that the Ministry should publish a conciliatory and explanatory article in the *Madrid Gazette*; and that the British Ambassador should authorise the publication of a reply, declaring that no change had take place in the friendly relations existing between the Spanish Government and that of Great Britain. The article on behalf of the Ministry had already appeared in the *Gazette*, and the reply from the British Embassy was expected in the course of one or two days. Lord Hervey was on the point of quitting Madrid for London, and had already sold his horses. It was supposed by some that he was about to travel on leave of absence, but according to others he was quitting Spain without any intention of returning.

Advices of 21st instant from Saragossa confirm the account that Van Halen, the new General-in-Chief of the army of the centre, appears determined to give a character of great vigour to the war. The system of reprisals was to be strictly acted upon, and the relatives of the young men who had joined the Carlists were to be rendered responsible for all the cruelties committed by Cabrera and his Lieutenants. Orders to this effect had been transmitted to the different localities, and some individuals who had been arrested at Equila, conformably to the measure, were to arrive shortly at Saragossa. —*Atlas, Oct.* 27.

A Bayonne letter, quoted by the *Bon Sens.* states that Cabrera has just had executed 95 serjeants belonging to the prisoners taken on the defeat of General Pardinas; and that, by way of reprisal, Espartero has sent for 400 Carlists confined at Burgos, whom, it is believed, he intends to have immediately shot. In order to show that the Eliot treaty has ceased to be in force.—*Gal. Mess. Oct.* 20.

At Saragossa tranquillity has been restored since the defeat of Pardinas by the employment of severe measures. Upwards of 300 obnoxious clergymen have been arrested in that city and neighbourhood, suspected of intriguing against the Queen's government; but perhaps this as been done to provide for their safety in the angry state of feeling there.

The mutual atrocities of this wretched contest continue with unmitigated bitterness. Cabrera is said to have put to death ninety-five serjeants, taken in his late action with Pardinas. To balance this brutality, Espartero has sent for from Burgos four hundred Carlist prisoners, whom he intends to execute by way of reprisal.

On the 20th October, Don Carlos was formally married to the Princess of Beira, his niece, and daughter of the late King of Portugal John the Sixth. The ceremony took place at Arreitia.

Cabrera, it is confidently asserted, was repulsed on the 21st October, in an assault upon Cuepo, where he lost 600 men.

On the 22nd of October the Carlists occupied Calatayud, intercepting the mail, and levying a forced contribution of 8,000 dollars on the town. General Van Halen had severely punished the regiment whose insubordination and cowardice caused the panic at Maella, which resulted in the defeat and death of Pardinas.—*Atlas, Nov.* 3.

The accounts from Spain are indeed gloomy, and the accounts of the loss sustained by Pardinas are fully confirmed. Of a force of some 5,000 men, 2,500 are either killed or wounded, and this is only owing to the cowardice of a portion of that very force. It appears that Pardinas, one of the Queen's best Generals, had alighted from his horse, and, seizing a musket, fought like a grenadier in front of his regiment. It is said that he fired seven shots; one of the soldiers being at his side with cartridges. At last he received a ball in the side, which, from the torn state of the flesh must have been fired from a musket almost close to him. He fell in consequence of this wound: and almost immediately afterwards a Carlist dragoon gave him a severe sabre-cut on the face. A Christino lancer alighted from his horse, and, with the assistance of others, endeavoured to place him on it; but as party of the enemy being close upon them at the time, he insisted upon their leaving him saying, he would manage to crawl away. The men left him with difficulty, and only in consequence of his peremptory orders. The Carlists came up, and one was seen piercing the prostrate General in different places with his lance! An attempt was made to rescue him, but without effect. The commandant of the African regiment was also killed by his General's side.—Supplement to the Singapore Free Press, 7th February, 1839.

ASSASSINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF GOA.

As we were going to press we received from a correspondent intelligence, that on the 25th of last month, the Secretary of state at Goa had been barbarously murdered while dancing, at a ball in the city —the Secretary died instantly, three balls from a pistol, fired with a deliberate aim, having passed through his body; in the confusion the murderer escaped, and has not as yet been discovered. The whole of the population of Goa were, when our correspondent left on the 1st December, in a state of great excitement, and a revolution was hourly expected to break out, the precautionary measures of dispersing the troops in different quarters to prevent their acting in concert, had been adopted by the individuals at present carrying on the Government, and who, it appears, are The Archbishop of Goa and His Excellency Jose Antonio Quoroda Pomicia.—

The India Gazette, 24th December, 1838.

TURKEY.—The Port is evidently beginning to be sensible of the dangers of a connection with Russia, and is endeavouring to escape from the perils of too close a junction of views and interests with that power. It has just issued a firman for the construction of a canal from Silistria, where the Danube takes a bend to the North, into the Black Sea, by means of which the possession by Russia of the Delta of that river will be no longer useful to it in making the commerce of the neighbouring countries tributary to its views. The policy of the East is undergoing a radical change, and Austria and England are superseding Russia in its good will. The Porte is said to take umbrage at the intrigues of Russia with the Pasha of Egypt, and its passions fortunately coinciding with its interests, the recent improvement in its political vision has been brought about.

The closest cordiality continues to prevail between the British and Turkish admirals, and the vessels of the latter are daily becoming more serviceable under Admiral Stopford's discipline.—*Atlas, Oct.* 27.

The *Great Western* left her moorings in the port of Bristol precisely at five minutes before three in the afternoon of Saturday. The wind was blowing hard from the S. W., accompanied with heavy rain, when she left, but even this great disadvantage did not prevent her from making way down the Channel at great speed. The same eagerness to obtain berths was manifested as on the last voyage, and not less than 120 passengers are now, on their way to New York on board the *Great Western*. The cargo taken out this voyage is considered much more valuable than on any former occasion, being estimated at £70,000. It is composed principally of silk, ribbon, woollen-drapery, and such like goods. The drawback allowed at the Custom-House, upon goods which had paid duty duty, exceeded £2,000, and the quantity of newspapers sent out was unusual, greatly exceeding that of any former voyage. A gentleman on board spoke in terms of the greatest confidence of being enabled to settle his business in New York, and be in England again on 6th December, to arrange business which would particularly require his personal attention on that day. The directors of the *Great Western* S. ship company have it in contemplation to establish a line of powerful steam-vessels, to run between this port and Alexandria, in order to render complete the chain of communication between England and India.—*Bristol Herald, Oct.* 29

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.

The successful result of the enterprise of Mr. Hawdon has naturally excited much interest in the sister colonies, and we have good authority for stating that several of the largest stockholders on the western borders of New South Wales are making active preparations to start early in the ensuing spring with numerous herds of cattle. Capt. Sturt, accompanied by Mr. Giles Strangways, may be expected overland in about ten days with a herd of fine cattle. Indeed there seems no reason to

doubt that the practicability and safety of the journey will by next summer be so well ascertained as to admit travellers proceeding by land to Sydney without difficulty.

"A dinner lately given to Mr. Hawdon in Adelaide, that gentleman announced his intention of returning overland to South Australia as a settler; and he stated that he had determined to bring with him a large flock of sheep. We have in this declaration the evidence of an experienced and careful stockholder that there are no obstacles between *New South Wales and South Australia to the transit of stock overland*.

The full confirmation of Mr. Hawdon's views is naturally looked forward to here with great anxiety. After all, the arrival of a healthy flock of sheep on the South Australian borders of the Murray will do more substantial good to the colony than all the nostrums ever drivelled by the political nincompoops who are braying around us—and go further to repair the mismanagement and extravagance of the Commissioner and the blundering of the Surveyors, than ten sets of officials, and ten hundred "representative assemblies."

The Tasmanian, after quoting the account from the *Gazette* of Mr. Hawdon's successful expedition overland from New South Wales to South Australia with a herd of cattle remarks:—

"We quite agree with our Australian contemporary, that the above information is perhaps the most interesting and important which has occurred since the formation of the colony. The fact that the land communication between the eastern and the southern coasts of the great Austral-Asiatic continent is now open to carriages, such as heavy bullock carts, will tend more to the advancement of "*the nation*" now forming there than any other event within our recollection.

(*South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register, June 16th*, 1838).

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	8th Feby.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	14th Jany.
Calcutta	17th Jany.	Manila	6th Feby.
Bombay	3d Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—ARIEL, Warden, (5 March at Hong Kong) from Calcutta and Singapore. Left the Sandheads 20 Jany. and Singapore 8 Feby.

PASSENGERS.—Per ARIEL, W. Wallace, Jos. Wise and M. Manoel, Esqs.

SAILED.—LONDON, (Am.) Brace, for New York, MORRISON, (Am.) Benson, for Lombock. ARDASEER, McIntyre, (from Macao roads) for Singapore and Bombay. JOHN RENWICK, Byron, (from do. do.) for Manila. HINDOSTAN, Redman, for London. EMMA EUGENIA, Wade, for the Straits.

PASSENGER.—Per ARDASEER, H. H. Lindsay, Esq. Captain Porteous.

The BOLTON, from China, and the RAM ROY, from Calcutta, anchored in Singapore Roads on the 7 Feby. The ORIXA, Captain Agers, spoke the Kent, Whaler with 1200 bbls sperm oil, Off Oby Major, on the 29th January.

The Sagueney, D. White, from Singapore for Cork, passed Anjer 23d Dec.

The Thomas Lowry and Sarah Barry arrived in England 30th Oct.

Our friends have kindly furnished us with the Calcutta Courier and supplement of the 16th Jany. and the Singapore Free Press and supplement of the 8th Feby., from both of which papers we have made extracts; but our local news is of much more interest, both to resident and distant readers.

Captain Elliot's address to the governor will be found in another column.

It appears singular to us that whilst captain Elliot is protesting against an act of wanton tyranny, he should laud the Chinese government as being wise and just: mean, cunning, false and avaricious would be a much true delineation of public men and public measures in China.

We question the *right* of the governor to turn the *foreign quarter* into an execution ground; it is our dwelling place, accorded to us by his masters the emperors. The Old Jewry in former and Pera in modern times have been more respected than the Shapsam hongs, albeit of equal importance, we think, with either.

We take this opportunity to correct an error in the marginal annotation to the 3d paragraph of the terms and conditions &c. of the E. I. Co's. advances in China, published in our last number; namely: for ⅞ read ⅞.

We are obliged to defer our remarks on Z's letter until next week.

H. E. *Lin* the imperial commissioner, arrived in Canton about 8 A. M. on Sunday; he immediately proceeded to the *Yue hwa shoo* palace, where he has fixed his residence. He is accompanied by seven officers, amongst whom is a former judge of Canton, named *Yaou*.

When the Kwangchow Foo &c. waited upon him to pay their respects, H. E. declined seeing them, but visited the governor and Fooyuen, & then immediately sent for the hongmerchants, and desired them to produce Fung Ying and Chin Keuen. The first of these was formerly an extensive opium broker, known to foreigners by the name of Acong; the last is Chai nam, a well-known China Street merchant, formerly established at Macao, better known latterly as a dealer in silk and drug: they are both in concealment.

Before H. E.'s arrival he had written a letter to the governor directing that a great number of officers, soldiers, and runners should be seized; it is said the Kwang heep is amongst the number: this proceeding in pursuance of similar measures lately enforced in Peking.

It is reported that H. E. went yesterday to the hoppo's office, and examined the records; and the latest report is that he is gone to the Bogue or Macao. Many reports will be spread abroad of his movements and proceedings, which must be received with some little mistrust.

In the last Canton Press there is a long article on the opium trade, for which the public have to thank the Editor of the *N. Y. Evening Star*, and a portion of the English Press.

The article is written professedly for the information of distant readers, and yet it contains several important errors.

We shall not enter the field with the Editor of the N. Y. Evening star; we shall merely remark that he might, with perfect truth, have headed his article—"*British and American Opium smugglers*;" and when we have further said that the Editor of that paper can know but very little regarding the policy of the British government towards China, or the protection it has hitherto given to any one branch of British trade to this country, we shall leave the corrections of the many mis-statements the article contains to the Editor, after he has better informed himself on the subject matter of his vituperation.

Before proceeding to correct the mistakes of the Canton Press, we must express our surprise and regret that a paper, in which such great and serious interests are discussed with the specific intention, as appears in the concluding paragraph, of protecting those interests from immense, probably ruinous, losses, should not have been drawn up with greater care; for any case or plan the *C. P.* may advocate for the relief of the present difficulties of the opium trade, must surely be injured and weakened by the incorrect information it gave respecting that trade, last Saturday.

For instance,—it is there stated that no active measures were ever taken for the suppression of the trade until two years ago; and that up to 1823 the deliveries at Whampoa were as regular as they have since been at Lintin &c.

Now the evidence of Mr. W. S. Davidson before the house of lords gives us very different information on this subject; the trade at Whampoa was always conducted in secrecy and fear, and the deliveries made under cover of the night; and it is well known that in 1821 ships were obliged to leave Whampoa, and China, without cargo, for having imported opium; and that the bond, affirming that the ship has not brought opium, originated in the 11th moon of 1821, after the local government had long caused very heavy impediments to the Whampoa trade. Governor Yuen, who framed the law, at first insisted that the E. I. Co.'s ships should give bonds; but after a protracted non-compliance, he withdrew his demand.

The opium ships were obliged to leave Whampoa, in consequence of the encreased vigilance and rigour of the local government, but its proceedings against those ships can scarcely be correctly termed *persecution*.

The trade in the drug was never conducted so openly, unguardedly, and daringly at Whampoa as during the last year, on board the schooners.

The C. P., in taking the *N. Y. Evening Star* to task for terming the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, a *mistaken policy*, asks, "is it because slavery still exists and continues profitable in (that) part of the Union whence the *Evening Star* writes?"—Now, New York is *not a* slave state, and therefore the defence of the C. P., and his reply to the E. S. are unavailing.

We regret these errors, because the C. P. appears before the public as a pleader in behalf of the holders of the drug; and their interests or claims, cannot be too carefully managed nor too adroitly urged; when the C. P. asks whether the holders of the drug "ought not to *insist* (and this from the paper that *once did advocate* pacific measures, arguing that the trade could and would protect itself) on the Chinese still taking off this stock—though they may not allow of any importation hereafter?"—we would also ask for the *modus operandi* of forcing this requisition on the Chinese government—for this asking of unanswerable questions will only weaken claims, if any exist.

We would presume to repeat our advice that the foreign community should remain perfectly quiet and passive in the present crisis: be the willow not the oak in the lowering storm: let the Chinese authorities act—let them commit themselves to the *first step*: this is the proceeding they always endeavour to force on their opponents. they know the great advantage it gives them: let us, for once, endeavour to gain it.

With reference to the Public notice to British Subjects, dated the 7th inst., and to Captain Elliot's letter to the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce and the committee's reply, we must observe,—however wholly opposed as we have been from the beginning to the General Chamber of Commerce entering into guarantees or accepting conditional licenses for packet-boats,—the *British* owners of boats should seriously consider that under the contracts and pledges made by the *British* Superintendent and the *General* Committee of the *General* Chamber of Commerce, they may, by some untoward act, commit the political interest of *their* country and involve the *General* trade of the port in suspension and difficulties: we would, therefore, presume to recommend to them to be strict observers—although they are not parties to, and disapprove perhaps equally with ourselves of, the contracts made—of the engagements of the Chamber of Commerce with the local government.

So far as warning British Subjects, the owners of passage boats, to the terms of the Public Notice, we are prepared to support Captain Elliot; but we apprehend Captain Elliot assumes a great deal too much credit to himself, and conceives his person and office to be of much more importance to the *General* commerce of the Port than they really are, have been, or, in our opinion, can ever possibly be, when he says that the "privilege of the licensed passage-

boats—not duly guided—without his express consent assurances to the government for submission to the government."

On referring to the correspondence on this subject, between the Committee and the hongmerchants, we see no allusion to Captain Elliot, either in the letters or the edicts; and does captain Elliot intend that the Foreign Community should understand that without his "assurance" the boats would not have been licensed? If so, we beg to say that we hold a totally different opinion.

In the concluding paragraph of the notice, Captain Elliot informs the public that "he will *not shrink*—implying by that word that there is something of *doubt or hazard* in the proceeding—"that he will not shrink" from denouncing to the local government the name of any British subject who shall fail to comply with his requisition forthwith.

With reference to our view of all the power and authority that can *possibly* be legally and constitutionally invested in captain Elliot, we beg to refer our readers to the C. R. of the 25th of last December and 1st of January.

The jurisdiction of a consul—and that is captain Elliot's office (*vide* lord Palmerston's speech, C. R. 11 Dec.),—"is not discretionary, and must, in all cases, be regulated either by an express convention between the state appointing and the state receiving the consul, or by custom. Consuls established in England have no judicial power; and the British government has rarely stipulated for much judicial authority for its consuls."

Now there is no *express convention between England and China*; but we will, for the nonce, exclude that question, and quote, from Chitty's *Commercial Law*, the duties of a consul, bearing, though not directly, on the subject in hand.

"When insult or outrage is offered by a British subject to a native of the place, and the magistrate thereof complains to the consul, he should summon, and in case of disobedience may by armed force bring before him the offender, and order him to give immediate satisfaction; and if he refuse, he resigns him to the civil jurisdiction, or to the garrison; nevertheless *always acting as counsellor or advocate at his trial*, when there is question of life or property."

This would be captain Elliot's duty were he consul at St. Petersburg, or elsewhere, in a country between which and England treaties exist; but in China, where treaties do not exist, if captain Elliot claims the powers vested in the E. I. Company, he should take, as directed above, *custom* for his guide; and we are sure that since 1784, when the unfortunate gunner was given up to the Chinese authorities,—an era that seems, in the revolution of time, about to re-appear—no one select committee were ever a party to the denunciation of a fellow-subject, whether guilty or innocent in their own or in Chinese opinion; but captain Elliot stands forward in the service of the Chinese government as a voluntary public delator! We rejoice, at all events, that we are of the same opinion as the committee on this point of captain Elliot's public conduct: we think it cannot be too strongly reprobated.

"It may be questioned whether the rights of the port, which usage has established, should be carelessly abandoned. If the Chinese plead usage for the maintenance of old grievances, should the Europeans not plead usage for the maintenance of old rights. People who will not give the benefit of national law, cannot justly claim a right to the same practice as those who throw their courts, and their laws, their lawyers, open, to be employed by any or every body. When China shall give a fair European, nations give to each other, then may she exact what they exact of each other."

Dear Mr. Editor,—Can you inform me whether, as the "Singapore Free Press" is in the pay of captain Elliot's

I am to me what my account be for No. 6 since 25th January last. Yours, &c.

Macao, 1st March, 1839. A Macao Resident.

We cannot answer the question of a *Macao Resident*; and we only insert his letter that the Editor of the S. F. P. may see and answer it.

It is, however, very apparent that the article alluded to is written with an animus against the Press of Canton; ourselves, being a long way off, are only grossly insulted; but a steadier and more persevering attack is made on the Canton Press and its correspondent, Britannicus, to which, of course, they will both reply.

We shall only remark in this place—that when the Editor of the S. F. P. is, on any future occasion, expressing himself on the occurrences of Canton, he should first fully inform himself of *facts*—otherwise his labored articles are worth nothing; and then, if possible, of the *feelings* and *opinions* also of those most interested in those facts—otherwise he can only give a one-sided view of any question: indeed, he must become a *partisan, malgre* all the freedom and liberality he can boast of.

For example, the *Register*, in the very teeth of the most notorious facts to the contrary, first unhesitatingly asserts in one and then gravely maintains in another number, that "the general trade continued stopped owing to the hostility of Captain Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river"—thus endeavouring to fix upon the Superintendent the odium of the very consequences which resulted from the acts of these self same "*passage boats*," as the river smuggling craft are so appropriately styled by our contemporary.—(*Singapore Free Press, Jan. 24th*, 1839).

As we have long felt that we have not the good fortune to enjoy the favour of the *Singapore Free Press*, we have rather avoided than courted any altercation with our cotemporary in that settlement; but when the Editor,—at a great distance too,—thinks it becomes him and his Paper to make such direct assertions as above, it is our clear duty to meet both him and them.

Leaving the Canton Press and its correspondent, Britannicus, to fight their own battle with the courteous Editor of Singapore, we beg to point out to him—as in his strictures on Britanicus's letter he has proved himself so good a judge of what is a *suppressio veri*—whether it would not have been as well,—before he gave us in these words—"*The Register, in the very teeth of the most notorious facts to the contrary, &c.*"—what looks very like the *lie direct*—to have finished the paragraph quoted from the C. R. of the 25th Dec. and then given the following one, thus:—

The general trade continues stopped, owing to the hostility of captain Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river, although many of these boats have permits from the custom house stations.

The owners built and bought their boats on the faith of the continued neutrality, as heretofore, of the British superintendent, if he did not choose to afford them his active protection; and they were always prepared to submit quietly to any coercive measures of the local government; but the uncalled for and hostile interference of captain Elliot has now originated claims for compensation, and it is to obtain some satisfactory assurance of these claims being allowed and paid that the boats still remain in the river: for they do not now transact any business as there is none to transact: it is, therefore, clear that captain Elliot, and not the local government, is the cause of the continued suspension of the general trade of the port.

But not it suited the purpose of the S. F. P. to *suppress part of the truth*; to quote and answer *our assertion* only, and to conceal the argument in support of that assertion.

With reference to the sneer of the Singapore Editor, that we "so appropriately term the boats" frequenting the Canton river under the *license, permission*, and *connivance* of the local authorities,—"*passage boats*"—we refer him to our observations in the C. R. under date 27 June 183[illegible]; and remark further that we do not consider it to be our duty as an Englishman, or to come within our province as the Editor of the C. R., to be a Chinese advocate; we can never presume to a higher post than that of moderator; yet these boats carried passengers: what, then, was their proper designation in an *English Paper*, edited by an Englishman?

Again, our cotemporary of Singapore appears to be a kind of clap-trap critic—a snatcher up of unconsidered trifles,—a verbal caviller, to witness his strictures in his paper of the 27 Dec. on the C. R. *Extra* of the 13th of that month. The whole of his article headed *China, Opium of the Trade &c.*, is written in the spirit of *Snarley Yow*.

To prove to the Editor of the S. F. P. that he should be upon the *spot* whenever he again thinks it becoming to accuse any one of "making an assertion in the very teeth of the most notorious *facts to the contrary*,"—we now beg to inform him, that, when we said "many of the Foreign individuals began to drive the Chinese back with canes, striking some;"—we only alluded to a few servants of the Parsee merchants and some Foreign sailors; yet the Editor of the S. F. P. quotes our Extra of the 13 Dec. as stating that "the Foreigners took the initiative" implying by these words that the *majority* if not *all* of the Foreign residents of *all nations* first provoked the Chinese mob. Our expression was perfectly clear to all who were *witnesses* of the *facts*: but it whould appear that the Singapore Editor *has an end in view* beyond the mere remarking on a paper that detailed the events of a day; and he, therefore, chooses to suppose that all the heads of houses in Canton, with their *fasts*, were at "*fisty cuffs with a Chinese rabble*:" this pretty embellishment says but little for his personal knowledge of the Foreign commercial community of Canton, or for his tact as a Journalist: for such a depreciating supposition cannot be pleasing to the Foreign residents his subscribers here, nor to their friends and correspondents in Singapore or elsewhere.

As a proof of his love of verbal criticism—ever the mark of a trifler—we may mention his remarks on our words—"*an almost prescriptive right to smuggle.*" To refresh his critical powers on this question we, in the first instance, beg to refer him to a speech (we think the maiden one) of Mr. Pownall Thompson—and to inform him that *an almost* prescriptive right to smuggle is a system of smuggling *authorized by custom*. He observes that—"To say that it involves a glaring contradiction in terms is nothing." Now we say the phrase does not involve a contradiction so glaring, of which he says nothing, but which, nevertheless, seems to have dazzled his mental optics: for if the revenue officers of a country constantly colleague with smugglers to defraud the customs, the latter would have a prescriptive right, as regards their colleagues, to continue their pursuit: and it is with reference to the collusion of the Chinese officers that our expression is applicable; we said nothing of moral or legal right, nor did we, like philosopher Square, discuss the eternal fitness of things: that the *importation* of opium within the Bogue was connived at and patronized by the Chinese officers there is no necessity for us now to prove.

He quotes his own correspondent as saying that "the foreigners brought it on their shoulders entirely by their own absurdity and folly." Now *foreigners* is a very extensive designation in Canton, and covers various individuals of different nations, rank, and station. We deny that the foreigners in Canton—the designation being taken in its proper acceptation—committed either absurdity or folly on the 12th of December, 1838. On the contrary, their conduct was an honour to themselves and to their countries: a less experienced community would not so completely have succeeded in their object; nor would the stormy day have ended in so calm an evening, had not the *populace* as well as the hongmerchants and government been deeply impressed with the determination and prudence of the present community of Canton, at whom the Editor of the S. F. P. takes a snarling pleasure to gibe; and the effects of the proceedings, and open declaration of the feelings of foreigners on the 12th Dec. were visible in the mean and sneaking manner in which the Chinese authorities *stole* the life of a criminal, on the ground on a line with old China street, on the 26th of February, and in the personal apologies of the hongmerchants on the next day.

His illustration of the "*Swell Mob*", is another coarse reflection on the Foreign merchants in Canton: what similarity is there between the *importer* of opium into Whampoa and a London pickpocket: what similarity is there between the *smuggler* and the *robber*: the disposer of his *own property* and the *violator of another's?* ☞ (See Supplement.)

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1839.

Again, who but the Editor of the S. F. P. would have been cast into a state of green and yellow "*melancholy*" at the very evident joke about hunting whips? who but he could have turned them into conjuring rods to raise the spirit "of the delusion of *national* prejudice" (there are natives of many countries here)?

In conclusion, we beg to thank him for so candidly inviting the contempt of this community upon ourselves for a joke that made even him *laugh*:—life is not so happy that he who can raise a laugh should not be rewarded, for to laugh is a pleasurable sensation; but whether our reward should be contempt the Editor of the S. F. P. will pronounce after he has read this paper.

CIRCULAR.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Canton, 9th March, 1839.

With reference to his circular of the 4th instant, the undersigned has now the honor to promulgate a copy of his address to the governor concerning the late execution before these factories.

And having this day ascertained by a formal message from his excellency, that he does not propose to reply to him a direct shape,—it only remains for the undersigned to announce to her majesty's subjects, his own intention to report the circumstance to her majesty's government by the earliest opportunity.

To this representation he willl join his own strong opinion, that the lives and properties of the whole foreign community would be exposed to perilous jeopardy on every repeated occasion of an execution in the same situation.

Pending further instuctions from his government, his own address has served the purpose of a protest, which was the main object of its transmission.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Two Kwang, &c. &c. &c.

Canton, 4th March, 1839.

The undersigned, &c. &c. presuming to offer no objections to the right of this Government to execute native criminals wheresoever it may think fit within the limits of the empire, desires only to observe that no such circumstances have ever had place in the immediate vicinity of the foreign dwellings until the 26th ulto., during an intercourse of nearly two hundred years; and he has now to request on the behalf of the government of his nation, that his excellency will be pleased to order their future discontinuance in this situation.

A native of the Western countries, your excellency will hold the undersigned excused for observing, that, agreeably to the genius of those people, nothing could be more distressing to them than the execution of a criminal before their doors.

He dares not conceal from your excellency a very general impression, upon the part of the foreign community, that the considerate protection of this government is in a great degree withdrawn from them.

The effect of such feeling need not be pressed upon the attention of a high officer versed in the government of men. It deprives the wise and the thoughtful of their just and restraining influence, and renders the rash, desperate.

The undersigned is afraid, therefore, that it would be impossible to stay the hands of every excited individual, in such a crisis of intense agitation as another execution before these factories would produce: and one fatal blow might lead to death, destruction of property, and disturbance of the lower orders of the native population, which the most anxious efforts of the honorable officers could not prevent.

These are the profound sentiments of his heart; and claiming as the officer of his nation, the protection of the great emperor, the undersigned must once more request your excellency to signify to him the calming declaration, that it is not the purdose of this wise and just government to leave the whole foreign commuity exposed to the most imminent risks of disaster.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to your excellency the renewed expressions of his highest consideration.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.

To Mr. Lindsay of the Honble. the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

On receipt of your letter stating that hereafter the licensed passage boats should submit to the custom house examinations, we reported same to H. E. the governor, whose reply we beg to enclose requesting your attention thereto.

We have also received another edict from the hoppo, stating that on the 19th and 20th instant the licensed boats Nos. 2 and 4 belonging to Markwick had passed through the Bogue, without applying to be examined.

This is truly most unreasonable conduct, and if repeated we must petition to have their licenses taken away and transferred to some other boats. We have handed a copy of the edict to Markwick, who says the boats did not apply because it was dark when they passed through the Bogue: but this is no excuse, and we must request your honorable chamber to assemble all the boat owners and inform them that whether they pass the custom houses during the day or during the night, they *must* apply to be examined and have their passports stamped. If they will not do this we will, according to the regulations, petition government to take away their licenses, and give them to other boats, as it will then be clear that they will not respect the instructions of your honorable chamber.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain,

March 7th 1839. The hong merchants.

REPLY OF—Tang, President of the board of war, governor of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c. to the hong merchants.

In compliance with the prayer of your petition, I have give directions to the admiral and collector of customs to command the forts, cruisers and custom house people at the Bogue, to examine and dispatch immediately they arrive all licensed boats which may hereafter enter or leave the river—let there be not a moment's detention nor delay.

Let this be transmitted to the chairman and sureties* of the chamber of commerce, who must give the most imperative instructions to the licensed boats, to apply at the custom houses to be examined and and have their passports stamped according to law, whenever they either leave or enter the river. Hereafter if any boat dares to disobey the laws, she shall be seized and detained, and be dealt with according to law.

Let the hong merchants also be circumspect, for truly I will not shew a particle of indulgence. Given under my hand, this 19th day of the 1st moon. March. 4th 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

* The Members of the Chamber who secure the boats.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to inclose for the information of the General Chamber of Commerce, the copy of a Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects, which I have felt myself compelled to issue.

Conscious that the Chamber concurs with me in the urgent importance of preserving an uninterrupted and authorized intercourse by the outer passage, and of preventing the recurrence of most serious embarrassment within the river, and at the factories, I may rely with confidence on the best support the Committee can afford me for obviating the disagreeable necessity of an appeal to the provincial government on this occasion.

The expected arrival of the commissioner affords another pressing reason for circumspection in relations to the pertinacious intrusion of unlicensed boats; some of them probably engaged, or ready to be engaged in pursuits, at all risks, which might aggravate the peril of momentous and delicate interests in a very high degree.

I beg you, Sir, to assure the Committee that I will shrink from no personal responsibility in preventing such reckless mischief; and I must add, that the impressions under which this letter is written are founded upon no light grounds for apprehension of sudden inconvenience.

I have &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To,
H. H. Lindsay, Esq.
President of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton.

To Captain C. ELLIOT,

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7th March, enclosing a copy of a Public Notice issued by you to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, requiring the immediate departure from the river of all unlicensed boats, being owned by British subjects. The committee beg to say that they fully and entirely concur with you in the urgent necessity of all unlicensed boats quitting the river, at the present crisis, deeply feeling the grave and serious inconvenience to which the general trade of the port may be subjected from their preseverance in remaining within the river in defiance of the orders of the Chinese government; and they beg to inform you that both collectively and individually they have exerted all the influence they possessed to induce their peaceable departure. They earnestly hope these measures will prove effectual, and fully concur in the expediency of steps being taken to ensure this desired result. But taking into consideration our peculiar and anomalous position in this country, they must feel it their duty to express their opinion that any reference to the Chinese government pointing out individuals to them by name might be attended with injurious consequences.

I have, &c.

H. H. LINDSAY,—*Chairman, &c.*

We have received the following numbers of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, namely; Vol. 1. No. 20, 21, 22, 24, 27 and 28. The Paper is of a folio size, and extremely well 'got up' as to paper and printing.

From the 20th No. we learn "that a small, unique, and comodious Theatre has been fitted up above the Adelaide Tavern, Franklin Street, the audience part of which comprises nine dress boxes, and a comfortable pit, and will open on Monday evening, May 28.

The evening's entertainment will commence with the national anthem of GodSave theQueen! by the whole company.—Boxes, 5s. Pit, 2s."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

Thus is the name of the young queen of England resounded on the far shores of South Australia; from the North to the South pole, from the Columbia river to Canton have bumpers been filled and voices raised to the salutation—"O Queen! live for ever."

We have extracted some interesting notices respecting the communication overland between Adelaide and Sydney, which will be found in a preceding column.

CHINESE LAWS AND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

There is a vast field for research in Chinese legislation.—It is not merely the letter of the law, with all its numerous clauses and additions, that ought to constitute our study, but the practical application of the law by the magistrates.

We must here make one general observation:—*A Chinese knows his duties much better than his rights, either perfect or imperfect.* Upon this implicit submission of the people, Chinese practical legislation is founded.

The treatment of the people when brought before the tribunals appears to us very harsh.—They must kneel down, knock their heads on the ground before the magistrate, and silently listen to his decision. The accused is not permitted to utter a single sentence in his defence. If he nevertheless dares to open his mouth, he receives a severe slap on his cheek or is dragged and led out of the hall. The mere sentence of the presiding magistrate may be the pretext for inflicting heavy blows, and torture as well as threats may force the culprit to make a confession of crimes he never committed.

The prisons are so managed as to lower the spirits of the inmates; and whilst reducing them to skeletons or accelerating their death, they render the unhappy victims to so low a state of depression as to render them wholly unable to offer any opposition to the dictates of their judge. There are formidable means at the disposal of the guardians of the law, whereby prisoners, guilty or innocent, are overwhelmed, and their guilt incontrovertibly established.

The power thus entrusted to the rulers is formidable; and though the law specifies the crimes and their punishments, it leaves the interpretation to the civil authorities, and thus exercises little or no control over their arbitrary proceedings.

The administrator of the law is himself the law giver, and maintains his own authority with an iron grasp, in spite of all the obstacles or conditions under which he holds it.

It may be naturally asked,—how can such tyranny exist in open defiance of all laws and regulations, and even the merciful declarations of the monarch himself and of all the governors?—The abuses must be generally known, for thousands are the sufferers, and their united voices must surely be heard against such shameful perversion of the laws of the land.

This question has been repeatedly asked—and this is one answer to it.—Whatever may be the names with which Heaven's son stamps his government, one thing is certain:—that it is real despotism in all its bearings, but the virtue with which this monster has involved itself is that of paternal love.

Now it may be easily shown that consistent despotism requires that the despot be above the law, and that he shall use its statutes for obtaining his own ends, in such a manner as may be most conducive to those ends—the perpetuation of his power:—no despotism can exist, unless it be built on the ruins of all legal justice, and be rendered superior to all constitutional regulations: all this is implied in its very name; and to expect, under such circumstances, the observance of the law of the land would be absurd. The magistrates oppress that they may be feared: were the law allowed to take its due course, the power of this empire would be soon undermined.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—Under the threatening aspect of the Foreign Trade in Canton at the present moment, I beg to offer the following suggestions for consideration.

It must be apparent to every casual observer that a crisis is drawing near, at which the question must be settled between Foreigners and Chinese, as to the terms upon which their future commercial operations must be based. The opium trade will at every turn of the question form a prominent subject, and the one in the eyes of the Chinese of paramount importance, and which it seems must be got rid of before any satisfactory *and permanent arrangement* can take place as regards other matters. The question which naturally suggests itself is: supposing the Chinese to carry their threatened measures into effect, of putting an entire stop to the opium trade (and as a consequence driving away the vessels from the coast and Hongkong), what should be the course pursued by foreigners in such emergency? (and that some struggle will be made by them to preserve so valuable a trade as that in opium, there cannot be a doubt). Amongst other courses suggested, is that of withdrawing the vessels engaged in the trade from the coast and Hongkong and retiring to Manila or Singapore, upon the supposition, that, after the lapse of a few months the Chinese will be satisfied that the vessels having disappeared, the trade must be intirely abolished. They may then gradually, it is supposed, resume their old stations, and under a less scrutinizing surveillance the trade may take its old course. This at first view seems specious enough. But I would ask, where is the *security* for the continuance not only of the opium, but of the *general* trade at Canton, when the Chinese find they have the power by their mere edicts (and it is not likely they will use any other methods) of stopping it upon any occasion suiting their purpose; & will occasion & pretences be wanting on their part to put this engine into force from other and very different motives than those assigned? Now I would ask, if, under these circumstances, such a trade as that existing between Great Britain and China can be reciprocally conducted, with such overwhelming advantages in the hands of the Chinese; whether in fact any prudent man can intrust his property in a trade, the risks of which are necessarily great, his interest being at the same time entirely at the mercy of the Chinese?

That the trade in opium has hitherto held out great and profitable inducement, sufficient to warrant almost any risk, it must be admitted. But it should be borne in mind that the trade has hitherto been allowed, or connived at by the Chinese authorities; it may be however doubted whether this is likely to be the case for the future at least to the same extent: a circumstance that will most materially affect its character.—What then is the alternative? *Either* the trade must be given up altogether.—*Or* some mode adopted for carrying it on independent of Chinese interference.—The first of these propositions will not be adopted while any other remain open—and it remains to consider how the latter may be best effected. The only plain and obvious mode then that suggests itself is *The formation of a settlement under British rule on the Coast of China.*—It is well known that many *unappropriated* spots admirably adapted for such a purpose exist; perhaps none in every point of view equal to the Bonin Islands, lately taken possession of by the British Government, for what object other than that of forming such a settlement it is not easy to conjecture. This mode of counteracting the commercial policy of the Chinese by forming a settlement upon their coast is anything but new, it having been repeatedly forced upon the consideration of the British Government; but it would seem the only step hitherto taken towards its fulfilment is the taking possession of the Islands in question, and from the very temporizing character of the person at the head of the foreign affairs at home little more can for the present be reasonably expected. One opinion seems only to exist as to the eligibility of those Islands for the proposed settlement, all parties concerning that their situation, politically, commercially, and nautically considered, cannot be exceeded. And firstly: As regards the political advantages, (independent of the influence the vicinage of a powerful neighbour is likely to exercise on the Chinese Government), in the event of a maritime war, particularly with Russia (which our politicians confidently predict is not very far distant), these Islands would form a most excellent rendezvous for our cruizers in the China sea, for there can be no doubt that in any future war, the presence of a powerful naval force will be necessary for the protection of our valuable China trade, unprotected comparatively as it will be with its condition during the monopoly of the Company. The trade would be particularly exposed in the event of a war with Russia to the attacks of their privateers, for the fitting out of which their naval depots on the N. East Coast of Europe, and N. West Coast of America offer such immense facilities.

Secondly, commercially considered, no situation could be more admirably adapted for forcing a trade with the Northern Ports of China, and the Southern Ports of Japan, they lying within (or nearly so) the tract of the Junks in their passage to and from China and Japan, and supposing the Port to be made a free one, the great advantages it would hold out in disposing of European manufactures, and the procuring of return cargoes (say Silks and Teas) would doubtless soon raise it to another Singapore. An objection may be possibly raised as to their distance from the coast of China, but this will perhaps be found one of its most prominent advantages; for being out of sight of the Chinese (at the same time within reach of their trading vessels), it would be much less likely to excite their jealousy. Thirdly: nautically considered, their advantages is no less conspicuous: the prevailing winds being such as throughout the year to render them accessible to vessels from all quarters. Their advantages to our South Sea whalers would be incalculable, they being till of late, often deterred from entering upon the very excellent fishing ground in the neighborhood of the Japan Islands from the circumstance of having no port for refitting and refreshing, for both which purposes the Bonin Islands afford ample facilities, and of which the whalers have of late availed themselves. Such are some of the advantages pertaining to these delightfully situated Islands, and I would suggest that, in the event of the opium vessels being obliged to leave the coast of China, they afford in every point of view equal, and in many superior, advantages as a place of retreat, over either Manila or Singapore. As regards Manila, it is very doubtful how the Spanish government would receive a fleet of ships laden with an article which is treated by them as contraband in the highest degree, and where its illicit introduction is visited with no less a penalty than that of death: and in either case (Manila or Singapore being selected) the trade would be placed for the time in complete abeyance (a consequence, to be highly dreaded by opium dealers, for let the use of the drug be once forgotten, its resuscitation will be very doubtful indeed); whereas by making the Bonin Islands the port of refuge, occasional trips might be made to the coast, and thus keep up a supply, and from a quarter it would be in vain for the Chinese government to attempt disturbing. It would at the same time be forming the nucleus of a trade that may eventually exceed that of any other previously existing with China, and force upon the British government in the most obvious of all modes the necessity of seriously taking the matter in hand.

It is by no means to be supposed that these Islands are at present destitute of the means of supplying provisions to the required extent. They abound with hogs of an excellent breed, and produce potatoes and many other esculent roots, much beyond the wants of the present population; many whalers, as before stated, making them ports of refreshment and supply. The harbour is represented as affording the most complete security, and anchorage equally good.

I am Mr. Editor, Your most obdt. servt.

Canton, March 1st, 1839. Z.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 3 mos. 4 } do. in advance.
Do. 2 mos. 6 }
Register Per Annum $12 do. quarterly
Do. 6 mos. 6 } do. in
Do. 3 mos. 6 } advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5. Subscribers to the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 3 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7 lines. 10
do. Continued for 3 months.....$5

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free
"press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance
"will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."
CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1839. NO. 12. PRICE 50 CENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the rep-ipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.
{Signed} J. H. ASTELL.
Canton, 7th March, 1839. W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.
THE DAVID SCOTT, Captain SPENCE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.
THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 391 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 16th March, 1839.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE ROB ROY, Capt. McKINNON, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
CARGO intended for the ROB ROY, can be conveyed to that vessel by the LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Captain STOCKLEY, whose last chop loads on the 25th inst.

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE GOOD SUCCESS, Capt. FRASER, will meet with prompt despatch from Macao. For Freight Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.
THE fine ship TIGRIS, 425 Tons A 1., Capt. TURNBRINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.
THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ 1., Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
SHIP GIRARD, DRINKER, master, Freight may be had on board the above vessel by applying at the Factory of the subscribers No. 6 Langhua Hong.
F. High J. TIERS

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.
THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CARNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to
TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.
THE ORWELL, Capt. COLLARD, Æ 1. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Amoyson, in the Island of Loanbeach, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MOSES LEVEN, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commissioned orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.
Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by ROSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMEN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & MR. Y. J. MURROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration.
JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to MR. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by MR. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said MR. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said MR. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said MR. STURGIS.
As the constituted attorneys of MR. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforenamed MR. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on MR. EDWARDS; and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.
BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4476 and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—BILLS on LONDON, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 28th 1839.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AVERAGE has established himself at MACAO as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sums of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by
DENT AND Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price $ Sp. Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at 9 1/2 per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	} per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Bonds notes,....	}	
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	2.
Auction Bills,.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot cast for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

THE REVENUE.—The Report for the quarter ending 10th October, is highly favourable, and it will be seen that the increase is considerable on both the quarter and the year. The income for the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1838, is 12,349,074*l.* The income for the corresponding quarter of 1837 was 11,608,165*l.* The increase on the revenue of the quarter is 535,910*l.* The income for the year ended Oct. 10, 1838, is 43,628,683*l.*; for the year ended Oct. 10, 1837, 43,887,688*l.*; in the increase, 741,045*l.* In the quarter the chief increase has been, in the Excise 388,492*l.*, and in the Stamps 129,224*l.* The only decrease in the Post-Office, 800*l.*, which is easily accounted for. In the year there is an increase in the Customs of 450,675*l.*, in the Stamps of 174,922*l.* and in the Post-office of 45,257*l.*, while there is a decrease in the Excise of 179,410*l.*, and in the Taxes of 46,222*l.* A new item appears in these accounts—the revenue from Crowuland. No less a sum than 130,000*l.* a year is derived from this source, of which 65,990*l.* is entered for the quarter just ended.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.—The funds generally wore a firmer appearance to day and Consols closed 93¼ sellers for money, but buyers for account. The sales of Bank stock were continued and prices receded to 201 to 2; India stock was 293½ Exchequer-bills, 66s. to 68s. premium.

Considering the heavy state of the cotton market here at the time, a good deal of surprise was excited by the considerable speculations which commenced immediately after the late arrival of the Great Western from New York; It was speedily made public, however, that prices had advanced in the United States just previous to the departure of the steamer, and that the markets there were in a very buoyant position. The manœuvres were so nicely timed that all this bustle of buyers and sellers was confined to the shortest period before the departure of the vessel, so that the scheming purchasers might run the less risk of loss and the markets in England might be operated upon thus on the cheapest terms. Another branch of this project appears to have been not only the despatch of flourishing advices about what was doing out there, but also the transmission of orders for purchase and cotton speculations in Liverpool. The combination seems to have been perfectly understood and acted upon. People in Liverpool, known to be overloaded with stocks already, with a sluggish demand in the manufacturing districts, and prices receding were seen apparently as eager to buy as if the old crop, before understood to lie so heavy a drug on hand was exhausted, and the new crop, commonly reports to be so abundant and already making its appearance at the southern ports of the United States, were ascertained to be a failure. Thus, taken by surprise the plot is said to have succeeded to some extent with the dexterous and spinners, who, duped by the flourishing accounts from America, and by the seeming ardour of the market here, were induced to speculate in the expectation of a rise. It is understood that during a short period from Mr. Biddle's agent managed to ship on large parcels of the cotton sold on his account. The advices received by the three last sailing packets for New York, of several days later dates than those the Great Western, have served to expose the delusion and at the same time bring to light the real extent

this unfavorable season. It may be reported here, that the purpose was concerted and the consequent transactions and rise in prices in the cotton-market of New York so soon upon the sailing of the Great Western that the purpose was effectually answered of preventing any untimely exposure by competent parties, since there was not time sufficient even to write a letter on the subject. The following extracts from correspondence since received, taken from a Liverpool paper, which guarantees the respectability of the quarters by whom communicated, show that the nature of the business was quickly penetrated on the other side the water, and no time lost in a transmission of particulars here to place the unwary on their guard.

[PER GEORGE WASHINGTON.]

New York, October 6, 1838.

"It appears we were right when we suspected the agents of the bank of an attempt to raise the cotton-market, merely to cause favourable reports to be sent out by the Great Western, with a view thereby to facilitate the sale of their cotton in Europe. The moment the steamer was gone they became indifferent about buying, and speculators, then the only buyers, felt reluctant to pay the advanced rates. The markets closed heavily on Saturday."

[PER WELLINGTON.]

"Our preceding letter will have informed you of the manœuvre on the part of individuals who are believed to be agents of the bank to cause a stir in the cotton-market; they were successful; the Great Western must have carried out favourable accounts, and it is probable these will have facilitated the sale of cotton in Europe. Whether the parties will follow up the game towards the departure of the Royal William remains to be seen; we think it not unlikely they will."

[PER UNITED STATES.]

OCTOBER, "We are curious to see whether the bank agents will cause another movement in the market prior to the sailing of the Royal William; we expect they will, as they cannot expect to have sold a great deal of cotton between the arrival of Great Western and the Royal William. Just now we are actually dull here.

"Report says the Great Western has taken out many orders for the purchase of cotton in your markets, some say to the amount of many thousand bales on Philadelphia account? if true, you good folks may be surprised to find those to be purchasers who should be sellers. Her arrival will no doubt cause a stir with you, and there will be a reaction here, and, the sea saw once established, it may be long ere it subsides."

The position of a concern which, like the bank of Mr. Biddle, could lend itself to a course of scheming so low and every way discreditable, would appear to be anything but respectable. The Manchester spinners well know how to be prepared for a repetition of deceptions so gross in future. It has so far already operated unfavourably upon their interests as to have discouraged buyers from entering the yarn-market which at this season of the year those among them possessing the requisite capital are generally in the habit of doing quietly, taking a fair advantage of the temporary cessation of export and demand, and the trivial depression of prices in consequence, to lay by in anticipation of the spring trade.—*Times, Nov. 5.*

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[From the Hurkaru Extra.]

No. 36, Frenchurch Street, 6th November, 1838.

Cotton.—During the early part of the past month the market was languid, but advices having been received from America less favorable, in the ensuing crop, the Liverpool market become very animated, and a large amount of business was transacted at prices ¼d per lb. above the previous currency, for both American and Surat; this movement caused a revival here, and the Public Sales, consisting of 10,963 bales Surat, and 333 Madras, have gone off briskly at the advance; 1,400 bales are advertised for sale on the 9th, and 1,600 bales for the 16th inst. The Stocks in Great Britain are computed to be now 411,500 against 216,500 bales at the same time last year, shewing an excess of 195,000 bales.

Coffee.—Ceylon, prices have fluctuated about 2s. per cwt., and are now about 1s. per cwt. dearer than at the date of our last report. The last account from the Island indicates a shorter supply than was expected. The public sales have consisted of 1,424 bags; good ordinary sold from 90s. to 101s., and fine ordinary colory, 102s. 6d. to 108s per cwt. Mocha is in demand at our quotations, 724 bags Foreign E. I. (admissible at 6d. per lb. duty.), sold at Auction from 60s. to 77s. per cwt.

Hemp and Jute.—The continued scarcity of Baltic Hemp has enhanced the value of Petersburgh clean, to £40 per ton, which has caused an improved demand for E. I. At Public sale, 716 bales Manila realized £31. 5s. to £33. per ton; 551 bales sunn, £19. 10s. to £20.; and 2,671 bales Jute, £13. 15s. to £15. 10s. per ton.

Sugar.—The improvement in prices, noticed in our last, was checked by the anxiety of the importers to realize; and under large Public Sales of W. I. prices gave way, and the market became flat; it subsequently revived a little, but closed yesterday rather heavily.

The stock of W. I. is now about 20,000 hhds. } more than
" Mauritius 18,000 bags } at the same
" Bengal 2,000 " } period in
1837.

The Public Sales have comprised 2,227 bags Bengal; 549 Mauritius; 10,328 Manila; and 1,323 Siam. Foreign E. I. has been in fair demand, but prices are a little below the previous currency.]

CALCUTTA.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF THE INHABITANTS.

In the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* for October, is a paper on the population of Calcutta, and the comparative mortality of the different classes of its inhabitants. From these tables it appears, that the Mussulmaun population is the healthiest, the deaths being 1 in 30 annually. The Europeans and Eurasians come next, shewing a mortality of 1 in 28, the Hindoos 1 in 16, while the Portuguese and French exhibit the frightful proportion of 1 in 8. The annual deaths of British inhabitants have not increased for the last twenty years, though their numbers must at least have doubled. This shews a remarkable improvement in the healthiness of Calcutta, for the diseases fatal to Europeans, are chiefly those incident to the climate. The Portuguese are amongst the poorest, and suffer great privations and hardships, but still the mortality amongst them is stated as high that we should suspect an error in the return of the population, and that it will be found much larger than stated, as the deaths an burials are more likely to be accurately given than the number of the inhabitants. The great mortality amongst the Hindoos my be partly accounted for, from the number of strangers who resort to the place whose deaths are all reported, though whilst alive, they do not count in the stationary population. The anonymous compiler says, that it may be partly accounted for by the Hindoo population of Calcutta consisting more of families than the Mahomedan, and therefore including a much larger proportion of infant life. And he thinks the same remark will hold good of Portuguese as compared to Europeans. We doubt this for the proportion of families amongst Europeans and Eurasians is very large, and the infant mortality considerable. Few Europeans arrive here till a marriageable age, and they generally quit the country before the decline of life, which is one reason why the mortality amongst them is lower in proportion to other classes than it ought to be, the termination of European life taking place in so many cases in another country. We have no tables yet sufficiently extensive to enable us to form even an approximate estimate of the value of Hindoo life, but there is every reason to believe that it is very low as compared to Europeans in Europe, and even in the most unhealthy countries. This is not so much owing to climate, as to the extreme indigence of the mass of the population and the want of any public provision for their support in time of distress. The diseases, too, which attack them are not treated with any skill and their mortality probably is rather increased than checked by the interference of native practitioners. It would be well if tables similar to those now published could be compiled in every town in the British territories, for although imperfect, they would form a basis on which more scientific and accurate reports could afterwards be placed. We do not know whether the population returns by order of Government are yet completed, but if they are, we hope they will soon be published, and not suffered to remain locked up in the office to which they have been addressed.

Englishman, December 20.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, DESTRUCTION OF MUCKEI.—On the arrival here of the United States Frigate *Columbia*, a report got into circulation that Commodore READ with the naval force under his command had made reprisals on the West Coast, for the treacherous attack on the American merchant-ship *Eclipse*, some months ago at the port of *Muckei*, when the Captain was killed, several of the crew wounded, and the vessel plundered of a large amount in specie and merchandize—and respecting the manner in which this outrage has been avenged we have obtained the following particulars:—

Commodore READ was at Colombo when intelligence was communicated to him of what had befallen the *Eclipse*—he lost no time in repairing to the scene of the outrage, and appeared off *Quallah Batoo* about the 22nd of December last. He touched at this place for the purpose of prosecuting his inquiries, and was not long in ascertaining that almost every Rajah on the coast, from *Muckei* to *Quallah Batoo*, was implicated in the transaction, and had received some share of the plunder of the *Eclipse*. Information was also obtained that one of the principal actors in the tragedy was at *Quallah Batoo*, under the protection of the Rajah of the district, although it could not positively be brought home to the latter that he had actually been a sharer in the plunder. The delivery of the offender and of the property brought with him to the place, was however immediately required by the Captain of the *John Adams* sloop-of-war in person. The Rajah did not deny that the party was on the spot, but attempted excuses for not being able to deliver him up, by representing that he was very popular in the place, and that there might be some risk in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was not secured and sent on board of the *Columbia* next day, the Rajah himself should be regarded as equally culpable, and dealt with accordingly. This threat having failed of effect, it was then determined to shew the Rajah that such conduct would not be put up with, and the ships were hauled in as near to the forts as they could be in safety, when they opened a cannonade on the town, which was kept up for a quarter of an hour, in the hope of compelling the Rajah to surrender the invidual who had been demanded at his hands.

This proceeding still failing of success, and the object contended for not appearing to call for stronger and more decisive measures, the squadron then proceed to *Muckei*.—This was understood to be the place from which the nefarious expedition had sailed, and to which the perpetrators belonged, while its chiefs were at the same time known to have sanctioned the outrage. Having arrived at the anchorage off *Muckei*, the surrender of the culprits and of the property taken was demanded. The Rajah confessed that five of them were then in and about the place, and in the possession of part of the property, but expresed apprehension that they could not be taken, for the purpose of being delivered up to the Commodore. He was told that unless the culprits were delivered up, he should be considered as given them his protection, and as being in receipt of a part of the property plundered from the *Eclipse*. These threats having been repeated here, as at *Quallah Batoo*, without effect, and finding that no redress or satisfaction was to be obtained, a party of three hundred men and thirty officers were landed from the squadron, who in the short space of an hour and a half completely destroyed the town.

There was no effusion of blood on either side, the inhabitants having on the approach of the assailants all fled into the jungle altho' a battery mounting five guns, as well as the nature of the ground, offered means of resistance which might have caused some annoyance to an assailing force, if availed of.

It was also ascertained that another Chief on the Coast had participated in the plunder, although none of the marauders were living in his territory.—The share he acknowledged to have received was Drs. 2,000, but wisely perfecting to reimburse the money and escape the alternative awaiting his refusal, he compounded with the Commodore to pay the amount in two years—an indulgence which was graciously accorded him.

It is doubtless much to be regretted that retaliatory acts of this description must involve in their consequences both the innocent and the guilty—but there seems to be no other available mode of proceeding with states and governments that encourage their subjects in acts of spoliation and murder, and condescend themselves to become sharers in the booty. When such acts of reprisal, unavoidably but unfortunately indiscriminate as to individuals, seem necessary however to be resorted to, it is certainly indispensable that every means should be taken, and every precaution used, to guard against inflicting punishment on any tribe or place guiltless of the particular offence. And in the present case there seems no doubt that the act of retribution was fairly called for, and fully justified.—*Sing. Free Press, 14 Feby.*

THE DRUG.

But other cases than either homicide or murder might arise, under a system of open trade, which might provoke the government to have recourse to interdiction, but which cases cannot occur under the Company's management. The importation of opium into China is strictly forbidden by law: and the Company are as rigid in exacting an obedience on this point from their officers. The opium smuggled into China is imported by country, Portuguese and American ships. These vessels look about Luzin and the other islands, dispose of their opium, and proceed down to Singapore, where they can load with pepper, tin excepted, for England; and the trade in this way goes to a degree which is becoming injurious to its continuance, for by these

means the port duties are avoided; and it is only the weakness of the Chinese navy which obliges the local government to submit to be thus boarded.

The laws against the preparation of opium by natives, are equally severe as those against its importation by foreigners, but they are slightly enforced and less regarded. However, the opium trade is carried on without-side the port of Canton; part of its proceeds, which amount to between three and four million sterling per annum, is paid into the Company's treasury, and affords a most necessary supply to its exigencies. But the select committee and the local government are officially ignorant of the trade; the committee interfere only to carry into effect the Company's orders on this subject as they respect the Company's ships and officers, and all collision arising from an infringement of the laws by smuggling opium, is not only avoided, but the Company's trade is entirely free from any suspicion, and those interested in it are relieved from any fear on this account.

In the event of the trade being opened, the importation of opium would probably be a source of frequent interruptions and annoyances by the local officers. Their interference now is either avoided by the opium ships remaining outside the river, or neutralized by bribery; but make Canton a free port, or rather remove all wholesome restrictions from British shipping trading there, and the embarrassments to which the conduct of this branch would expose the interests of the general trade, would be soon apparent; and in this respect it must be remarked, that if the conduct of the Chinese government is not praiseworthy, it is scarcely blameable; it prohibits the importation of opium because its use is destructive to the energies and health of its subjects; and it has a just cause of complaint against those who violate its laws by smuggling that drug into the country; and any measure the government might deem proper to adopt either to prevent or to punish such infringement might be justifiable. Until the imperial government chooses to issue new regulations on this branch of the smuggling trade, allowing a free importation of opium into the country, the general trade of the port will always be subject to exactions and annoyances on this account. The probability of such liberal principles of reciprocity being adopted—that the Chinese shall exchange what is both to themselves and to the English a necessary of life for the most baneful of all luxurious poisons—may be viewed by the advocates of an open trade with the hopes of ignorance and inexperience; but that the Chinese government will encourage that trade which it has always denounced, and stultify itself by acting in direct opposition to the numerous edicts imperial and local issued upon it, or to who know either its principles or practice can be so simple as to entertain the expectation.

The importation of opium into China in British shipping, under any other system than the present, must become a subject of regulation with the government at home and in India, to preserve the general trade to Canton from the injuries it would be exposed to from the infringement of the Chinese laws on that subject.

It is not enough to allege that the venality of the local government will always be a sufficient security for its neutrality. Much depends upon individual character; and the jealousy of the imperial government once alarmed, (and this will sooner or later most surely be the result of an open trade,) the officers selected for the government of Canton, and the instructions issued to them—the character of the one and the nature of the other—would at once be so severe and galling, that the trade would become so fettered as to lose entirely its present degree of power, profit, and respectability: and this would be the result of an unrestricted trade in opium, a case in which, on principle, we are wrong and the Chinese right.

It is impossible to argue how much the imperial government might yield to proper representations from European nations; but it is the practice, more than the theory of its principles of conduct towards foreigners, that requires alteration and amendment; and an amazing revolution must take place in Chinese manners before the trade at Canton can be relieved from its difficulties and exactions. (*Notices on the British Trade to the Port of Canton.* By J. S. March 1830.)

ART. VI. *Medical Missionary Society's Hospitals: appointment of Mr. Lockhart to the charge of that at Macao; inquest held on the body of a deceased patient in that at Canton.*

The friends and well-wishers of the Medical Missionary Society in China will be gratified to hear of the advance which that Society is making towards the attainment of a permanent and sure footing in this country. Its labors having received the tacit sanction of the government, and its means of exertion having been increased by the arrival of a new fellow-laborer, in the person of W. Lockhart, esq., an experienced surgeon, selected by the Lond-n Missionary Society as their agent in this country. Mr. Lockhart reached China towards the close of last month, and having offered his services to the Medical Missionary Society, has been appointed to the charge of their hospital at Macao, which was first opened by Dr. Parker during three months last summer, and will this year be opened by Mr. Lockhart, as soon as he shall find himself qualified, by a sufficient knowledge of the language and character of the people, to commence his labors among the Chinese.

The manner in which the government has given its tacit sanction to the operations of the Society is,—in the first place, by the application of several officers of rank in Canton for medical aid,—and in the second place, still more strongly, by having held an inquest on the body of a patient (who had died in the hospital, having no relation or friends in attendance), without having objected at the time or subsequently expressed in regard to it a single word of disapprobation. This, in relation to an institution sustained wholly by foreigners, is no small step gained; and tends to confirm our belief, that, were we to manifest in many matters a less impertinent and a more kind and considerate spirit, the Chinese government would speedily abate a large measure of its suspicions of the encroaching character of those living beyond the pale of its civilization.—From the Chinese Repository, for February.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	24th Oct.	Java	14th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	6th Feby.
Bombay	3d Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Ros Roy, McKinnon, from Calcutta. Ann, Guy, (13th March at Lantao) from Calcutta and Singapore. Left Sandheads 28th Jany. Singapore 15th February. Nymph, Gowan, Perry, ——, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—Francis Smith Edmonds, for Sing. and Madras. Malabar, Southward, for Singapore. Dankbarheid, (Dut.) Veldman, for Manila. Viscount Melbourn Drayner, for London.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week) Per John Renwick, R. Sturgis, S. Smith, Esqs. Per Dankbarheid, J. J. Teideman, Esq.

By the Ann we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 7th and 14th Feby., and Calcutta papers to the 23rd of Jany.

The weight of the balls of New Patna has been ascertained to be 120 catties, which is highly favorable for the character of the drug.

With reference to the letter of Z., in our last number, we beg to refer our readers to the Register of the 17th of October and 12th and 19th of December, 1827: in the former they will find a correct report of the first settlement and present condition of the islands and the half hundred of inhabitants—for events cannot have been so rapid in those sequestered spots as to have much changed their condition in 18 months; and in the latter a long extract from a pamphlet by G. Tradescant Lay, Esq., setting forth the advantages the islands offer for becoming a commercial depot, where the foreign trade with the East coast of China, Formosa, Japan, and the Loochoo islands might, in the course of time, centre.

The suggestions both of Mr. Lay and Z. are highly worthy of attention; but we are of opinion that some unappropriated and unclaimed port and district might be found nearer to China, on Formosa for instance, where we could form an emporium, and carry with us and establish the principles of free trade. Still we cannot advocate any voluntary retirement from Canton; after near two centuries of commerce, during the last seventy of which period the trade has been, under the imperial sanction, established at Canton, we hold it to be impossible that the imperial government will be allowed to withdraw its protection from the foreign merchants who have been encouraged to commence and persevere in cultivating commercial connexions with this empire.

We do not think there would be any difficulty, under the protection of the British government, if such protection may not be withheld under the forms and conditions of some general treaty with the European powers, in forming an establishment on Formosa. The Chinese are now employed in subduing the Aborigines and driving them to the mountains; their *right* to the possession of the whole or any part of that island, is, like all their *right* of imposition and illegal domination over foreigners in Canton—which *right* has not been left undefended even by foreigners—is the *right* of the *strongest*—which will hold good only so long as their power lasts: and they will find that any very serious or long-continued opposition, or, perhaps, a total interdiction to the foreign trade, will shake their boasted power to pieces. What may be the consequences to this empire of the ignorance and obstinacy of its rulers—ignorance of every thing beyond China, obstinate adherence to their own dogmas of government—is a very serious consideration, and the times seem to point out to the British government the absolute necessity of some interference, if it were only to protect the Chinese themselves from civil commotion.

Under the head of the *Provincial City*, our readers will find it stated that *H. E. Lin*, has commuted the crime and punishment of the dealers in opium one degree lower—they are to be considered as opium-smokers only, while the smokers are to be released from custody. This lenient measure will probably have more effect than greater severity.

It is remarkable that *H. E. Lin*, himself defrays the expenses of boarding his establishment; in common cases this outlay would devolve on the Pwanyu and Nunhae magistrates: this determination is intended as evidence of his independence and incorruptibility.

Yesterday a circular was issued by the committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, requesting the foreign residents to state in writing the number of offensive and defensive weapons they each possessed. We observed a protest against such interference of the committee by two or three parties. Probably the next steps will be to unship the ship's rudders and require that all their small arms and great guns shall be landed when they pass the Bogue.

We understand the licensed boat the *Snipe* will not be broken up as was at first threatened by the hongmerchants: it appears from their letter to the committee of the chamber that passengers in those boats are to be put on two thirds or half allowance of provisions and water.

A statement by Mr. *Wood*, the chief officer of the St. Vincent, respecting the the running down of that ship's cutter by a Chinese boat, and the consequent loss of nine seamen, will be found in another column.

Mr. *Wood* has made his affidavit before Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent; and we trust Captain Elliot will immediately draw the attention of the local government to the matter, in order that it may be ascertained whether the running down was purely an accident: but if even so, the Chinese deserve punishment for their callous inhumanity in not making an attempt to save the drowning Englishmen: they have a saying if not a law—"that he who sees another struggling for life and does not make an attempt to rescue him, shall be punished." Suppose an English had run down a Chinese boat, and occasioned the death of the crew, what would the Chinese government have then demanded?—We may here mention that the crews at Whampoa are in a state of great excitement at the unhappy fate of their fellow-sailors; and that even for the purpose of satisfying and quieting them, the affair should be thoroughly investigated by the Chinese government, and the result be published for general information.

In a preceding column will be found an extract, from a small pamphlet published in London in March, 1830, on the drug trade to China; the opinions of the writer, it would now seem, are about to be verified

out, and that more rapidly and with more disastrous effects than even he anticipated.

The Editor of the Canton Press says in his last number that he only committed one error in his "Review of the Opium question" in the preceding one: that is supposing—which is doubted—that he wrote the article.

Now we beg to inform him that his whole account of the *facilities* of the trade at Whampoa prior to 1823 is a mis-statement, and contradicts his own account: for is it feasible that the trade should have been so easily conducted in the face of imperial and local opposition? And does he not say that the ships were obliged to leave Whampoa in consequence of "*persecutions suffered there!*"

As to our parenthetical interpolation of the demonstrative pronoun *that*—we took that liberty in order to make sense of his sentence; but as he declines this good office, let his sentence stand, as follows.—"or because slavery still exists and continues profitable in part of the Union whence the Evening Star writes."—Now the Evening Star writes in New York; & New York is part of the Union; yet we ask any of our readers, if it was meant to say that the Evening star *wrote from the Union* in general, that is, from Niagara to New Orleans, from Cape Cod to the Missouri, and not from New York in particular, whether they ever read a more awkward and heavily constructed sentence?

The *parenthesis* was sufficient information to our readers of the liberty we had taken with the text: that form is the usual method of supplying deficiencies where they are supposed to or really have escaped the attention of the writer.

With reference to the expressed expectations of some of the holders of opium, and the rumoured propositions of the envoy to the holders to deliver up their drug to the government, the following letter from the hongmerchants, as well as the reports of all the superior officers of this province to 1836 on the question of legalizing the importation of opium, are deserving of present attention: whether the holders will be able to successfully use these documents in support of their claims we will not venture to say, but we presume to think that they form a basis on which a plausible plea for compensation may be raised.

OPIUM.

LETTER FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification.

We have been verbally instructed by the governor that opium being classed in the hoppo's lists as a medicine, it has been deliberated and concluded to request (the emperor) to rescind the prohibitions, and according to the regulations make it subject to a duty only, with some other items of charges, more than which not the value of a hair shall be received. When opium is allowed a free entry into the port, the ships that bring it can only exchange it for goods; they are not allowed to export specie on their return voyage.

As to the receiving ships in the outer waters, as the foreign merchants have only used them as opium stores, when opium is admitted into the port and a free traffic in it allowed, there will then be no further use for the receiving ships; and the foreign merchants should make them all spread their sails and return to their countries. Hereafter, when the imperial will is received, permitting the new regulations to commence, the period of three months will be allowed for all the receiving ships to sail away; if they exceed that time and do not go they will be immediately forcibly expelled—such are the circumstances (the instructions of the governor), ordering us, the hong-merchants, to transmit them hereto, venerable elder brethren, for your information, and we accordingly have prepared this extract from the instructions for your complete information, praying that you will examine and give yourselves the trouble to learn the gentleness of your honorable nation to thoroughly understand and respectfully obey accordingly. This we pray for, and transmit this note with our best wishes.

(Signed.) BY THE THIRTEEN HONG-MERCHANTS.

To Mr. Jardine and others 6th moon, 26th day (August 6th).—(Canton Register, Aug. 8th, 1838.)

THE PROVINCIAL CITY

It is said that the imperial envoy ordered the Pwanyu magistrate to report how many prisoners, implicated in opium transactions, he has in custody; and the magistrate reported, that upwards of fifty keepers of opium smoking shops and venders of the drug had been apprehended, and of smokers of the drug upwards of a hundred.

After having examined two of these prisoners, the envoy questioned the Pwanyu magistrate, saying—"In my examination of the Canton opium brokers, I have ascertained that they are an affluent class of men; how is it so few of them have been apprehended? and those who have been apprehended are all poor and destitute." To these questions the magistrate was not able to return an answer.

It is further reported that those who have opened shops and sold opium, will have the consideration of their offence changed and be regarded in the light of consumers only, and that the consumers will be be released. If this be true—says our Chinese informant—then is the virtue of H. E. Lin illimitable.

H. E. has fixed tomorrow to commence his tour of inspection to the Bogue, Lintin, Macao &c. A purser from Howqua's, Mowqua's, Puankheque's and Kingqua's, and the two linguists, Atom and Alantsei, are to accompany H. E.

On Sunday the compradors of the leading mercantile houses were summoned into the city, and questioned as to the extent of their employers' transactions in opium. We have been informed that they very readily gave all the information they possessed on the subject; and when their examination was over they were presented with two taels weight of silver each, with one exception. This individual, we have been told, took care to mention the names of several foreign merchants who are all absent at present from Canton, and for this information he received a reprimand instead of a gratuity.

We invite attention to an advertisement, which will be found on our first page, of a translation of a Chinese tale by Robert Thom, Esq. We intend to give a fuller notice of the book next week.

Last night a proclamation by the imperial envoy was delivered to the foreign merchants; we hope to be able to publish a translation in a supplement, as well as an account of the proceedings of a meeting held in consequence at the Consoo house this day.

PASSAGE BOATS.

To Mr. Wetmore of the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

A great Officer having just arrived in Canton for the express and sole purpose of putting an end to the opium traffic, which he is determined to pluck up by the root ere he desists from his labour, the laws on the subject are severe in the extreme and truly may not be slighted.

We request you will publish this letter in the newspapers, that all masters of vessels being fully informed on the subject may obey the law and bring no opium into the port. We have also to request that you will give the *strictest* orders to the boat owners not to bring a single grain of opium up to Canton, *for our lives and property depend on their obedience.*

We earnestly request that you will not pass over the present letter as of no importance, and with compliments remain,

The Hong Merchants.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

March, 17th.

To Mr. Wetmore and other Gentlemen of the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

Hereafter the licensed passage boats must not carry so many kinds of provision on board, either when they leave or enter the river:—they must use stone ballast and on no account iron shot &c., which are contraband articles.

Unless the strictest attention is paid to this, the revenue officers will seize and cause much inconvenience, and the peaceful egress and ingress of the boats be interrupted.—It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

March 17th.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 14th March, 1839.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of yesterday and of this date, advising of the detention of the license boat No. 5, at the Bogue Forts, in consequence of this boat having on board several small articles for Macao.

We are obliged to you for these early communications, and are pleased to observe the officers of the customs at the Bogue station have detained the boat for further examination.

We gave instantly on receipt of your first communication a letter, addressed to the preson in charge of the boat, into the hands of Atom linguist, directing the boat to return to Canton that a thorough investigation may take place.

We have made enquiries of the person who despatched the boat from Canton, and learn from him that the owner of the boat is now at Macao, and has been there for some days.—Amongst the articles taken on board we have ascertained the following: 2 half Tea chests containing letters, 1.25 catty Box Tea, 4.10 do. 3,5 do. 4 Tubs Sugar 1 Bag do. 1 Box Sugar Candy, 1 Box Clothes, 1 Leather Box containing letters & were intended to be landed at Macao, and that they were all embarked under the inspection of the officers of the Customs stationed at the point in front of the Factories, and who received the sum of $ being the amount of duties assessed by them on said articles; after which they gave permission to the boat to proceed to Macao, all which appears strictly conformable to the established regulations.

It seems in the present instance every requisite supposed duty was performed by the person who had charge of the boat, and we hope that after a careful examination of the matter, it will prove to have been conducted strictly in accordance with the established regulations as understood by this Chamber and fully explained to you.

If the government intended strictly to prohibit the taking of small articles necessaries of life and other trifles from going on board of the licensed boats, it should have been clearly defined and so understood by the officers of the customs. Had this been the case the present occurrence would not have happened. We do not regret this occurrence, inasmuch as it will enable the government to sift the matter, and then

☞ See Supplement.

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1839.

they will be fully assured, that knowingly there is no intention, to depart in the least from the fixed regulations framed for the management of the licensed boats.

W. S. WETMORE,
Deputy Chairman.

ST. VINCENT'S BOAT RUN DOWN BY A CHOP BOAT; NINE MEN DROWNED.

Statement of Mr. Charles Wood, Chief officer of the St. Vincent.

This is to certify that I, Charles Wood, chief officer of the ship St. Vincent, left Whampoa reach on Monday 11th March at 6 A. M. with ten persons and myself in a boat belonging to the ship, the names as follows: John Smith, boatswain, George Young, Chas. Young, Thos. Connor, Peter Williams, Alexander Sykes, John Boston, seamen and Wm. Goodyear O. S. Alfred Harris, and James Barnett, boys, for Canton, and left that place at 5H. 30M. P. M. the men, with the exception of Alex. Sykes were perfectly sober. When a little more than half way to Whampoa, while pulling four oars and our mains'l set, were run down by a Chop or large Chinese boat coming in an opposite direction, and the whole of us were instantly plunged into the water. I saw two or three of them sink in a very short time; there were then myself, John Smith, Alfred Harris, and George Young on the boat, and others I cannot name; the weight of us was too much for her to bear, and she sank from under us; what followed after I cannot tell, but when I rose again to the surface of the water I found myself alone, till about two minutes after John Smith swam towards me and we again got on the boat where we remained nearly one hour and a half, when John Smith dropt from the boat and sank. I remained there a short time longer, and was picked up by a Mandarin boat and taken to Canton, where I arrived at one of the clock on Tuesday morning, and at 9 A. M. on the said day while in my bed Chas. Young came into the room. I asknd him all particulars and he told me as soon as the chop struck the boat he sprang forward caught hold of her and got on board, when he endeavoured all in his power to make them round to and pick the rest of us up, but they refused to do so, and used him very ill; they allowed him to remain on board about five minutes, when they stood in shore and threw him out of her.

CHARLES WOOD.

March 17th, 1839. Whampoa Reach.

Proclamation by Lin, the Imperial Commissioner to Canton

(Issued when on the road)

LIN, imperial commissioner, a president of the military board, governor general of Hoo Kwang province, issues the following proclamation for general information.

It is fully known that I am deputed by the imperial mandate to Canton, to examine into and control the maritime affairs of the said province; therefore with reference to any lawsuits amongst the people, those cases, the circumstances of which have any real connection with the out ports must be presented to me that I may examine into the facts and give my reply; those cases that are not connected with the affairs of the outports, generally they are not to be presented to me for my decision; therefore let there not be any hurried and confused presentation of documents to me. As to those reports which I should receive, the parties interested should wait for some days after my arrival in Canton, when I will fix a time for their presentation, when they are to be drawn up in exactly the same form as those presented at the governor's and lieut. governor's offices; the circumstances being clearly explained on the envelope, with the name of the surety or middleman; the documents must be properly sealed, and the parties detained until the cases are investigated; the proper forms may not be opposed or disregarded; red or red and plain (i. e. unruled) paper used for petitions. In stopping my chair, and confusedly presenting complaints, without proper evidence to make investigation, if any persons dare to grasp my chair and throw in their petitions, I not only will decline receiving them, but will hand over the offenders to the district magistrates for punishment. I will not show any indulgence. A special proclamation.

LIN, imperial commissioner &c. &c. &c issues this proclamation respecting prohibitions.

I, having been deputed by imperial mandate to examine into and control the maritime affairs of Canton province, and having now reached the provincial capital, I shall in a few days visit all the out ports, and it is proper that my measures be conducted with diligent attention and secresy. Those who are attached to my suite are not to presume to wander away and separate themselves from it; and as fire and food will be provided for the writers &c. in my public residence, they are not allowed to make pretexts for going and coming. When the civil and military officers wish to see me on the public service they are to request an audience at the appointed times. If there are any vagrants, such as fortune tellers, quacks, physiognomists &c., who are unknown and unconnected, the officers in attendance — or aid-de-camps — are not to transmit their petitions: thus a strict guard will be kept against deceivers and impostors. If false reports are made, and the evidence tampered with, the district magistrates are to seize and severely punish the offenders.

As to the expense of boarding my establishment I shall defray it myself; I will not receive any supplies from the district magistrates; and all articles are to be purchased at the market price, and for ready money; the value of a hair must not be extorted nor received on credit.

There must not be any tents &c. pitched near my public residence; and when any of the establishment are despatched on public business, and use chairs, they must be hired for the occasion, they must not be kept waiting in attendance.

If there are any false pretences or accusations made to involve innocent persons, it is permitted to those who are thus implicated to impeach their accusers, and the latter will be forthwith severely punished.— It is proper than all should implicitly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation. First moon, 26th day (March 11th) To be posted at the gates (of the commissioner's residence.)

A letter from captain Fraser, of the Good Success, contains the following report of the bad weather that vessel experienced on her voyage to China.

Good Success, March 2d 1839, Tytam Bay.

"We have made a very quick passage, and had a good deal of bad weather throughout. We left Bombay 27 December, Anjer 26 January, and arrived here March 2: in all 65 days. We encountered a very heavy gale of wind on the 31 ults., off Formosa. It commenced at noon from N. N. E., with a heavy sea; reduced sail and got every thing snug aloft. At sunset gale increasing, and very appearance of a stormy night. Reefed and furled the courses; ship under double-reefed topsails. Midnight strong gales with violent gusts, and a heavy sea breaking over the ship fore-and-aft. Ship labouring much. At 2. 30 A. M. shipped a tremendous sea that bore down every thing before it, stove in the gunwales of the launch and large cutter, amidships, and nearly took both away; several of the chock bolts were knocked down: swept away the whole of our topgallant bulwarks, forecastle rails, unstowed our starboard lower and sheet anchors, but the lashings fortunately held them. Indeed I never saw so heavy a sea break on board; it shook every timber in the ship; even our quarter boats were filled — in fact, for nearly ten minutes, the lee deck was covered with the wreck, pieces of the sails, hencoops, Lascars, ducks, fowls &c. However I am happy to say we have not suffered so much as I expected; nor are any of the crew missing. We were running nearly 8 knots at the time, with the double reefed topsails half hoisted."

The following proclamation from the imperial envoy will meet with the attention it merits from the Foreign merchants. There are one or two points which demand a speedy reply: such as the threat he holds out of inciting the populace to overwhelm us; this is an unheard of supposition in the annals of any nation that ever had or has the least pretence to civilization or to an established government. The bond demanded will we trust be positively refused: and the threat of putting the crew of a vessel that may hereafter import opium to death should be indignantly protested against: this imperial envoy should be informed that neither he nor his great emperor are to sport with the lives and properties of British subjects as they do with those of their own obedient and submissive sons of *Han*.

With reference to the proposition that the foreigners should deliver up their opium, we think that it opens the question for compensation, and that the foreign merchants will do well to quote Hea Naetsee's memorial, and the recommendations of all the superior officers of Canton and the hongmerchants, that the importation of opium should be legalized. Such a representation from the Foreign residents would raise a question in H. E.'s mind that probably he has not yet thought of; and when he boasts of his irresponsible authority, he should be told — as lord Napier told governor Loo — that both he and his master will be held responsible to England for any extraordinary act of tyranny that he may commit on the subjects of Great Britain.

H. E. has also issued a proclamation to the hongmerchants, in which he vamps up the old charge of traitorous connection with the foreigners, and taunts the merchants with their present submission to, as compared with the former hauteur with which they used to treat the foreigners in the first years of the foreign trade. H. E. quotes instances, which serve to prove that he has diligently read the records of many years past, since his arrival in Canton.

It seems to us that the late trifling and vexatious proceedings connected with the passage boats, the calling upon us to state the number of weapons in our possession, and the whole tenor of the following proclamation, are measures of attack, which clearly should cause us to put ourselves on our defence: if we tamely, and without reasonable protests, submit to power that is openly boasted as being irresponsible, neither our property nor our lives nor those of the natives connected with us, can be considered safe. No time should be lost in explaining the state of the trade and of the threats made by the imperial envoy to H. M's. government; for it is only the two governments that can discuss or commence any arrangements for the suppression or future management of the opium trade: if the trade, or rather the monopoly, is abandoned by the British government — as a bonus in the rage in Calcutta, we should endeavour to extend the fashion to Peking, in the shape of a restoration of our ancient privileges at Trade at Chusan and Amoy.

Proclamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lin.

LIN, a high officer of the Chinese empire now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of Hoo Kwang, hereby proclaims to the foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits: therefore it is that your ships which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. Your import goods, no matter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under heaven you can find such another profit-yielding market as this is? Our great Chinese emperor views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and become, as it were, steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more? Moreover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of grudge on our part: never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your uncatable opium and bring it to our central land, choosing people out of their substance and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the unjust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation: this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon.

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the specie leaked out as the opium rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the evil must be completely and entirely done away with.

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death: and it is also in agitation whether or not to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law; and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside ought in reason to submit to our statutes, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy reside in Fokien on the borders of the sea, and thoroughly understand all the arts & ingenious devices of you foreigners in all their bearings; and it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions, to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts, and for taking measures with irresponsible authority to prevent the further influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgment on your re-iterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium,—then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but, remembering that ye are foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you without previous instructive warning.

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said storeships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let(the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off it's power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium: should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life, ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the word "good faith." If, then, you will readily do as I am commanding you: i. e. take that opium which has already come and deliver every atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land: this, then, may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and fooyuen that we may conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and after this your trade may go on the same as ever. Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honors: can any thing be more respectable than this?—But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten, then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law when once uttered must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belongs to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this, I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (anglice to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many?

In reference to those vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hongs and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium, I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners and compel them to deliver up their opium, those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are the good foreigners, and I, the imperial envoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguishing mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace or honor, are in your hands! It is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hongmerchan's to go to your factories, and explain the matter to you; and I have limited 3 days within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly-prepared bond afore mentioned.

Wait till I have consulted the viceroy and fooyuen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation, which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day.—18th March, 1839.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

THERM.		BAR.	WINDS.	
8 a.m.	noon.			
63	67	30.00	N.	Cloudy, fresh breeze
46	57	30.40	N.	Fine weather, mod. breeze
50	56	30.30	N. a SE	Cloudy, thle.
52	53	30.20	N.	,, with light rain at times, mod. breeze
47	59	30.20	N.	Fine weather, mod. breeze
51	59	30.00	N. a NE	Cloudy, light breeze
47	53	30.30	N.	,, with rain at times, mod. br.
48	53	30.05	N.	Foggy with rain, ,,
52	58	30.00	N. a SE	,, light breeze
61	67	30.00	SE.	Cloudy with light rain, mod.
64	74	29.95	SE.	Fine weather most part, ,,
63	74	29.90	SE.	Cloudy, ,,
65	74	29.90	SE.	,, mod. breeze
66	77	29.85	S. a SE.	Fine weather, sultry
69	80	29.80	S.	,, ,,
70	80	30.00	N.	Cloudy 1st part light breeze S. mid. and latter rain, fresh breeze
48	54	30.20	N.	Cloudy with rain, fresh breeze
49	56	30.30	N.	,, with light rain at times, fresh br.
49	56	30.30	N.	,, first part rain, ,,
49	56	30.30	N.	,, with rain, mod. breeze
48	56	30.30	N.	,, mostly fresh breeze
48	56	30.20	N.	,, at times, mod. breeze
48	56	30.20	N.	,, fresh breeze
48	57	30.20	N.	Fine weather, mod. breeze
48	57	30.10	N. a SE.	,, light vble.
47	58	30.15	N. a SE.	,, light SW., mid. and latter mod.

WARNED.—At Ostia, Sandwich Islands, on the 2th of October, 1838, by the Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Thurston, Bishop, and Clark, Mr. Peter Foyte, aged 24, native of Dublin, Ireland, Henry Alliance, Esq., President, to Miss Fayne Rhoda Richard Charlton, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current, Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

Of the EXTRA COPIES
Register do Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do. 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1839. NO. 13.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	28th Jany.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	10th Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Belhaven, Crawford, from Calcutta. Hannah, Jardine, Carnatic Laird, from Bombay. Talbot, (Am.) Story, from New York and Batavia. Syed Khan, Ovenstone, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—Ohnoa, Hillert, for New York.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week.)—Per Viscount Melbourne, J. M. Smith, Esq. Miss Colgrave, Miss Harriet Elliot, Master Hugh Elliot, and two servants.

EDICT.

FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Lin, high imperial Commissioner, director of the board of War, and governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of guarding against contraband commodities, that rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year of Keaking (1816), an imperial edict,—"rendering the Hong merchants responsible for "the ascertainment of the question, whether or "not any foreign vessel imports opium; and, in "case of her so doing, for the rejection of all her "cargo, for the refusal to let her trade, and for "the driving of her back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the said Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Linlin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to 'shut the ears whilst the jingling bell is being stolen'—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no thief. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said Hong merchants, and by them are rented to the foreigners as residences; the hong merchants and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants, and the 'Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighbouring shroff shops too are those with which the Hong merchants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's shops) for preparing letters; and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The shroffs, and Hong merchants' coolies, and carriers, of all grades, would in the daytime openly go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong merchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them when they assert that they have had no secret share in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several hong merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sue to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that (a party in) the Tungyu hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the hong merchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of this misconduct and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct of probationary hong merchants, who have shown the example of such artful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation; yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the celestial court, and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing of the custom houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for: and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are imbued by the court, take depraved natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the hong merchants regarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to gloss over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. Were this really the case, how comes it that of late years the foreign ships have brought into the port no new foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how happens it, that among the long merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. Three Hong merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial of a former Superintendent of Customs, Ah, which requested temporarily as a trial, that three tenths of any surplus foreign money should be allowed to be taken away,—have acted as though this request had passed into an established law, and have yearly, under cover of this, solicited permission to embark money. They have had numerous boxes made, such as are employed for the remission of revenue. And they have even represented for the foreigners, that in such a year, a foreigner left so much money in such and such hands, and that now he has entrusted such and such a person to convey it home for him; and they have secretly connected with the clerks of the custom-house to put this upon the records. Thus, while on the one hand the Hong merchants give these bonds, the silver, on the other hand, is exported,—their words and deeds are contrary one to another and this is passed quietly over without exciting surprise. And when the imperial pleasure has been expressed, that inquiry should be made, they have with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the whole matter.

With regard too to foreigners, such as Jardine and others, who have been in the habit of selling opium,—all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still strenuously defended them. Such language as this was used: "that when it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken or orders given, punishment would then be willingly submitted to!" Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment, should or should not, be inflicted?

Again, the opium on board Innes' vessel was cleared within the river, showing that the bonds given even for vessels that have entered the port have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of gunpowder, have been the consequence. If you say these things were without your knowledge, of what use then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a period of several years past, by exportation beyond sea, has been not less than some hundreds of millions. The imperial commands have been repeatedly received, in reference to the importation of opium and exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of every degree, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong merchants have continued in the same course of filthy and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner, in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong merchants, let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the mychests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also called on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly, declaring that henceforth they will never venture to bring opium, and that if any should again be brought, upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall immediately suffer the execution of the laws, and the property shall be confiscated to government. These commands are now given to the hong merchants, that they may convey them to the foreign factories and plainly make them known. It is requisite that they should acquire an earnest severity of deportment, that the energetic character of the commands may be clearly made to appear. They must not continue to exhibit a contumacious disposition or to color over the matter, nor may they again give utterance to any expression of solicitation. It is imperative on them, to act with energy and loftiness of tone, and to unite in enjoining these commands. Three days are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bonds, and report in reply hereto. If it be found that this matter cannot at once be arranged by them, it will be apparent, without inquiry, that they are constantly acting in concert with depraved foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination. And I, the high commissioner, will forthwith solicit the royal death-warrant, and select for execution one or two of the most unworthy of their number, confiscating their property to government, and thus will I show a lucid warning. Say not that you did not receive early notice. A special edict. Tau-kwang 19th year, 2d month 4th day, (17th March, 1839).

(True Translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British trade in China.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the humble chamber of commerce.

A respectful communication.

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of an edict we have just received from H. E. the hoppo commanding that, during the present state of affairs, no foreigners be permitted to apply for leave to go down to Macao.

Please circulate this among the residents, that all, knowing, may obey. It is for this we write and with compliments remain. The Hong Merchants.

EDICT.

Yu, hoppo &c. &c. proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

Pending the stay of the commissioner in Canton and while the consequences of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this edict to the hong merchants. On receipt of it let them instantly communicate to the foreigners its purport for their information and obedience. For the present at they must not petition for leave to go down to Macao.—Do not oppose—a special edict. March 19th, 1839.

E. FEARON.—Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

Correspondence concerning the licensed passage boat Snipe.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the honorable chamber of commerce, &c. &c.

A respectfull communication.

We beg to enclose copies of two responsive edicts which we have just received from H. E. the hoppo, and to which please give your attention.

We also request you will inform us, as soon as possible, to whom the goods (on board the Snipe) belong, where and by whom they were shipped, and whither they were being conveyed when seized, that we may be enabled to report same to the hoppo, who commands that the boat shall be brought up and wait till he is pleased to direct a Wei yuen (deputed officer) to superintend her destruction by being broken up.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain, THE HONG MERCHANTS.
March 12th. S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter C. C. C.

REPLY OF

Yu, collector of customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., to the hong merchants, who state that the smuggled tea, sugar candy, &c., seized on board the Snipe, had been transhipped at Whampoa and brought up to Canton.

Let the said goods be sold according to law, and their proceeds confiscated to government. Let the boat which is called "the licensed boat No. 5." and which is now aground at Whampoa, be forthwith brought up to Canton by the hong merchants, who must report the same to me, that I may request the governor to depute an officer to accompany an officer from my department to superintend the breaking up of the boat.

Let this order be made known to the chamber of commerce for its information and obedience. Let the hongmerchants and linguists strictly question the said foreigner *Pierce* as to whom the smuggled goods belong, where they were shipped, and whither destined—do not allow the least prevarication, but forthwith report, that I may act accordingly. If you presume to gloss over the matter in the slightest degree, truly your punishment shall not be trifling. I will not indulge you!—19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day. March 18th, 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter C. C. C.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the honorable chamber of commerce, &c. &c.

A respectfull communication.

We beg to hand you a copy of an edict we have just received from H. E. the collector of customs requesting your attention and obedience thereto.

His excellency has received a communication from the governor deputing an officer who, accompanied by one from the custom house, is to superintend the breaking up of the Snipe belonging to Pierce.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain, THE HONG MERCHANTS.
March 22nd, 1839.

Yu, collector of customs &c. &c., at the Port of Canton, proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

Respecting Pierce's boat, which was seized at the Bogue for attempting to smuggle tea &c. out of the river, I before commanded the hongmerchants to bring her up to Canton with all dispatch, that on their reporting her arrival I might depute an officer to accompany one from the governor's office to superintend the breaking up of the boat—I have now received a communication from H. E. the governor, informing me that he has commanded the Kwangchowfoo and the Namhoy yune to accompany in person an officer from the custom house to proceed on board of her and superintend her being broken up, and to report same.

On receipt of this I, the hoppo, besides commanding an officer to hold himself in readiness to obey, also issue an edict to you, hongmerchants, for your information and instant obedience. Forthwith bring up to Canton the licenced boat No. 5., belonging to Pierce, that she my be broken up.

Haste! Haste! A special edict. Taoukwang 2nd month 7th day. March 21st 1839.
True Translation S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Letter acknowledging receipt of the Imperial envoy's proclamation.

General chamber of commerce,
Canton, March 21st, 1831.

To the hongmerchants.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the proclamation issued to all foreigners by the imperial commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by this chamber, and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their chairman, to report to you as follows viz:

"That the communications made by the "commissioner of the imperial will are of "such vital importance, and involve such "complicated interests, that a reply to them "cannot be given without the greatest de"liberation, and that a committee should "now therefore be appointed to take the "measures into consideration, and report "their opinion to the chamber at the earliest "possible period. That in the mean time "a deputation from this meeting do wait "upon the hongmerchants to state to them "what has been done who may at the same "time state, that there is an almost una"nimous feeling in the community of the "absolute necessity of the foreign residents "of Canton having no connexion with the "opium traffic

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the resolution of the chamber, a committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant, and I need not assure you how very anxious the chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the honour to be Getlemen,
Your most obedient,
W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

MONDAY, 18TH MARCH.—Late at night Mr. Thom was requested by Mowqua to go to his hong and translate the proclamation to foreigners, this day issued by H. E. the imperial commissioner extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

This essential service was so speedily done by Mr. Thom, that a translation was read to foreigners on Tuesday Morning and published in our supplemental columns on Tuesday evening. On the evening of Tuesday the hong merchants requested the attendance of the British and American merchants; and in compliance with this requisition about six or eight foreign merchants proceeded to the Consoo house, where they were informed by the hong merchants that if the imperial commissioner's edict was not literally complied with on the next day, two of their number would lose their heads.

WEDNESDAY, 20th.—In the course of the day various rumours were afloat respecting the quantity of opium with which the Kwang chow foo would be satisfied, but no event of any particular interest occurred.

TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1839.—A general meeting of the members of the general chamber of commerce, convened by public circular, was held this day at 10 o'clock, when a very full meeting assembled, and proceeded to take into consideration the proclamation addressed to the foreigners of all nations by H. E. the imperial commissioner, *Lin*.

As we write this article on the 26th of the month; and as events have rapidly succeeded each other since our last week's issue, we shall detail them, as far and as minutely as we consider prudent under all the existing circumstances and peculiar situation of all foreigners in Canton, in the method of a daily journal.

To begin, then, with the proceedings of the general meeting, convened and held as above stated, we forbear at present submitting to the public the different opinions expressed by various members, as to the most expedient course for foreigners to pursue, with reference to the commands of H. E's proclamation. But we hope that we shall soon be able, under more auspicious appearances and circumstances, to submit a full report of what then and has since occurred.

The result of the meeting, after the rejection, by a majority of eleven, of an address drawn up on the previous night by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, conjointly, was the adoption of the letter to the hongmerchants, to be conveyed to them by a deputation of members of the Chamber. * * * * *

THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY MORNING, 21ST AND 22ND MARCH.—About 10 P. M. on Wednesday night, the whole body of the hongmerchants attended at the chamber, and an extraordinary meeting of the General Chamber was convened to receive them.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of an interview with the hongmerchants. The resolution and letter of the meeting of this morning had been presented by them to the *Yumchi* (Canton dialect), whom nothing would satisfy but the giving up a certain quantity of opium; if this was not complied with, he had announced his determination to sit in judgment on the hong merchants on the morning the question now to be put to the meeting would be whether the resolution of this morning should be adhered to.

On the suggestion of a member, two members were requested to go to the hong merchants, and ascertain from whom they had this communication, and if they had seen the Yumchi himself in presenting the Chamber's letter. On the return of this deputation they reported that they had seen the merchants, who had solemnly declared they had seen H. E., and that the communication was from him beyond a doubt and that unless *some* opium was given up *they felt assured two of them would be beheaded in the morning!*

The question was then put and carried that the hongmerchants should be sent for to appear personally and a member and the interpreter were requested to convey to them the wishes of the meeting.

In a short time the following hongmerchants arrived;—Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkeequa, Sainqua, *senior* and junior, Poonhoyqua, Mingqua, Gowqua, Saoqua, Yetuck, Fontai, Kingqua, and the following enquiries were made and replied to.

Q. What took place during the interview with the commissioner? A.—We took the words of your letter to him, and he gave them to the Kwangchowfoo to examine; on hearing them read he said you were trifling with the hongmerchants but you should not do so with him; *he declared that if opium was not delivered up he should be at the Consoo house tomorrow at 10. and then he would show what he would do.*

We decline, for the present, recording in our columns the conversation that ensued.

* * * *

FRIDAY, 22ND.—In the course of the day it was rumoured and correctly ascertained, that the imperial commissioner had sent for two cooks, acquainted with the *Almanach des Gourmands* of Foreigners, and a comprador, who understood the management of their *ménage*: the consequent report was that H. E. would demand hostages from the foreigners, whom, as clearly appears from H. E.'s previous preparation for the pleasantly passing of those hours which have been called by some philosophers the happiest of human life, it

is his H. E.'s intention to treat after the manner and style of the directorial dinners at the *Albion* in Leadenhall Street.

The rumours of the quantity of opium required to be delivered up still continued, & the number of four thousand chests was mentioned. In the course of the day Mr. Dent had been prevailed upon by the representations of the hongmerchants to promise to go inside the city tomorrow in obedience to the wishes of the imperial commissioner; but when the treatement of Mr. Flint, and, other acts of treachery on the part of the Chinese government, had been brought to Mr. Dent's recollection, he declined entering the city, except under a safe conduct granted by the commissioner himself, the only irresponsible officer at present in Canton.

SATURDAY, 23RD.—This morning about 10 o'clock, Howqua and Mowqua, and other of the hongmerchants, all without their official buttons and the two first having a loose iron chain thrown over their heads and resting on their shoulders, repaired to Mr. Dent's house, & stated that unless Mr. Dent obeyed the commissioner's summons and went into the city in the course of the day, two of their number (meaning Howqua and Mowqua) would be beheaded before night. Mr. Dent adhered to his refusal for the reasons given above. It was then proposed that a public meeting of all foreigners should be immediately convened in the hall of the British consulate; but Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, refused to admit Howqua and Mowqua, in their present degraded and felonious condition, within the hall; the meeting was accordingly held in the chamber of commerce, when Howqua, after pointing to his buttonless cap and the chain round his neck, stated directly that if Mr. Dent did not go into the city, for the purpose of being examined by the commissioner, immediately, they would most assuredly be beheaded.

The chairman then told Howqua that the chamber had heard and understood his communication through the interpreter, but that the chamber, being established for commercial purposes only, had no controul or influence over Mr. Dent in a question of this nature. Howqua asked what was the use of a chamber if it could not declare the general sense of its members; and all that they, the hongmerchants, wished the chamber to declare was whether Mr. Dent or themselves had reason on their separate sides in the present question; and whether, when their lives were at stake, mere doubt and punctilio should not give way to such serious considerations. The book of the regulations for the government of the chamber was then produced, and the 19th article explained to Howqua, which provides that "the committee of arbitration on no occasion shall proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the committee." Upon this Howqua proposed that all present should proceed to Mr. Dent's factory, which proposal was universally assented to.

We here observe that while this meeting was being held at the chamber, several foreign merchants were in verbal communication with the Kwangchow foo at the Consoo house; and when they left, it. Mr. Morrison was retained a prisoner at large for about two hours, until his liberation was applied for by Mr. Johnston, and forthwith granted.

When all parties had arrived at Mr. Dent's house, the foreigners went upstairs, leaving the hongmerchants in the office with two or three of the members of the chamber of commerce. It was then distinctly and solemnly put to the foreigners present whether Mr. Dent should proceed inside the city except under the protection of the commissioner's own chop and seal, and the universal answer was—No! This answer was communicated to the hongmerchants. Presently a *Weiyuen*, i. e. an officer specially deputed for the occasion, accompanied by the Namhoy Yuen, came to Mr. Dent's office. Mr. Dent, and his interpreter, Mr. Thom, with all the foreigners immediately attended him. This officer particularly impressed on Mr. Dent that in coming to his house he had gone beyond his orders, which were imperative that he should bring Mr Dent before the commissioner this day. Many appeals were made to Mr. Dent's feelings, but the officer was informed that Mr. Dent was not acting from contumacy in declining to obey the commissioner's orders to go before him, that he had the most profound respect for the commissioner and his high office, and felt most particularly grateful to himself (the Weiyuen) personally for the kindness and consideration he had evinced in coming to his house, and for the polite manner in which he had delivered his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the foreigners, that, without the commissioner's own safe conduct, he shall not go into the city, unless taken out of his own house by force, in which case no resistance would be made. Mr. Dent then retired.

The conversation was much prolonged, and Mr. Dent waited upon the Weiyuen, at his own request, a second time, but with the same result.

The Weiyuen then declared he would pass the night in Mr. Dent's house, and never leave it except with him.

At last it was proposed by the Weiyuen that Mr. Inglis, the second partner in the firm of Messrs. Dent & Co., should go to the Consoo house, and deliver in person Mr. Dent's refusal to the Kwangchowfoo. This proposal was readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Gray, Thom, Fearon, and Slade, proceeded to the Consoo house.

After Mr. Dent's refusal had been communicated by Mr. Inglis, to the Kwangchowfoo, that officer proposed that he should go into the city, and deliver the refusal to the commissioner: this proposal was also as readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Fearon, and Slade—Mr. Gray having been persuaded to remain behind,—went with the linguists though the Choolan gate into the city, and were conducted to the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven; at first they seated themselves in the open court, but were soon conducted to the private apartments of the priests, and served with tea and sweetmeats. After some time the treasurer, judge, salt commissioner, and grain inspector, made their appearance. These officers seated themselves in front on a line with and close to each other, while the Kwangchow foo & Weiyuen sat on a side bench. Previous to the arrival of these superior officers Mr. Inglis and his friends had been shown to a bamboo settee in a gallery round an outer court.—Mr. Thom was first sent for, when the following questions were asked him.

"What is your name, country &c. Why does not Mr. Dent come?" Mr. Thom replied "that all the foreigners thought Mr Dent would be detained, and therefore they would not allow him." "Detain him or not, he is guilty of showing the greatest disrespect for not obeying the commands from the high commissioner." Mr. Thom said, 'that Mr. Dent had not the most distant intention of showing any disrespect; that this question was one of the utmost importance; that Mr. Dent and his countrymen were all of opinion, and under the apprehension, the high commissioner wished to detain Mr. Dent until a certain quantity of opium be confiscated, as they had hear it reported the high commissioner imagined Mr. Dent had 8000 chests of opium." The judge observed "that this is no report but a certainty; that the high commissioner's eyes are very sharp and his ears very long; that he knows Dent to be a great merchant and a very large capitalist, and that he has resided in China many years; that the high commissioner held positive orders from the emperor to put down the opium trade, and that he wished to admonish Mr. Dent, and also to enquire into the nature of his business, that Mr. Dent must be confronted with the high commissioner; that if he did not consent, he should be dragged out of his house by force; and, consequently, the high commissioner would most assuredly kill him." One of the officers remarked that if Dent would willingly come and see the high commissioner the trade would be re-opened."

Nearly the same questions and observations were made to Mr. Inglis and Messrs. Fearon and Slade.

When the examination was over the treasurer sent out a present of four pieces of red silk and two jars of wine, and the party were conducted back to the consoo house, guarded by a detachment of the Kwang-keep's troops carrying many lanterns, and from hence to Mr. Dent's house, were they arrived about nine o'clock.

SUNDAY, 24TH MARCH.—When it was observed to Howqua on Sunday morning that that day was consecrated to religious worship by Europeans, he gladly availed himself of the fact, as so much more time would be gained for deliberation. Early in the morning copies of the following circular reached Canton.

CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government has now to require that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects it the outer anchorages should proceed orthwith to Hong Kong, and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of captain Blake of H. M's. Sloop Larne, captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions of putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of captain Parry, that duty will devolved on captain Wallace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons herein charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British life and property.

Given under my hand seal of office, at Macao, this twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

Between six and seven P. M. captain Elliot landed at the steps of the British consulate, from a boat belonging to H. M's. sloop Larne. Captain Elliot had arrived at the fort below in H. M's. cutter, Louisa. Some of the government boats pulled after him, apparently in chase; the gates, however, were were immediately unlocked and thrown wide open by the Chinese porter, which gave captain Elliot free ingress to the consular hall.

Captain Elliot, after giving orders to

hoist the British flag,—and as the Union jack could not be found at the moment, the boat's ensign was hoisted, and has since continued flying,—gave verbal notice of an immediate public meeting of all foreigners, and then proceeded, attended by many of his countrymen and others and a crowd of Chinese, whose insatiate curiosity was attracted by the full uniform of a post captain, to Mr. Dent's factory in the Powshong hong, whence in a few minutes he returned, accompanied by Mr. Dent, to the British Consulate, and immediately held the meeting he had summoned, and read the following notice.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

L. S. Macao, 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved the undersigned, to give public notice to all her majesty's subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are:—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); and lastly the threatening language of the high commissioner and provincial authorities of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all her majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell" and "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of the proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford her majesty's subjects resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of the empire. And he has most especially to warn her majesty's subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of her majesty's government, without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all her majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China: and their respective governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the globe but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion, that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed.) CARLES ELLIOT,
Chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

It now only remains to be observed that on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, the native servants were directed to leave the foreign factories, and the natives were forbidden to sell them food of any kind. The coolies of the different hongs, armed with shields, spears, swords, and staves, as well as a detachment of troops, occupied the square and guarded the doors of the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dent. All the chopboats, usually employed for carrying teas to the ships, are moored head and stern in the river from the east to the west extremes of the foreign factories, whilst closer in shore there are two tiers of smaller boats used, we believe, for transporting troops. In the course of Monday night a boat belonging to the George 4th, which had been hauled up high and dry in front of the Creek hong, was taken possession of by the Chinese, and on Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock several of the sailing and rowing boats, belonging to the foreigners, were, by the hongmerchant's orders, hauled into the middle of the square, and turned bottom up. The troops and coolies have erected bamboo sheds to protect themselves from the sun, which shows a wise attention to their own comforts.

WEDNESDAY 27TH—We have delayed our issue until to day for the purpose of watching events. As the British superintendent is now in correspondence with the government, we forbear making any remarks on the present position of foreign affairs, and foreigners in Canton; but beg to refer our readers to the public notice issued at 6 o'clock this morning. With this evening will end the three days alluded to in captain Elliot's notice read and published on Sunday evening.

It is reported in Canton that all communication between the shore and the shipping at Whampoa is prevented by the authorities; for the rest, things are dull enough—as dips seanmoins.

Before going to press, we beg to record that the health of the young and lovely queen of England has been drank, in flowing cups, as H. M. being at the present moment the largest holder of opium on record. Whether H. E. LIN will be inclined to ask for admission into such a rich and respectable firm.. time will show.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, Charles Elliot, chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the provincial government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (not withstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high commissioner, issued directly to me under the seals of the honble officers, to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government enjoin and require all her majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of her said majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium belonging to them, or British opium under their respective controul; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium, subject to my immediate direction and to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the said chief superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of her Britannic majesty's government, to all and each of her majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said chief superintendent, do further specially caution all her majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said chief superintendent, hereby declare her majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium

And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by H. M. government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief superintendent of the trade of B. S. in China.

True Copy L. S.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

YU, Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the port of Canton, proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

During the stay of the commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the opium traffickers are in operation, all ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the port without their grand chops. The Tungchi of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day, March 26th, 1839.

S. FEARON,
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

The shortest passage *on record* from China to this port is, we believe, that made by the *Saltana* which arrived here on the 2nd instant, as reported in our last week's shipping list, having accomplished the distance, from leaving the land in China to the anchorage at this port, in 5 days and 12 hours. The next shortest we have heard of is that formerly made by the *Earl of Balcarras* in 5 days and 17 hours.—*The Singapore Free Press 14th February*, 1839.

MARRIED,—At Oahu, Sandwich Island, on the 9th of October, 1839, at the British Consulate, Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor, niece to Richard Charlton, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's consul at that place.

DIED,—At Bulsaghery, on the 19th December on his way to Bombay, Mr. THOMAS GREEN, late Chief Officer of the late Bark *Ruby*.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current. Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4½ do. do. in advance.

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for the extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE REGISTER.
To Subscribers.....25 cents.
To Non-Subscribers.....35 do.
Do. do. for copies of the Price Current 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 6
Advertisement, each insertion.....1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months.....3 0

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1839. NO. 14.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	10th Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—24th March. NANTASKETS, (Am.) ——, from Java and Manila. NAPLES, (Am.) ——, from Boston.

We hear that several other ships have arrived and are at anchor in Macao roads, where it is reported upwards of thirty sail are lying.

MANILA.—Don Andres Garcia Camba, late governor of Manila, was to leave that island for Cadiz on the 10th ulto., in the Spanish ship Nueva Victoria, the late English ship Victory.

The British ships Earl Grey and James Patterson were loading (4th March) at £4.10s. dead weight, and £4. for hemp, 50 cubic feet. Exchange on London 4s. 8d., at which rate some American paper had been negotiated.

WEDNESDAY 28TH MARCH, 1839.—To complete our hebdomadal Journal, we commence from the day following our usual day of publication, although the public notice to British Subjects, the hoppo's proclamation, and the few remarks under this date, were published in our last number.

An resta, we beg to refer our readers to the various documents *published* by H. E. the high commissioner, which are arranged according to their dates, after the Journal.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the Merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint) have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honble officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective controul: and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: AND to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. AND I, the Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

AND it is specially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy L. S.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

Yu Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full information.

During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the Opium traffickers are in operation, all Ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the Port without their Grandchop. The Tungche of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day. March 26th, 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Proclamation to the foreigners of all Nations.

Choo, KwangChowFoo &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

The following official communication has been received from *Lin* the imperial commissioner &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address his excellency, having already communicated, through the hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

Canton, 25th March, 1839.

This coming before me, the commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has to day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang-Chow Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hongmerchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same. A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict. March 27th 1839.

THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1839.—We continue our daily journal of passing events, but it must necessarily be meagre, for a prudent policy teaches us at present not to say all that we know, though that all is but little, as the communications between H. M's. Superintendent and the imperial envoy are, of course, guarded as secret; and most of the information that comes to our knowledge is merely founded on the floating rumours of the day.

The following is a translation of a document issued by the commissioner, and which is pasted up on the entrance door of the American hong, in which Mr. King resides.

Mr. King's address to H. E. the Imperial Commissioner, Lin.

Your Excellency's Edict of the 18th instant having been communicated to the undersigned, he hereby respectfully replies—that during the many years he has been engaged in trade with Canton, he has never bought, sold, received, or delivered, one catty of opium or one tael of sycee silver; he has at the same time used his best efforts to dissuade all men from the injurious traffic. He is now ready and her by does engage to pursue in future the same course as heretofore under the penalties desired by the Chinese government.

Having done that, the undersigned begs that the business of his ships and all his other business may be permitted to proceed, and his servants returned to his Factory; he has only to add that he has delayed beyond the period fixed, in the hope that all the merchants would come forward at one and the same time with their reply.

Canton, 25th March, 1839.
H. E.'s REPLY.

Reply of Lin, great minister and imperial commissioner of the celestial dynasty, to the address of the American merchant, King.

On my arrival in Canton, I found that the said foreigner, King, never trafficked in a single ounce of all he is the most praiseworthy; but when I, the great minister, early promulgated my decree, requiring all the Foreigners to deliver up their opium to government, why was not the said foreigner able quickly to induce them to do so? Yesterday, because many days had elapsed without receiving any report of its being delivered up, the holds of the ships were in due course closed; moreover, the bad Foreigners having a desire to escape, and their Factories being open and accessible on every side and from every quarter, it is difficult to prevent their so doing—Hence it was that all the compradors and servants have been temporarily removed, in order to prevent their showing them a way of escape. Now, according to what is stated in the address, "it was hoped that all the merchants would at once comply &c.," if

they really act thus, and immediately deliver up all their opium, then what difficulty can there be in having all business go on in its usual course? But at the present time all the Foreigners have not delivered up all their opium; and while on the one hand I cannot allow the bad foreigners to involve the good, so neither can I on the other for the sake of a single case change my great plans. Therefore in regard to the opening of the trade &c., for the time being it is difficult to grant the request.

I give instructions to the prefect of Kwang chow, that he may direct the hong merchants clearly to explain this edict, that he (King) may early induce all the foreign merchants to comply and give up their opium without delay, that they may in no way be involved thereby. March, 26th, 1839.

Let this be pasted upon the Foreigner's Factory.

It is reported this evening that the merchants have proposed a plan for the surrender of the opium, but the commissioner has not approved of it. It is said H. E. expressed his surprise at the immense booty he has obtained, and feels rather embarrassed as being in the present ownership of such extensive national spoils; and that he has observed it will be necessary to wait for instructions from Peking; yet also *on dit* that H. E. requires an equal quantity to be delivered up by the consuls of the other nations.

FRIDAY, 28TH.—This day, being GOOD FRIDAY, divine service was performed, at the request of Captain Elliot, in the chapel by the reverend E.C.Bridgman.—The day passed quietly; and the linguists brought coolies into the hongs to supply water. There was a rumour that some of the Lascars on board the passage boats in the river —communication with which has entirely been cut off since Monday—are sick and famishing—even dying and dead!

This evening, about 10 o'clock, all the sailing and rowing boats that were left afloat or hoisted up under cover on Wednesday night, were hauled up, by the hongmerchants orders, into the centre of the square.

SATURDAY, 30TH.—We heard this morning that H. E. has made the most unreasonable demand that ten thousand chests of opium shall be delivered up in ten days. The reply is said to have been that the whole quantity surrendered to the British Superintendent "for the service of H. M's. government to be delivered over to the government of China" shall be delivered up to H. E.; but that some of the opium ships outside, alarmed at the rigorous measures of H. E., have sailed for Singapore and elsewhere; and they must necessarily be ordered to return to China before H. E's. requisition can be obeyed.

Ingress into Old China Street was refused this day; and the reason given by the officer on guard for this refusal was that the Kwang chow foo and other magistrates were in consultation at the consoo house; but the individual seeking admittance was informed that in about two hours, when the magistrates would leave, he would be allowed to pass; he did not, however, subject himself to another refusal.

At 2 o'clock the Namhoy magistrate, accompanied by the Weiyuen, who went to Mr. Dent's house on the 23rd ulto., made a tour of inspection of the whole space in front of the Foreign factories: entering from Old China Street they walked as far as the Danish hong, and directed the fruit stall in front of Chungching's sweatmeat shop to be removed: they then proceeded down the centre of the square, and returned along the pavement to their chairs.

To day a supply of live stock, consisting of sheep, pigs, fowls &c. was sent to the British superintendent by the imperial commissioner, but was declined by the former; supplies of household necessaries were also sent into the different hongs inhabited by foreigners, by and at the expense of the hong merchants; these supplies were accepted by some and refused by others.

SUNDAY, 31ST.—Divine service was performed in the chapel; the service was read and an appropriate sermon preached, from the text.—"What is your life?" by the reverend P. Parker. The day passed quietly; between 4 and 5 oclock a linguist informed us that provisions would be supplied by the linguists in future, for which payment would be required; the linguists, in fact, are to act as compradors, or house stewards.

MONDAY, 1ST APRIL.—The jokes of April fool's day were not forgotten by the foreigners. Nothing has passed worth recording.

TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL.—To day the Washing men have appeared in the hongs, with a porter's written ticket from the linguists.

WEDNESDAY 3D APRIL.—Circumstances having obliged us to delay the publication of the Register until to day, we are enabled to publish the *Public Notice to British Subjects*, issued this day by the chief superintendent, and the official translation of the commissioner's commands to the general chamber of commerce.

PROCLAMATION

TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned follows. [Copy of Petition.]

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be *urgent*: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way! Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, O chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, Haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st. 1839.

This morning the entrances to New China Street and Hoglane, were walled up: this we consider a cautious prevention against popular tumults. Rice is, fortunately for all parties, cheap—say $2 per picul.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Thom, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a chopboat, under the escort of Chinese officers, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the first parcel of opium.

PROCLAMATION from H. E. the high Commissioner LIN, desiring foreigners speedily to deliver up their opium; under four heads, or for four reasons.

First.—Ye ought to make haste and deliver it up, by virtue of that reason which heaven hath implanted in all of us.

I find that during the last several tens of years, the money out of which you have duped our people by means of your destructive drug, amounts (I know not to how many tens of thousands of myriads!) thus, while you have been scheming after private advantage with minds solely bent on profit, our people have been wasting their substance and losing their lives: and if the reason of heaven be just, think you that there will be no retribution? It, however, ye will now repent and deliver up your opium, by a well timed repentance, ye may yet avert judgment and calamities; if not, then your wickedness being greater, the consequences of that wickedness will fall more fearfully upon you! Ye are distant from your home many tens of thousands of miles, your ships in coming and going, cross a vast and trackless ocean, in it ye are exposed to the visitations of thunder and lightning and raging storms, to the dangers of being swallowed up by every species of monster of the deep, and amid such perils fear ye not the retributive vengeance of heaven! Now my great emperor, being actuated by the exalted virtue of heaven itself, wishes to cut off this deluge of opium, which is the plainest proof that such is the intention of high heaven! It is then a traffic on which heaven looks with disgust, and who is he that may oppose it's will? Thus, in the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who violated our laws!—he endeavored to get possession of Macao by force, and at Macao he died! Again, in the 11th year of Taoukwang (1834) Lord Napier bolted thro' the Bocca Tigris, but being overwhelmed with grief and fear he almost immediately died; and Morrison, who had been darkly deceiving him, died that very year also! Besides these every one of those who have not observed our laws, have either on their return to their country been overtaken by the judgment of heaven, or silently cut off ere they could return thither! These are facts recorded in the newspapers of all countries! Thus then it is manifest that the heavenly dynasty may not be opposed! and still, oh ye foreigners! do you refuse to fear and tremble thereat?

Secondly, You ought to make immediate delivery of this opium, in order to compliance with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said, that the laws of your own countries prohibit the smoking of opium, and that he who uses it, is adjudged to death! thus plainly showing that ye yourselves know it to be an article destructive to human life. If, then, your laws forbid it to be consumed by yourselves, and yet permit it to be sold that it may be consumed by others, this is not in conformity with the principle of doing unto others, what you would that they should do unto you!—If on the other hand, your laws prohibit it's being sold, and ye yet continue to sell it by stealth, then are ye sporting with the laws of your own countries! and, moreover, the laws of our Chinese empire look upon the seller as guilty of a crime of a deeper dye, than the mere smoker of opium. Now you foreigners, altho' ye were born in an outer country, yet for your properties and maintenance do ye depend entirely upon our Chinese empire; moreover, in our central land ye pass the greater part of your lives, and the lesser portion of your lives is passed at home; the food that ye eat every day, not less than the vast fortunes ye amass, proceed from nought but the goodness of our Emperor, which is showered upon you in far greater profusion than upon our own people: and how is it, then, that ye alone know not to tremble and obey before the sacred majesty of our laws! In former times, altho' opium was prohibited, yet the penalty attached thereto, did not amount to a very severe punishment; this arose from the extreme mildness of our government; and therefore it was that your clandestine dealings in the drug were not scrutinized with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great emperor looks upon the opium trade with the most intense loathing, and burns to have it cut off for ever; so that henceforward not only is he who sells it adjudged to death but he who does no more than smoke it, must also undergo the same penalty of the law! Now try and reflect for one moment:—If ye did not bring this opium to China, how should the people of our inner land be able either to sell it or to smoke it! the lives of our own people which are forfeited to the laws are taken from them by your unrighteous procedure: then what reason is there that the lives of our own people should be thus sacrificed and that ye alone should escape the awful penalty! Now I, the High Commissioner, looking up to the great Emperor, and feeling in my own person his sacred desire to love and cherish the man from afar, do mercifully spare you your lives.—I wish nothing more than that ye deliver up all the opium you have got, and that you forthwith write out a duly prepared bond to the effect that you will henceforth never more bring opium to China, and should you bring it, agreeing that the cargo be confiscated, and the people who bring it put to death. This is pardoning what is past and taking preventive measures against the future: why any longer cherish a foolish indiscriminate generosity! Moreover, without discussing about the opium which ye have sold in bygone years, and adding up it's immense amount let us only speak about that quantity which during the last year ye have clandestinely sold, which I presume was no small matter, hardly equal to the quantity which ye have now stored up in your receiving ships, and which I desire may be entirely surrendered to the mutual advantage of all: where is there the slightest chance or prospect that after this you will be permitted to dupe our deluded people out of their money, or inveigle them to do an act in which destruction overtakes them! I have with deep respect examined the statutes of this Ta tsing dynasty, and upon these statutes I find it recorded "if a Chinese or a foreigner break the laws they shall be judged & condemned by the same statute" and words to that effect. Now upon former occasions we have condemned foreigners to death, as in the case of having killed our people, they require to give life for life &c. &c., of which we have instances recorded. Now think for a little: depriving an individual of his life, is a crime committed in a moment, and still the perpetrator of it must forfeit his own life in return. But he who sells opium, has laid a plot to swindle a man out of his money, as well as to deprive him of his life; and how can one say that it is only a single individual, or a single family, that the opium seller thus dupes and entangles in destruction! and for a crime of this magnitude ought one to die or not to die! and still will ye refuse to deliver up your opium, which is the way to preserve your lives? Oh ye foreigners! do ye deeply deeply ponder upon this!

Thirdly.—You ought to make immediate delivery of this opium, by reason of your feelings as men.

Ye come to this market of Canton to trade, and ye profit thereby full threefold. Every article of commerce that ye bring with you, no matter whether it be coarse or fine, in whole pieces or in small, there is not one iota of it that is not sold off and consumed; and of the produce of our country, whether it be for feeding you, for clothing you, for any kind of use, or for mere sale,

there is not a description that we do not permit you to take away with you, so that not only do you reap the profit of the inner land by the goods which you bring, but moreover by means of the produce of our central land do you gather gold from every country to which you transport it. Supposing that you cut off and cast away your traffic in the single article of opium, then the other business which you do will be much increased; you will thereon reap your threefold profit comfortably, and you may, as previously, go on acquiring wealth in abundance: thus neither violating the laws, nor laying up store for after misery, what happiness! what delight will be your's! But if on the other hand ye will persist in carrying on the opium traffic, then such a course of conduct must infallibly lead to the cutting off of your general trade. I would like to ask of you if under the whole heavens ye have such an excellent market as this is? Then without discussing about "rea and Rhubarb, things which you could not exist without, and every kind and description of silk, a thing which you could not carry on your manufactures without, there are under the head of eatable articles, white sugar, sugar candy, cassia, cassia buds &c. &c. and under the head of articles for use, vermilion, gamboge, alum, camphor &c.—how can your countries do without these? and yet our central land is heaped up and over flowing with every kind of commodity, and has not the slightest occasion for any of your importations from abroad! How on account of opium the port be closed against you, and it is no longer in your power to trade more, will it not be yourselves, who have brought it upon yourselves? Nay, further, as regards the article of opium, there is now no man who dares to buy it, and yet ye store it up in your receiving ships, where you have so much to pay per month for rent: day and night ye must have labouring men to watch and guard! and why all this useless and enormous expense? A single typhon, or one blaze of fire, and they are forthwith over whelmed by the billows, or they sink amid the consuming element: these are all things very likely to happen! What better plan, then, than at once to deliver up your opium, and so reap enjoyments and rewards by so doing!

4thly.—You ought to make a speedy delivery of your opium, by reason of the necessity of the case.

Ye foreigners from a far, in coming hither to Trade, have passed over an unbounded ocean, your prospects for doing business depend entirely on your living on terms of harmony with your fellow men, and keeping your own station in peace and quietness. Thus may you reap solid advantage and avoid misfortune! But if you will persist in selling your opium, and will go on involving the lives of our foolish people in your toils, there is not a good or upright man whose head and heart went burn with indignation at your conduct; they must look upon the lives of those who have suffered for smoking and selling the drug as sacrificed by you; the simple country folks and the common people must feel any thing but well pleased, and the wrath of a whole country is not a thing easily restrained:—these are circumstances about which ye cannot but feel anxious! The men who go abroad, are said to adhere bigotedly to a sense of honor. Now our mandarins are every one of them appealing to your sense of honor, and on the contrary we find (to our amazement) that ye have not the slightest particle of honor about you! are you quite tranquil andcomposed at this! and will ye yet acknowledge the necessity of the case or not? moreover viewing it as an article which ought never to be sold at all, and more especially considering that it is not permitted to be sold at this present moment, what difficulty should you make about the matter! Why feel the smallest regret to part with it! Still further, as ye do not consume it in your own country, why heedlessly take it back! If you do not now deliver it up to the mandarins, pray what will be the use of keeping it on hand? After having once made the delivery thereof, your trade will go on flourishing more abundantly than ever! polite tokens of our regard will we heaped on you to overflowing, and oh! ye foreigners! will not this be happiness indeed! I, the high commissioner, as well as the governor and lieut—governor—cannot bear the idea of being unnecessarily harsh and severe, therefore it is that tho' I thus weary my mouth, as it were, entreating and exhorting you, yet do I not shrink from the task! Happiness and misery glory and disgrace are in your own hands! say not that I did not give you early warning thereof! A special proclamation, to be stuck up before the foreign factories.

Taoukwang 19th year 2nd moon 12th day.
Canton, 26th March, 1839.

General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the form of proclamation, before the factories.

Reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store ships at present in these seas are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my inquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut. governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing over. Beware of this!

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of Opium surrendered, 20283 Chests.

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports elsewhere, I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut. governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the protect of Kwangchow Foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty-two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report, on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience and, speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controul of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great Emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults, and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of un-ending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance."

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form, a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the storeships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships, is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed therewith outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operation?

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. *They* are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while *you* would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would ask, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted! Yesterday,

too, when you had made a statement of the amount of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all-comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display contumacy and contempt, how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them! But such as shew a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

"Besides deputing officers to proceed to the hong merchant's consoo house, there to give verbal commands and so prevent delay, you are also hereby required to act speedily in obedience to this my reply. Do not again be working at excuses and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for future repentance."

Reply of the 30th of March to the English Superintendent Elliot's address, proposing to send Johnston outside.

"This address represents, that the Deputy Superintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outside, to call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opium; and gives conveyance to an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order; and though I find therein nothing improper; yet considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his nation immediately to deliver up the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that as the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the store-ships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bends of the transaction.

"I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods, without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

"Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having powers to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loop-hole of escape therefrom. How can he possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders for the number of chests of opium they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage-boats to run.

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautions in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obedience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself. The foreign order is sent back herewith.

REPLY OF THE 27TH MARCH,

To Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Choo, Kwang chow foo &c. proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information.

The following communication has just been respectfully received from *Lin*, imperial commissioner &c.

"On the 15th day of the 2nd month.

Wetmore, Chairman &c., petitions as follows:—

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

A Respectful Address.

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has received with profound respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners in Canton; and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Wanten Snow is Consul for the United States of America. Magdalinus Jacobus Senn Van Basel, Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Loffelt, at present at Macao, is reported to be the acting Consul for the King of the French.

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and surnames of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamaoion is to be sent to the Kwang chow foo, who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose!"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issue this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict. March 30th, 1839.

Notice to Foreigners.

Howqua, Mowqua, and the other hongmerchants, hereby earnestly beg and entreat foreigners of all nations, that no one will induce their compradors, servants, cooks, coolies, or any native whatever, in the present posture of affairs, to enter or remain in his hong.—There is a possibility of the foreign factories being searched by the mandarins, and any native found therein *would infallibly be put to death, whatever plea might be urged in his favour.* And the hongmerchants hereby give notice, that if, after this warning, any foreigner should induce a native or natives to enter or remain in his hong, and should such native or natives suffer death in consequence, they will consider the blood of such murdered native to be on the head of the said foreigner or foreigners.

The above, in the English language was suspended on Monday at the gate leading into the garden of the British Consulate.

This notice is at variance, with the commissioner's proclamation; and as being merely the declaration of the hongmerchants, we do not consider it worthy of credit: for if a native were put to death for entering or remaining in the factory of his foreign employer, he would suffer for a contravention of a Chinese law, and, therefore, would not be *murdered*, but put to death legally; or if executed illegally his blood would be upon the head of his betrayers and unjust judges. We are not aware, however, that any such law, *pro hac vice*, has been promulgated by the imperial commissioner.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual streight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton Register office.
3rd April, 1839.

Reports reached Canton yesterday of the death of Richard Turner, Esq., an old and much esteemed member of the Foreign Community in China. Mr. Turner had been ill for nearly two months, and reports in Canton on the 28th from Macao of the 26th ulto., left no hopes of his recovery. It is a sorrowful consolation to Mr. Turner's numerous friends that he breathed his last in the bosom of his family; that his illness and death did not occur in Canton, in the present state of affairs, where he would have been deprived of his personal servants—whose duties would, of course, have been fulfilled by his friends—and have expired a prisoner.

DIED.—At his house in Macao, on Thursday the 28th ulto., at 4 P. M. Richard Turner, Esq. of the house of Messrs. Turner & Co. of Canton.

Drowned in Macao roads, about ½ past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst. Captain Woodward Lewis, master of the American brig John Galvin.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4½ do. do. in advance.

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their extra numbers 5 cents, other subscribers 10 cents, each number.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE REGISTER.
To Subscribers.....25 cents.
To Non-Subscribers.....35 do.
Do. do. for copies of the Price Current 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 9

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1839. NO. 15.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	8th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	25th Oct.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	10th Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

Intelligence from Macao, received through the somewhat doubtful channel of the linguist's reports, states that upwards of forty sail are at anchor in Macao roads.

CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
(From the 22d instant.)

WEDNESDAY 3RD APRIL.—The "chain of our silen slumber" has been broken by the important events of to day.—Early in the morning the entrances from New China Street, Loen-hing-se Street & Hog-lane into the square before the Foreign factories were walled up: we consider this proceeding as merely a cautious prevention on the part of the local government against popular tumults; although these brick walls would be more easily broken through than the old locked and barred wooden doors. Rice is, fortunatly for all parties, cheap: say $2 per picul.

A proclamation from the Kwang chow foo, dated the 1st inst., to the chairman of the general chamber of commerce, containing H. E. Lin's reply to the following address, was circulated to day. To make our Journal complete in the record of daily occurrences, we insert this proclamation, as well as captain Elliot's public notice to British subjects, under this date, although both documents were published in our last number.

PROCLAMATION

TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows.

To H. E. *Lin*, the High Imperial Commissioner,
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful address.—The chairman of this chamber has received the edict of Y. E. was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state that the Consuls of the U. S. of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the edict of Y. E. to them directed.

I have &c.
(Signed) W. S. WETMORE,—Chairman.
General Chamber of Commerce, 30th March, 1839.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be *urgent*: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way! Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting, the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then. O chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, Haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st., 1839.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual straight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government. CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton Register office.
3rd April, 1839

About 6 o'clock P. M., Mr. Johnston, the second Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Toom, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a Chop-boat, under the escort of Chinese officers, attended by the hongmerchants and linguists, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the opium now on board the store ships at anchor outside.

THURSDAY, 4TH.—This day passed without the occurrence of any event worthy of record. We forbear noticing the thousand and one reports that are conceived, hatched, and forthwith killed by contradiction.

FRIDAY, 5TH.—The following is a translation of a *bond*, or voluntary bond, proposed by the hongmerchants to be given by the British Superintendent and the British merchants of all countries trading in China. It was presented to the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce this forenoon; the committee, on its receipt, adjourned until Monday.

A DULY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c., the Indian merchants, B &c., the Moorish merchants, C &c. the ( ) merchants, D and the ( ) merchants, E and the ( ) merchants F &c.—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE DO REALLY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent, WHEREAS certain persons, avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business, and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, BE PUT TO DEATH, *willingly submitting to their doom!* All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secret the least particle.

WE DO CONJOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true.

SATURDAY, 6TH.—Early this morning the back entrance of the Creek Hong, which was bricked up on the 23rd inst., where the back entrances of the Dutch, British, Fungtae, Powshun, Spanish and Danish hongs, were bricked up, was more strongly secured by the Chinese: such is their kindly care of us. A great deal of rain has fallen, which is very favourable for the spring crop of rice.

SUNDAY, 7TH.—Divine service was performed in the chapel by the reverend Abeel. His reverence afterwards preached a sermon on the text.—"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth"

MONDAY, 8TH.—An adjourned meeting of the general committee of the general chamber of commerce was held at the residence of the chairman, W. S. Wetmore, Esq.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 5th inst., on bond proposed by the Cohong. Present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy chairman, Braine, Thomson, Dhanjee Pardoonjee, Adam, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, B ll, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano, second by H. Rustomjee, and carried unanimously:—

THAT, as this chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence, of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities; nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfil.

THAT, inasmuch as we are prisoners in our Factories, surrounded by an armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside, denied to us, it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, enables the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Braine, and carried unanimously:—THAT a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hongmerchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation, and the meeting was dissolved.

TUESDAY, 9TH.—We hear that Howqua has received a letter from Macao, in which he is informed that Mr. Johnston reached Macao on Sunday Evening; that two of the opium ships had sailed for Lankoet, whither Mr. Johnston would proceed, attended by the two hongmerchants, in H. M's. cutter Louisa, to day.

Last night the American Consul, Mr. Snow, and the Dutch Consul, Mr. Senn van Basel, and Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, attended at the Consoo house, in compliance with the requisition of the Kwang chow foo. We have been kindly favoured by a friend with the minutes taken at the meeting, which may probably be submitted to the public at a future period. we merely now denote the parties who were present, both Chinese and Foreigners.

At a meeting held at the Consoo house on the evening of the 8th April, 1839.—Present:—The Kwang chow foo, the Poonyu and Namboy magistrates, and Weiyune—(or deputed officer.)

M. I. Senn van Basel, the Netherlands Consul, P. W. Snow, the U. S. Consul, W. S. Wetmore, C. W. King, S. Fearon, (interpreter).

To this meeting the members of the committee of the chamber of commerce were first called, but the chief portion of that committee being Englishmen, who have resigned the management of all discussions with the Chinese to the British Superintendent, Captain Elliot, they of course did not attend. Mr. van Basel and Mr Snow were then invited, and the meeting took place at 9 o'clock P. M.—present, the parties above-named, with Howqua, Mowqua, Samqua, and the linguists.

On the foreigners entering when the officers were seated, the latter rose from their chairs, and civilly exchanged the usual compliments; and after having been individually introduced to the Kwangchowfoo the foreigners seated themselves: this privilege having been previously stipulated for and granted; the business of the meeting then commenced.

The whole burden of the Kwangchow Foo's conversation and demands, was the imperious necessity on all Foreigners to sign the bond in obedience to the Commissioner's orders; and, on the other side, signing the bond was declined, on account of the impracticability of the terms, and the impossibility of Foreign Consuls submitting to such engagements without communications with or orders from their respective governments.

The Foreign Consuls were released after about two hours detention and threat of retention; but the Kwangchow-Foo declared that the bond must be signed by the noon of tomorrow (to day). "The session and size are gone and passed," and the bond is not, nor, we trust we can decidedly say, will not be signed.

There having been a total stoppage of trade since the 22d ulto., and all communication with the natives being cut off, we have not issued the *Canton General Price Current*, for that publication, for the present, must be put in the index *expurgatorious*.

This being our third week of durance vile, we think it is high time to protest against the unreasonable proceedings of our jailer, H. E. Lin.

To begin with H. E.'s first proclamation to Foreigners, dated the 18th ulto., we beg to state to H.E. that the spirit of the terms of that proclamation have been complied with; much, we have no doubt, to H. E.'s astonishment.—Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty three chests of opium, being the property of British subjects, have been surrendered to the superintendent of British trade for the service of H. M.'s government to be delivered over to the government of China. The foreign merchants have pledged themselves never to re-engage in the opium trade to China: what more can H. E., in reason, require?—As to H. E.'s demand for a bond—H. E. has thought proper to dictate such monstrous terms that compliance is absolutely impossible. It is, therefore, our most serious advice to H.E. that he should speedily bring his great plans to a termination; and forbear longer disgracing the national faith and character of China by an armed blockade in their factories of two or three hundred helpless Foreigners, and by threats of starvation and other modes of suffering the utmost severity of the new laws: this system of intimidation should be abandoned for the manifestation of celestial compassion, for we think it now time that we should see the colour of the promised rewards for our implicit obedience to H. E.'s commands, and not be fobbed off with a bond upon compulsion.

Well well, the world must turn upon its axis,
And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails;
And live and die, and pay the emperor's taxes,
And as the veering wind shifts, shift our sails.
Old Lin commands us, and the doctor quacks us,
The priest instructs, and so our life exhales.
And surrendering opium to the nation
We patiently await remuneration.

We now beg to refer our readers to the official documents which have been issued by the Chinese authorities since the publication of our last number.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c. to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839,) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows, (here the address is copied.)

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, & that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above I, forthwith, without any delay, transmit it to the said foreign consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day, (March, 30th, 1839.)

An edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. Van Basel, Dutch consul in China, communicated by Choo the Prefect of Canton.

And official communication has been received from Lin, the governor of Hookwang, a great minister of state and imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March, 1839,) the Dutch consul Van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. Van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship not at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is replied: Now because all the opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws; and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no opium, he ought still to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories immediately to give up all the opium in their possession. Then, as usual, the ship's holds shall be opened and the trade resumed. Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

"Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton, that the may immediately deliver the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch consul, Van-Basel, that he may act in conformity there o without opposition."

Now having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said consul, Van Basel, that he may act in conformity there o without opposition.

April 1st, 1839.

An edict from the imperial commissioner Lin addressed to the foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul, Snow, the Dutch Consul, van Basel, and the French Consul, van Loffel, must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant, the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the control of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the opium. The said foreign merchants, being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the opium, that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20,283 chests, which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Wherefore this edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the governor and lieutenant governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till the imperial commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the governor and lieutenant governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor, and request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,
March 28th, 1839.

And edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch consul, Van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c, governor of Hookwang: it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul, Van Basel, in which he says.

(Mr. Van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, as H. E. could not, according to his own admission that the Netherlands consul nor his countrymen had traded in or possessed opium, have any reason for detaining them).

"This cousing before me the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that, as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

"Now the English superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. This done—and to examine and receive it will not required much time,—then all the soldiers and the guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 2nd day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April, 5th, 1839.)

Our imprisonment, the late events, and present occurrences have formed a subject too near to the personal hopes and feelings of every foreigner in Canton, to allow us to call their attention to any matters that does not immediately relate to our actual position.

But the proverb says that 'use is second nature:' and as the novelty of our situation is wearing off, and we are becoming used, if not reconciled, to our present mode of idle living, we hope to be excused if we venture to draw the attention of our local readers to the items of important news which will be found in another column under the heads of Austria, Russia, and Turkey. The commercial treaty with the first-named power, by which it is intended, we presume, to guarantee the free navigation of the dark rolling Danube, is of the highest importance to England, Austria, and Turkey. It is evident, from the fact of the conclusion of this treaty, that Austria is opposed to the further aggrandizement of Russia. Whether this last named semibarbarous state—semi-barbarous throughout a great extent of its immense territories—will submit to the peaceable avocations of internal improvement—whether the emperor has the power to induce his nobles to abandon their longings after Southern skies, to

Scent the fresh fragrance of the breathing rose,
And quaff the pendant vintage as it grows

and to rest content for some years longer in their frozen domes—is a problematical question. The Autocrat of all the Russias, nominally despotic, is frequently the mere creature of his Boyars, whom to restrain and govern requires the energies and talents of a Peter the great. The demonstration made by Austria may, however, have so preponderating an influence on the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as to incline it to abandon for the present its supposed ambitious schemes of Southern and Eastern conquest; and Europe may be spared suffering the infliction of a war which would be cruel and desolating as it would be unnecessary and unjust.

H. E. Lin, like all his compeers, is very fond of twitting us with the vast benefits we derive from the use of the tea and rhubarb of the celestial empire; but how much will H. E. be astonished when he learns that tea *has been* preached against and prohibited in Europe with almost equal fervour and rigor as opium is in China! We, therefore, recommend the following extract to H. E's. attention.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA.

It is said that the frozen Norwegians, on the first sight of roses, dared not touch what they conceived were trees budding with fire: and the natives of Virginia, the first time they seized on a quantity of gunpowder, which belonged to the English colony, sowed it for grain, expecting to reap a plentiful crop of combustion by the next harvest, to blow away the whole colony.

In our own recollection, strange imaginations impeded the first period of Vaccination; when some families, terrified by the warning of a physician, conceived their race would end in a species of Minotaurs:

Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem.

We smile at the simplicity of the men of nature, for their mistaken notions at the first introduction among them of exotic novelties; and yet, even in civilized Europe how long a time those whose profession, or whose reputation, regulate public opinion, are influenced by vulgar prejudices, often disguised under the imposing form of science! and when their ludicrous absurdities and obstinate prejudices enter into the matters of history, it is then we discover that they were only imposing on themselves and on others.

It is hardly credible that on the first introduction of the Chinese leaf, which now affords our daily refreshment; or the American leaf, whose sedative fumes made it so long a universal favourite; or the Arabian berry whose aroma exhilarates its European votaries; that the use of these harmless novelities should have spread consternation in the nations of Europe, and have been anathematized by the terrors and the fictions of some of the learned. Yet this seems to have happened. Patin, who wrote so furiously against the introduction of antimony, spread the same alarm at the use of tea, which he calls 'l'impertinente nouveaute du siecle.' In Germany, Hanneman considered tea-dealers as immoral members of society, lying in wait for men's purses and lives; and Dr. Duncan, in his treatise on hot liquors, suspected that the virtues attributed to tea were merely to encourage the importation.

Many virulent pamphlets were published against the use of this shrub, from various motives. In 1670, a Dutch writer says it was ridiculed in Holland under the name of hay-water. 'The progress of this famous plant,' says an ingenious writer, 'has been something like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and resistless efforts of time and its own virtues.'

The history of the Tea-shrub, written by Dr. Lettsom is usually referred to on this subject; I consider it little more than a plagiarism on Dr. Short's learned and curious dissertation on Tea, 1730. 4to. Lettsom has superadded the solemn trifling of his moral and medical advice.

These now common beverages (tea, coffee, and chocolate) are all of recent origin in Europe; neither the ancients nor those of the middle ages tasted of this luxury. The first accounts we find of the use of this shrub are the casual notices of travellers, who seem to have tasted it, and sometimes not to have liked it: a Russian Ambassador, in 1639, who resided at the Court of the Mogul, declined accepting a large present of tea for the Czar, 'as it would only incumber him with a commodity for which he had no use.' The appearance of a 'black water' and an acrid taste seems not to have recommended it to the German Olearius in 1633. Dr Short has recorded an anecdote of a stratagem of the Dutch in their second voyage to China, by which they at first obtained their tea without disbursing money; they carried from home great store of dried sage, and bartered it with the Chinese for tea; and received three or four pounds of tea for one of sage to supply their demand. This fact, however, proves how deeply the imagination is concerned with our palate, for the Chinese, affected by the exotic novelty, considered our sage to be more precious than their tea.

The first introduction of tea into Europe is not ascertained; according to the common accounts it came into England from Holland, in 1661, when Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory brought over a small quantity: the custom of drinking tea became fashionable, and a pound weight then sold for sixty shillings. This account however, is by no means satisfactory. I have heard of Oliver Cromwell's tea-pot in the possession of a collector, and this will derange the chronology of those writers who are perpetually copying the researches of others, without confirming or correcting them.

Amidst the rival contests of the Dutch and the English East-India companies, the honour of introducing its use into Europe may be claimed by both. Dr Short conjectures that tea might have been known in England as far back as the reign of James I for the first fleet set out in 1600; but, had the use of this shrub been known, the novelty had been chronicled among our dramatic writers, whose works are the annals of our prevalent tastes and humours. It is rather extraordinary that our East-India company should not have discovered the use of this shrub in their early adventures; yet it certainly was not known in England so late as in 1641, for in a scarce 'Treatise of Warm Beer,' where the title indicates the author's design to recommend hot in preference to cold drinks, he refers to tea only by quoting the Jesuit Maffei's account, that 'they of China do for the most part drink the strained liquor of an herb called *Chia*.

The best account of the early use, and the prices of tea in England, appears in the hand-bill of one who may be called our first *Tea-maker*. This curious hand bill bears no date, but as Hanway ascertained that the price was sixty shillings in 1660, this bill must have been dispersed about that period.

Thomas Garway in exchange-alley, tobacconist and coffee-man, was the first who sold and retailed tea, recommending it for the cure of all disorders. The following shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have.

'Tea in England hath hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees till the year 1657. The said Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in *leaf* or *drink*, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowledge of the said Garway's continual care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and in making drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, &c., have ever since sent to him for the said leaf an daily resort to his house to drink the roof. He sells tea from 16s. to 50s. a pound.'

Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1647; for in the diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, he registers that Pere Couplet supped with me, and after supper we had tea which he said was really as good as any he had drank in China.' Had his lordship been in the general habit of drinking tea, he had not, probably, made it a subject for his diary.—(*Curiosities of literature.*)

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Chinese language is like no other on the globe; it is said to contain not more than about 330 words, but it is by no means monotonous, for it has four accents, the even, the raised, the lessened, and the returning, which multiply every word into four; as difficult, says Mr. Astle, for an European to understand, as it is for a Chinese to comprehend the six pronunciations of the French R. In fact they can so diversify their monosyllable words by the different *tones* which they give them, that the same character differently accented, signifies sometime ten or more different things.

From the twenty-ninth volume of the, *Letters Edifiantes et Curieuses* I take the present critically humorous account of this language.

P. Bourgeois, one of the missionaries, attempted, after ten months residence at Pekin, to preach in the Chinese language. These are the words of the good father, 'God knows how much this first Chinese sermon cost me! I can assure you, this language resembles no other. The same word has never but one termination; and then adieu to all that in our declensions distinguishes the gender, and the number of things we would speak; adieu, in the verbs, to all which might explain the active person, how and in what time it acts, if it acts alone or with others: in a word, in the Chinese the same word is substantive, adjective verb, singular, plural, masculine, feminine, &c. It is the person who hears who must arrange the circumstances, and guess them. Add to all this, that all the words of this language are reduced to three hundred and a few more; that they are pronounced in so many different ways, that they signify eighty thousand different things, which are expressed by as many different characters. This is not all: the arrangement of all these monosyllables appears to be under no general rule; so that to know the language after having learnt the words, we must learn every particular phrase. the least inversion would make you unintelligible to three parts of the Chinese.

'I will give you an example of their words. They told me *chou* signifies a *book*; so that I thought whenever the word *chou* was pronounced, a *book* was the subject.

Not at all! *Chou*, the next time I heard it, I found signified a *tree*. Now I was to recollect, *chou* was a *book*, or a *tree*. But this amounted to nothing: *chou*, I found, expressed also *great heats*; *chou* is to *relate*; *chou* is the *Aurora*; *chou* means to be *accustomed*; *chou* expresses the *loss of a wager*, &c. I should not finish, were I to attempted to give you all its significations.

'Notwithstanding these singular difficulties, could one but find a help in the perusal of their books, I should not complain. But this is impossible! Their language is quite different from that of simple conversation. What will ever be an insurmountable difficulty to every European, is the pronunciation; every word may be pronounced in five different tones; yet every tone is not so distinct that an unpractised ear can easily distinguish it. These monosyllables fly with amazing rapidity; then they are continually disguised by elisions, which sometimes hardly leave any thing of two monosyllables. From an aspirated tone, you must pass immediately to an even one; from a whistling note to an inward one; sometimes your voice must proceed from the palate; sometimes it must be guttural, and almost always nasal. I recited my sermon at least fifty times to my servant, before I spoke it in public; and yet I am told, though he continually corrected me, that, of the ten parts of the sermon (as the Chinese express themselves), they hardly understood three. Fortunately, the Chinese are wonderfully patient: and they are astonished that any ignorant stranger should be able to learn two words of their language.

It is not less curious to be informed, as Dr. Hager tells us in his Elementary Characters of the Chinese, that 'Satires are often composed in China, which, if you attend to the *characters*, their import is pure and sublime; but if you regard the *tone* only, they contain a meaning ludicrous or obscene.' He adds, 'In the Chinese *one word* sometimes corresponds to three or four thousand characters; a property quite opposite to that of our language, in which *myriads* of different *words* are expressed by the *same letters*.' *(Ibid.)*

Austria has concluded a commercial treaty with England, ratified at Milan on the 7th Sept. from which date it is to have effect. The Austrians have marched some troops into Cracow, in virtue of being one of the protecting powers of Poland, and this unhappy city.

Russia.—Much mystery is attached to the movements of Russia. It is said that the whole of South Russia swarms with troops, that thirty ships of War are at Odessa and Sevastopol ready to transport 20,000 men at the shortest notice to the Turkish coast of the Black sea. The Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are restive under Russian encroachment. The Ambassadors of France and England are said to have induced the Sultan to authorize the convention of the Wallachian Chamber, notwithstanding the interdiction of Russia. Russia continues the warlike preparations at Odessa (their object, to which conjecture adds interest, has not yet transpired. 45,000 Troops, and 20 sail of the line are there assembled, according to the latest accounts, destined for Trebisond, which is a well-known entrepot between the English and Circassians. The commercial Treaty between Austria and England has frustrated the designs of Russia, in forming a port at Sulina on the mouth of the Danube, while the obstinacy and success of the Circassians on the other side of the Black Sea render reinforcements constantly necessary. The Porte is withdrawing itself from the protection of Russia, and placing itself in alliance with Austria & England. Russia will find it convenient therefore to quarrel with the Porte. We learn from Austrian Gallicia that Russia is concentrating a force of 50,000 men at Kiew, for the Army of South Russia. A Marshall is expected to take the command of those troops.

Turkey.—A change has taken place in the disposition of the Porte towards Russia—and the recognition of the Queen of Spain is not the least of the causes of this. The Turkish fleet is combined under Sir Robert Stopford, with the British Squadron in the Dardanelles—an acting English Commander is on board each Turkish vessel of war, answerable to his own superiors only, and the Turks are regularly disciplined and manœuvred under the direction of the British Admiral. The Sultan proposes to render unavailable the possession of the Delta of the Danube at Sulina, by cutting or rather by re-opening the old Canal of Trajan from Rosotz to Chindentza on the Black Sea, thus shortening the distance by eighty-seven miles, and evading the tax placed on Turkish commerce by the Russians. The fortresses on the Servian side of the Danube have been supplied with provisions and placed on the war foo ing.

Circassia.—The Circassians have, by a gallant coup de main, destroyed a Russian detachment, conveying guns and ammunition for the Army of the Black Sea. Fifty cannon were capture and 150 mem were killed. The Circassians were on the point of invadnig Georgia —General Grabbe had concentrated all his force against them, and had ordered re-inforcements from the Araxes to join him.

Egypt is docile and submissive since the notification to it by France and England that it must maintain the status quo. The fleet is being dismantled and Sir Robert Stopford, relieved from the trouble of watching it, is at sea with the British squadron. The Pacha is about to head an expedition against Sennaar, the Capital of Nubia. *(Calcutta Courier, January 16th, 1839.)*

The particulars of the coronation of George the Third were received at New York by the *swift-sailing vessel, the Sally Anne*, in eighty days: a full account of the coronation of Queen Victoria was received by the Great Western in fourteen days and a few hours.

Profits of the Great Western.—As it is now well settled that steam navigation over the ocean is practicable, we take it for granted that as soon as it is demonstrated to be profitable, our enterprising countrymen will set about the business with all speed. "Fulton," a writer in the National Gazette, has made a calculation of the profits of the trips of the Great Western. In the list of the crew, given from recollection, he says, there may be an error; but if so, rather exceeding than falling short of the real number. From the 25th June to the 25th September, a period of ninety-two days, the Great Western made four trips across the Atlantic—one of twelve and a half, one of fifteen, one of thirteen and a half, and one of eighteen days—in all fifty-nine days at sea.

Cost of the Great Western, including hull, spars, tackling, sails, machinery, cabin furniture, &c., - - - - - £55,000
or - - - - - $276,750 00

Estimate of expenses for 92 days.

Ten p.c. interest on cost for wear & tear	$6,997 83
Pay of commander at $3,000 per annum	750 00
Pay of 1st mate at 900 per annum,	201 64
Do 2d mate at 600 do	151 23
Do 3d mate at 400 do	100 82
Do 1st engineer at 1500 do	370 08
Do 2d do at 1000 do	252 00
Do 3d do at 1000 do	252 00
Do 12 firemen, at 30 each per month	1,088 88
Do 12 coal heavers at 20 do	752 88
Do 10 seamen at 15 do	453 60
Do 15 ord'ny seamen at 10 do	453 60
Fare of 455 passengers at $1 each per day, for 59 days - -	26,845 00
Rations for 61 persons, including 3 apprentices, at 20 cents each ration, for 92 days, - -	1,122 40
Coal consumed, averaged from 24 to 33 tons per day, taking an average of 30 tons per day, for 59 days, 1790 tons, at 14s. sterling, or 3 dollars 79 cents,	6,784 10
	$46,573 06

Cr.	
455 passengers at an average of 40 guineas each, allowing the odd five guineas for children and servants,	$69,478 50
22,000 letters at 25 cents each,	5,500 00
400 tons merchandize, (100 tons each trip,) at 40s. - -	3,880 00
Proceeds for 92 days, -	78,858 50
Expenses for 92 days, -	46,573 06
Profit for 92 days, -	$32,285 44

Thus clearing at the rate of $129,000 per annum, after deducting 10 per cent. for wear and tear. Well made machinery will last 50 years.

1.—The pay of the surgeon and purser has not been included in this calculation, but the amount is unimportant, and will little vary the result.

2.—The port charges are also not included, but they can be easily ascertained by any one residing in a city. The directors of the Great Western Steam ship company may well refuse to increase the number of stockholders.

3d.—In the first of the four trips, there were 87 passengers; in the 2d 134; 3d, 91; and 4th 143—in all 455. FULTON.

The departure of the Great Western.—The Great Western went to sea on Thursday, in fine style. She left the dock about three o'clock, passed down the the Narrows and through the Gedney Channel, and was out of sight, from Staten Island, at six o'clock. She was in excellent trim, much better than usual. The weather was fine as could be wished,—with a light breeze from the westward. She took out about 130 passengers, and might have had fifty more if she had had accommodations for them. The number of letters forwarded by her was over eight thousand,—with as much freight as she could take. Her freight and passage money probably amounted to twenty or five and twenty thousand dollars. The amount of bills sent by this vessel was enormously great. Several of the bill brokers told us they negotiated much larger sums than on any former occasion. She took out in specie about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides what was taken out by passengers, which was probably about fifty thousand dollars more.—N. Y. paper, Sat. Oct. 6, 1838.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

	THERM. night.	noon.	BAR.	WIND.	
1	48	56	30.40	N.	Fine weather; fresh breeze
2	40	59	30.35	N.	Fine weather, fresh breeze
3	44	57	30.30	NE a E	Cloudy, mod breeze
4	56	66	30.15	E	,, ,,
5	61	72	30.10	E a SE.	Fine weather, light breeze
6	60	64	30.00	N a SE.	Cloudy, light breeze, vble.
7	61	67	30.10	SE	Cloudy, with light rain lat. pt. T. & L. h. br.
8	62	68	30.00	SE.	,, at times, light breeze
9	64	70	30.05	SE.	,, mod br
10	64	72	30.00	SE.	Fine weather, ,, ,,
11	68	73	29.90	S a SE	Cloudy, ,, ,,
12	69	79	29.90	N.	Fine weather, l. & mid. mod. br. SE. l. pt. fr. br.
13	45	40	30.30	N.	Cloudy with rain, fresh breeze
14	42	44	30.35	N.	Cloudy, ,, ,,
15	42	52	30.35	N.	,, ,, ,,
16	48	61	30.30	S	Cloudy, l. & mid. pts. mod. br. N. lat. lt. br
17	59	68	30.25	N a SE.	Cloudy, light variable br
18	62	73	30.10	SE.	Fine weather, light breeze
19	64	72	30.10	SE. a S W.	Cloudy, vble.
20	61	68	30.10	N a SE.	,, ,, ,,
21	63	70	30.10	SE.	,, mod. breeze
22	65	72	30.05	SE.	,, ,, ,,
23	67	76	30.00	S a SE.	Cloudy most part, sultry, mod. br
24	68	75	29.95	SE.	,, at times a fresh breeze
25	68	80	29.95	SE.	Fine weather, mod. breeze
26	70	80	30.00	SE.	,, ,, ,,
27	71	78	30.00	SE.	,, at times a fresh breeze
28	67	77	30.10	N.	,, l. & mid. mod br. SE. lat. fr. br
29	58	62	30.20	N.	Cloudy, with light rain, mod br
30	47	56	30.20	N.	Fine weather, fresh breeze.
31	51	54	30.25	N	Cloudy, with light rain at times, mod br

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1839. NO. 16.

CANTON.

ARRIVED.—Mangalore, ——, from Bombay. Manly, ——, from Manatlan. La Favorite, (Fr.) ——, from Manila. Copeland, ——, from Liverpool, Harmony, Buckle, from London and Port Jackson. Rouble, (Am.) ——, from Boston, 14th of November.

SAILED.—(10th inst.) Good Success, Fraser, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The American vessel Rouble has brought intelligence of further disturbance of the public tranquillity in the Canadas, and of a few consequent arrests of disaffected persons.

CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.—It is reported that their excellencies the imperial commissioner and the governor of the two Kwang provinces left Canton in the afternoon of to day on their journey to the Bogue forts. H. E. the hoppo having preceded them in the morning.

We have been informed by parties who were present at the interview with the Kwang chow foo at the Consoo house on the night of the 8th inst., that that officer did not hold out any threat of retention to the Foreign consuls unless they consented to sign the bond demanded by H. E. the imperial commissioner. We stated in our Journal of last Tuesday that a threat of retention had been exhibited by the Kwang chow foo, and we certainly heard that officer had made such a threat; but we take the first opportunity of correcting our misstatement, as it is most particularly our wish, as it is also most imperatively our duty, that no errors conveying false implications or mis-constructions of any of the words or deeds of any of the Chinese officers should appear in our paper, at any time, but particularly during the period of our incarceration; or having appeared, through inadvertence or mis information, that they should be immediately rectified.

THURSDAY, 11TH.—We have heard that their Excellencies, the imperial commissioner and governor, passed through Whampoa reach this morning, attended by a numerous retinue of officers and men conveyed in a long train of boats. The foreign vessels allowed their excellencies to pass without any demonstrations of respect.

FRIDAY, 12TH.—The reports from Macao are that the question of searching the British vessels had been raised by the officer attending on Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, to Macao; but Mr. Johnston immediately gave a peremptory denial to the discussion of such a question, forthwith dismissed the officer to his own boat, and went on board H. M's. cutter Louisa.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the treasurer, judge, salt-commissioner, and commissary-in-chief, visited the square before the Foreign factories; passed through the ranks of the guard on duty before the gate of the British Consulate, enquired of the hongmerchants —who also have been on duty there since the night of the 24th ulto.—whether captain Elliot and Mr. Dent were in the rooms above, and who were the residents in the hongs further on to the Eastward to the Creek: these questions having been answered, those officers entered their chairs and returned through Old China Street into the city. The following public notice was circulated this afternoon.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To, Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Canton, 12th April, 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's Subjects, being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the opium trade on the coasts of China, who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the High Commissioner not to attempt to introduce opium into this empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all all speed and fidelity; And therefore he need do no more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others Her Majesty's subjects, not bound by such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community, now shut up at Canton, hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment, and, it may well be, far worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent.

SATURDAY, 13TH.—It is reported that a letter from the imperial commissioner, dated from the Bogue, arrived last night, in which H. E. has requested of captain Elliot to order the British vessels up to Chum-pe, at which better sheltered anchorage the delivery of the opium can be made with more speed and safety than at the open roadsteads of Lankeet or Lintin. *On dit* H. E. has suffered from sea-sickness during his short fresh-water trip.

This morning the coolies made their appearances in many of the Foreign factories in greater numbers and at an earlier hour than usual. Some of the compradors have also renewed their attendance on their masters.

It is reported that a small surrender of about fifty chests of opium was made on Thursday or Friday at Lankeet: and also that intelligence of a sale of 100 chests, at about $450, per chest, having lately been made on the East coast has reached Canton: this intelligence probably occasioned the issue of the public notice of yesterday.

Rumour says that the lieut. governor holds the imperial commissioner's order for the return of the native servants to the service of their foreign employers; this order the commissioner left behind when he quitted Canton on Wednesday last: the lieut. governor has not yet, however, published the order.

We have heard to night and yesterday various rumours as to the ulterior intentions and operations of the British authorities, at present in China, traceable, we have been told, to the highest and most unquestionable authority. We think it would be as well to preserve an utter silence on such subjects at present; and so imitate the cautious, silent policy of the Chinese.

Prudens futuræ temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit Deus;
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. *Quod adest memento*
Componere æquus. Cætera fluminis
Ritu feruntur ——

SUNDAY, 14TH.—To day divine service was performed in the chapel by the reverend E. C. Bridgman, who preached from the second epistle to the Corinthians, chap. V verse X.—For we all must appear before the judgment seat of Christ: that every one may receive the things *done* in *his* body, according to that he hath done, whether *it be* good or bad.

INTELLIGENCE,

Canton, 14th April, 1839.

Captain Elliot, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpe on the 12th at 8 P. M.

Up to that time, owing to a want of Chinese boats, the ships there ("*Hercules*" and "*Austen*") had only delivered 650 Chests; but it was expected that they would deliver more than double that amount in the course of yesterday; and instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the following vessels:

"*Jane*", "*Mithras*", "*Ariel*", "*Mermaid*", "*Ruparell*", and "*Lady Grant*", to proceed forthwith to join the other ships at Chumpe, and commence delivering. Captain Elliot has also reason to believe, from a communication from the Commissioner and the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately, so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

The mandarins do not seem to impede the operation by troublesome investigation.

The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be restored at once.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

By undoubted private intelligence from Chumpe we learn the following particulars.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom arrived off Macao on the afternoon of the 7th inst., where they found that they were prisoners. After some discussion, Mr. Thom was allowed, as a great favour, to go on shore for two hours and deliver his letters, under the escort of the hongmerchants and linguists. When Mr. Thom returned to the chop boat, Mr. Johnston had a rather friendly interview with the Chinese officers. On Monday morning Mr. Johnston went on board H. M.'s cutter Louisa, and sailed for the fleet, whilst Mr. Thom was detained on board the chop-boat as an hostage until late at night, when he was permitted to join Mr. Johnston. On Tuesday it blew a gale, and the Chinese officers were obliged to bear up for the inner harbour of Macao, and H.M.'s cutter kept company with them. On Wednesday H. M.'s cutter left the inner harbour, sailed through the fleet off the Nine islands, spoke H. M. Sloop Larne near Lintin, and anchored that night off Lankeet. As the Chinese officers delayed joining H. M.'s cutter, a letter was written requesting them to join without further delay, and they arrived that evening at Chumpe, when, as a mere commencement of operations, fifty chests of Patna opium were delivered from the Hercules. On Friday H. M.'s cutter, with

the Hercules and Austen in company, moved to Chumpe, and delivered 400 chests of Malwa from the Hercules and 200 chests of Patna from the Austen, commencing the delivery at noon. At the date of our advices (12th April, 8 P. M.) the Chinese officers had not opened a single chest.

The imperial commissioner, governor, and hoppo are at Chumpe. Ballast and water are to be supplied to the ships; some fresh provisions have been offered as a present, but were declined, and the quantity the ships may use will be paid for.

MONDAY, 15TH.—We have been told the imperial commissioner inhabits a temporary residence erected in Anson's bay.—About noon the following notice was issued from the office of the British Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be recived at this office until noon of the 18th instant, and then to be opened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Clipper vessel (The Chief Superintendent reserving to himself the right of determining the vessels falling within such classification), being perfectly sea worthy, fully manned, armed, and in all respects ready for sea, after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majesty's Service for a certain period of seven months; and for a further indicated rate for every month or part of a month that such vessel shall be employed in the before mentioned service, beyond the said period of seven months.

The projected service not to involve a passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

The particulars of sea-worthiness, equipment, &c. &c. subject, to proof by survey to be held by the direction of the Chief Superintendent,

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Canton, Secretary and Treasurer
15th April, 1839. to the Superintendents.

N. B. It is requested that the words "sealed tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britannic Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envelopes.

It is reported this evening that boats laden with opium are in the river below the factories.

One of the crew of the British ship the Reliance climbed up the American flag staff in two minutes, remained on the cross trees one, and descended in a minute and a half: this exhibition of agility appeared to delight the Chinese invincibles.

TUESDAY, 16TH.—Report says that near three thousand chests of opium were delivered by Sunday evenning. The Chinese boats laden with this precious drug passed though Whampoa reach yesterday, carrying a yellow flag with black characters.

It has been pointed out to us that we erroneously reported, in our last week's Journal, under date the 8th inst., that the meeting of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce "*was dissolved*," when the expression—"*was adjourned sine die*,"—as published in the Canton Press newspaper of the 13th inst.,—would have been more correct.

We think a strict observation of proper forms in the meetings of public bodies, and a technically correct report of their proceedings, an important matter at all places and times, and more particularly so in Canton and at the present time.

We shall endeavour to defend our own expression; but we shall most readily correct it, if the members of the General Committee are of opinion that it is wrong.

We promise that the General Committee are elected for one year, at an annual General meeting of the members of the Chamber held on the first Monday in November.

With reference to the parliamentary meaning of the words—prorogation, adjournment, and dissolution—which meanings, we presume,—and particularly of the two last,—are in general acceptation whenever those words are used, we remark that the prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is the continuation of the session from day to day, and a dissolution the civil death of the parliament, either by the King's will, the demise of the crown, or by length of time.

To adjourn, is to put off, to defer. But Mr. Delano's resolution, carried *nem. con.*, declared that—'it beomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, &c.' Now when functions—or office and employment—*cease*, dissolution would seem naturally to follow; and when the functions have ceased, for what end can the session be said to be adjourned, *thus continuing its functions*, with or without fixing a day for the next meeting?

It indeed becomes a question whether any act of the General Chamber or of the Committee of the General Chamber, made under *duress of imprisonment*, can be considered as binding upon any one of its members; and therefore the Chamber may, probably, be truly considered as having been actually dissolved by the act of the Chinese government when it issued the order, dated 19th of March, confining all foreigners to Canton: for no body of men can meet and consult in public council unless they are free agents.

The Canton Press, although it has declared the meetings of the General Committee to be adjourned, *sine die*, has extinguished the office of chairman. e. g. "This evening (8th April) the Kwanchow Foo came to the Consoo house there to meet the U. S. and Dutch Consuls, and the chairman (*ex*-chairman?) of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become *extinct* since the morning (C. P. April 13.)

Now when the functions have ceased, when the head is off, the state of the body is not that of mere deliquium, in which life is *adjourned*, but of dissolution in which *life is extinct*:

——— the times have been,
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there end;—

But, it would seem nous avons changé tout cela, and that the committee is immortal after its own proper state.

As various symptoms of an approaching end to the present state of things have appeared during the past week, for slight notices of which we beg to refer our local readers to the preceding daily journal, and to their *own* knowledge, we have thought it to be our duty to draw the attention of the surrenderers of British owned opium and of the Foreign residents generally, to the state of their case, as far as that case can be illustrated by any antecedent approximating cases in European and Asiatic history. the quoted cases must be necessarily only approximating, for the history of commerce does not exhibit any instance of so extensive a robbery having been committed under the specious pleas of morality and supreme, absolute dominion.

The first case of approximation is that most unhappy one, two well known in history as the 'Massacre at Amboyna.'

We have made the following extracts from Harris's voyages; we have not room to submit the whole relation to our readers, and we have, therefore, only extracted those parts that appear to us to bear essentially on the present case of the foreign residents in this country.

From the compilation of Harris our readers will learn that on the 15th February, 1622, O. S. the whole of the English residents in Amboyna were arrested by the Dutch authorities, under the charge of a conspiracy to seize, in conjunction with the Japanese soldiers in the Dutch service, the castle of Amboyna. They were forthwith committed to close imprisonment and put in irons; the Dutch took into their own custody the merchandize of the English company there, by an inventory, and seized all the chests, boxes, books, writings and other things in the English house.

We forbear, in the 19th from polluting our pages with a description of the tortures which our countrymen suffered at the hands of the Dutch in the 17th century. We now only state that all the English, with one or two exceptions, were tortured on different days, as well as one Portuguese and eleven Japanese: and ten Englishmen—four having been spared—the Portuguese, and nine Japanese were executed on the 27th of February 1622, O. S.

We now beg to refer our readers to the following extracts.

It must be confessed, that this is in all respects a most astonishing and surprizing Relation. That the Dutch should be desirous of ingrossing the Spice-Trade, had nothing in it but what might be easily accounted for, because of the former instances they had given us of their avarice, that they should make no scruple of attacking and destroying the English that were settled in the Spice-Islands, and consequently stood in the way of their design, is what might have been expected from their boundless ambition, by which they were become formidable, even to their own States; but that they should take this method which was at once the most barbarous, the most provoking, and the most contrary to the solemn Treaty they had made, is strange in the highest degree. But perhaps it may be accounted still stranger, that when they had done it, they durst justify it, and justify it even here; which however they did, which produced the Account we have given the Reader, as appears from that very Account which the East-India Company were not at liberty to publish till the Dutch made this appeal to the Publick themselves.

After this, indeed, the publishing of their case could be no longer refused them, especially as what they offered, was supported by the fullest proofs upon oath, registered in the court of chancery. We see from hence, the great consequence of the Liberty of the Press; had it been open at that time, it had been impossible to have hindered the nation from receiving ample satisfaction for such a flagrant injury, such an intolerable insult. But as it was, we are told, there was a party in King James's Court, that if they did not justify, at least excused this horrid fact, from the Dutch Account of it before-mentioned, which renders it absolutely necessary, that this Dutch account should be likewise given to the reader, not only to prevent any suspicion of partiality, but that all the circumstances of this Tragedy may appear in the clearest light, there being some of them which could only be set forth by the Dutch themselves

It may not be amiss, however, to observe previous to the transcribing this Dutch account, that at this juncture the states were actually demanding and receiving assistance from the crown of great Britain, and that too as large in its nature, and as effectual in its consequences, as any which they had received in the times of Queen Elizabeth, and for which the states expressed as much gratitude and thankfulness to that Monarch, as ever they did to the queen, and, as it clearly appears, with just as much sincerity. I would not, however, be understood to mean, that the tragedy of Amboyna was acted in consequence of any instructions from Holland, since that would not only be unfair, but untrue; but then the Reason of this ought to be attended to, which was, that the Prince of Orange was at the Head of their Affairs, and they could not, under the eye of their stadtholder, take any such bloody resolutions. But in the Indies they were at full liberty, and there therefore the true genius of the nation displayed itself; and the Dutch writers, in those very times boast, that the general of the East-India company kept as great a court, and made as every respect as magnificent an appearance as the prince of Orange himself, which plainly proves, that as they hated the government of the princes of Orange, so they were willing that strangers should take notice of their independency and power in another part of the world, where the government was in such hands as they best approved.

Here follows the Dutch account of the pretended conspiracy at Amboyna, addressed in a letter to a friend of theirs in London, under the title of "A true detail of the news that came out of the Indies:" but it is too long for insertion.

* * * * *

It is evident enough, from the stile and composition of this extraordinary piece, that it was penned at the request, and for the use of some person of credit here, who was a great friend to the Dutch, and highly instrumental in preventing the government from interposing,

as they ought to have done, in favour of the East-India company, and obtaining the best; for a full satisfaction could not be had, for the base and barbarous usage of Captain Towerson, and the rest of the Englishmen, who were then cruelly murdered at Amboyna. But it is not so easy to say who this person was. The writers of those times, charged this, dissembling the King from interposing, upon two persons, by name, viz. the great Duke of Buckingham, and the then secretary of state Sir Ralph Winwood. And I have met with a book, printed in 1651, in which it is affirmed, that the secretary received a bribe from the Dutch of 30 or 40000 pounds for that service only. I take this to be a horrid calumny; for having taken some pains in examining the history of those times, of which indeed I once intended to have written, I have not with so many proofs of the candour, integrity, and publick spirit of that worthy secretary, that I make not the least scruple of affirming, that this must be a profligious falsehood.

As to the Duke of Buckingham, his interest with King James was so great, that if he had not been some way or other appeased I cannot but think the massacre at Amboyna would not have passed as it did; but, at the same time, I must profess, that I do not believe he was capable of being bribed to such behaviour: I rather think he was misled & imposed upon; and I make no question that this very paper was transmitted to some person in his confidence for that purpose. It is an easy matter to speak ill of the dead, and too common a practice to tear those characters to pieces which are least like to be defended; but this I dare not do: Though, to shew that it is not without reason, that I suspect the Duke of Buckingham to have had a large share in preventing King James from testifying a becoming resentment upon this occasion, I will relate a particular fact that led me into this opinion. The East-India company, to perpetuate the memory of this barbarous transaction, caused the tortures and sufferings of the English at Amboyna, to be very exactly painted, and hung up in their hall; which picture, by the direction of Buckingham, was taken down; for which this reason was assigned, that, as it had not been thought proper to involve the Nation in a War on this account, it was, by no means, decent, that such a picture should remain in publick view; since, at the same time that it exposed the cruelty of the Dutch, it threw some kind of odium on the English Administration.

But tho' these paintings in oil were removed, the East-India company could not be drawn, either to forget this affair, or to suffer the account that this Dutch agent had published of it, to pass unanswered and therefore they employed a very good pen, to shew the inconsistencies of this relation, and furnished him with all the materials that were requisite for that purpose. This design of his he executed with great spirit and diligence, and the piece itself is so clear a vindication of the innocence of the English, and so full a proof of the cruelty and barbarity of the Dutch, that I have thought fit to insert it for the same reasons, which induced me to give place to the other papers; and I persuade myself that it will be very agreeable to my readers, to see at one view, and in so narrow a compass, all the authentick evidence that still remains of this cruel arbitrary, and unjust proceeding, by which so many brave men were, at that time, deprived of their lives in so ignominious a manner, and the English nation for ever deprived of so important and valuable a commerce.

Here follows the reply of the E. I. Company: but it is too long for insertion.

* * * * *

The death of King James happened in a very short time after this misfortune, (March 1625) and the troubles of various kinds, which very early disturbed the reign of King Charles I. put it out of his power to pursue that matter as he seems to have intended; for, in the beginning of his reign, he granted letters of request to the States-General for obtaining satisfaction, which, however, had not their effect, neither did the King pursue that point any further; the reason of which I presume to have been this, that, finding other causes of complaint against the Dutch, he absolutely determined to lessen their strength as a maritime power, the rather, because he found them joining with the French, in order to the execution of a scheme which they have had always in view, of dividing the Spanish low-countries with France, and then disputing, in confederacy with her, the sovereignty which the English claim over the narrow seas. This King Charles I. saw, and determined to prevent; and in order thereto, found it necessary to fit out a fleet, which induced him to demand ship-money; and that began those confusions, which ended in the ruin of our government, and leaving the Dutch in possession of all that trade, which they had acquired at our expence. This language may seem new and strange to some people; but it is, nevertheless, matter of fact, in proof of which I shall cite what is said by Sir William Monson, who lived at that time, was an eyewitness of what he wrote, and understood the subject as well as any man that ever lived. This gentleman, after assigning the reasons why the King did not resent the injuries done his subjects by the Dutch sooner than the year 1625, when he fitted out a royal fleet, under the command of the earl of Lindsy, and having likewise touched the reasons which had compelled his majesty to it, then proceeds thus:

"After much working, and embassadors often passing "between them and France, at last they concluded to "an offensive and defensive league, by which France "was to declare war against Spain; the consequences of "such a league being dangerous, and an unlimited "ambition never with safety to be trusted, his majesty "had just cause to be suspicious of these innovations, "he had reason to weigh these things, and to consider "why Holland and France should so strictly combine "and league together, both of them being neighbours "to him, and why it should be now hastened more "than in former times, when France and England gave "a sufficient relief to Holland by consent. The King "also hating the ambitious enterprizes of France, assisted "and animated by Holland, to disturb the christian and "peaceable commonwealth of Europe, and unjustly to seize upon his neighbouring territories, without cause "given him, not enemies, by treachery and force, to enjoy "the countries of his weakest and nearest friends the "ancient state of Lorrain, which lay in his way to him or "his universal designs. These were sufficient motives "and reasons for the King's majesty to behold his own "case with an eye of prevention; but especially finding "a combination betwixt France and Holland to take and "divide the provinces of Flanders betwixt them, and to "possess the maritime towns, as Dunkirk, and others "opposite to England. This made his majesty think "how to quench the fire that might flame into his own "house. And having intelligence that they were both "to join in one fleet, a thing not usually done by the "French; and they making no publick declaration of "the design of their ships, as commonly princes use to "do in such cases, his majesty could make no less construction, than that they intended to deprive him of his "ancient and allowed prerogative of the Narrow seas, "which behoved him as much to defend, as his Kingdom; for he that covets the one, will do as much by "the other, if it were in his power to effect it. Where "fore his majesty armed these ships following to sea, to "enquire the reason at their hands, not intending to injure "any nation, but to keep himself and subjects from "being injured, and to curb the insolency and pride of "any people that should go about to infringe his royal "prerogative."

It may not be amiss to observe here, that the word prerogative is used in a sense by this Author, which interests the subject as much as the prince; for the prerogative here contended for, though nominally in the crown, was virtually in the people of England; and it was to maintain their right that the famous Selden was encouraged to compose his Mare Clausum, in answer to Grotius's Book, entitled Mare Liberum, intended to justify, by reason, the ambitious projects of the Dutch. That this was truly the case, and that the King had nothing in view but for the benefit of his subjects, appears plainly, by the care he took for advancing the trade to the East-Indies, which began now to decline exceedingly; for the Dutch had so frighted them by their severities, that the servants of the East-India Company were afraid to dispute with them, and not much inclined to settle in any colonies there; so that by degrees, our trade would have fallen to nothing, which was precisely what the Dutch desired, and were, by all means, endeavouring to bring about.

The King, to redress this evil, and to preserve this trade, as far as it was possible, listened to the proposals made by Sir William Courten, and some other rich merchants of London, for sending a squadron into those parts to settle and trade, but without prejudice to the rights of the East-India Company; and accordingly by his commission, under his royal signature, dated the 12th of December 1635, he did grant licence to the persons therein named, to send a certain number of ships into the East Indies; and they accordingly did send six large ships, Sir William Courten himself adventuring one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. These adventures had very good success abroad, if they could have found any way to have got their riches home; but the Dutch were too cunning for that; for dreading the establishment of a free trade between the English and the Indians, they resolved to take things in the beginning, and accordingly so way-laid the Dragon and the Catherine, which were two of the largest ships these gentlemen had employed, that not far from the Cape of Good Hope they sunk both the vessels, and every soul in them, by which a great number of able seamen were lost together with a cargo of the value of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Neither was this the single act of this kind, for in the year 1641, the same proprietors, except Sir Wm. Courten, who was dead, fitted out seven more ships, which likewise sailed to the East Indies, and were again met with by the Dutch; for in the month of January 1643, the Henry Bonaventure, laden with pepper and other Indian goods, ran ashore upon Maurice island, in the hands of the Dutch, who, under pretence of helping the master and seamen to save the goods, seized and possessed themselves of ship, tackle, ammunition, merchandize, and provisions, and converted the same to the use of the said East India Company; and Adrien Vandebatel, the governor of the island, sent away the master and mariners without any manner of succour or relief, to the damage of Mr. Courten, and the rest of the interested, the sum of 10000 pounds and upwards. And about the month of June 1643, the Bona Esparanza making a trading voyage from Goa to Mecao, in the streights of Malacca, was violently set upon by two Dutch ships, men of war (belonging to the said company) called Vendillo and the Portogallo, whereof seignior Fermeren and seignior Gealand, with the lieutenant of the fort of Malacca, were commanders, who, in a hostile manner, killed the master, Roger Tuckerman, and divers seamen were wounded, the rest took prisoners, and robbed them of all their goods, merchandizes, books of accounts, writings, and papers, and afterwards led the mariners about the streets of Batavia in derision of the English nation, dragging also the King's colours after them in triumph, contrary to the laws of nations and common amity; all which tended to the Damage of Mr. Courten and the interested in that voyage, to the sum of 75000 pounds, or thereabouts.

Upon the news of these inhuman dealings, Mr. Courten was forced to absent himself from the exchange, his bills were protested in England, Holland, and Zealand; so he became insolvent, and was cast in'd. with Sir Edward Littleton, in the years 1644 & 1645, for the sum of fifty thousand pounds, or thereabouts. Sir Edward Littleton, being then sequestrated for his fidelity & allegiance to his majesty, and in the actual service of the king, could not appear to prosecute his action, either before the parliament, or to the courts of Holland, for reparation of the violent injuries aforesaid. Sir Paul Pinder having taken up several great sums of money, and advanced them to the king's use, was with the rest of the commissioners for the contracted farms of the customs, fined 150,000 l. by the parliament, and also prosecuted at law for the said debts, whereby he became a prisoner in his own house, and during the last distempered times made incapable to look after his proportion of the said damages from the East India Company of Holland.

Thus all this project for reviving and restoring the East India trade came to nothing; but those merchants, who had engaged in them such vast sums, were utterly beggared. It is true, that king Charles I. interposed in their behalf with the states, which serves rather to shew the care of that monarch, even in his lowest circumstances, for the interest of his subjects, than to demonstrate the justice of the Dutch, who with much ado were brought to pay 85,000 guilders, which proves that the charge must have been just, though the satisfactions was almost below notice.

The civil war prevented the English government from attending to foreign affairs until the commonwealth was established. That form of government having been established and its powers consolidated by the daring genius and consummate skill of Cromwell, the lord protector turned his attention to the protection of the lives and property of Englishmen, and the honour and dignity of the English nation all over the world. A just use of the power vested in the lord protector to its legitimate end, produced the first Dutch war, which ended in a peace on the terms prescribed to them, which was signed at Westminster, April 5th 1654, and by this treaty the States General were obliged to do that justice to Cromwell, which they had refused to king James and king Charles.

"The 27th article of that treaty being conceived in these words:—"It is agreed as above, that the lords the states general of the United Provinces, shall take care that justice be done upon those who were partakers or accomplices in the massacre of the English at Amboyna, as the Republick of England is pleased to term that fact, provided any of them be living."

In consequence of this treaty, there was a commission granted on both sides, to hear and determine the complaints that should be made to them both by the English and Dutch E. I. companies, and their determination was to be final.

We beg to refer our readers to Harris's voyages for the relation of the proceedings of this commission, it being too long to be quoted in our columns; we can, only quote to that part of the proceedings which concerns the Amboyna case: and the commissioners, after having ordained "that all complaint, action, and demand of the English whomsoever, whether publick or private, on the score of any injury or damage which they pretend to have suffered at Amboyna in the year 1622, may be made void, terminated, and committed to oblivion; and that no person, whomsoever he be, shall enter any action on that account, or molest, disturb, or vex the said Dutch company, or any Dutchman on that pretext; and on the other hand, we also decree and ordain that the said Dutch company shall pay here at London before the first day of January next ensuing seven hundred pounds sterling to William Towerson, nephew and administrator of the effects of Gabriel Towerson, late of Amboyna, deceased. To William Coulson, brother of Samuel Coulson, &c. administrator in like manner of his effects, four hundred and fifty pounds. To James Bayle, administrator of the effects of John Powel, three hundred and fifty pounds. To Anthony Elingham, administrator of the effects of William Grigg, two hundred pounds. To the administrator of the effects of John Wetsral, two hundred pounds. To Jane Webber, administratrix of the effects of George Scherock, 150l. To John and Elizabeth Collins, the children and heirs of Edward Collins, 465l. To the administrator of John Beaumont, 300l. To Jane Webber, widow and administratrix of William Webber,

200*l*. To James Bailey, administrator of the effects of Ephraim Ramsey 350*l*. to the executors of the will of Thomas Radbrofee, 50*l*, and to Thomas Billinsby, administrator of the effects of Emanuel Thompson, 200*l*.; all which sums added together make the sum of 3615*l*. sterling, to be paid here at London, before January next ensuing: and, on this condition, we insist that their actions, or suits, be altogether set aside and cancelled, so as never to be revived hereafter, by any person whomsoever."

"This award, or arbitration, was strictly put in execution as soon as it was made, and ought therefore to be considered as decisive against the Dutch, who by these small and inconsiderable satisfactions to the representatives of those that were murdered at Amboyna, clearly admitted, and took upon themselves the guilt of that whole proceeding. After this treaty, the affairs of the East-India Company began to recover; and under the protection of Cromwell, there was a subscription of eight hundred thousand pounds for the carrying on of that commerce; but before any greater progress could be made in the execution of these projects, the constitution was restored by his majesty's happy return."

As the second case of approximation, we beg to refer our readers to the 5th vol. of Russel's modern Europe, letter 27, in which they will find a relation, though rather summary, of the convention entered into with Spain, for reparation of damages occasioned by the Spanish *Guarda-Costas* in their attempts to suppress the contraband trade, —the necessary consequence of the restrictions imposed by the king of Spain,— to the Spanish American settlements. By that convention it was provided that the king of Spain should pay to the subjects of Great Britain, the sum of £95,000 sterling as an indemnification for their losses in consequence of the seizures made by the *Guarda-Costas*.

James 1st has been censured by historians for not resenting the massacre at Amboyna.

Walpole incurred the indignation of the parliament and people of England for the convention of Madrid; and when the king of Spain neglected to pay the stipulated sum at the appointed day, he made that a pretext for declaring war: this declaration, however, was forced from him by the public ferment and petitions of the people, in opposition to his own pacific principles; this war led to the reduction of Porto Bello and Anson's voyage.

The present administration allowed the losses suffered by British subjects through the stoppage of the trade in 1834, and the insulting and cruel treatment & subsequent, nay, almost the consequential death of lord Napier, to pass without remonstrance.

Previous to the massacre at Amboyna, the English merchants had suffered great cruelties and indignities from the Dutch on Banda; but it does not appear that the English government ever interfered properly and spiritedly in these affairs, or demanded just satisfaction from the States General.

As far as the imprisonment of persons and seizure of property by the Dutch at Amboyna may be thought to assimilate to the present acts of this government, we desire the parallel may be drawn and no farther; we are unwillingly obliged, for the illustration of the present case of British subjects, to refer to the deeds of other years: in the words of Harris, we express our opinion that "the unheard of barbarities committed in Amboyna, though they may be forgiven, yet ought never to be forgotten."

That the value of the opium surrendered to the British government will be fixed on liberal principles, and a speedy repayment be made to the owners, we have not the least doubt; for we consider their claims on the British government as valid as the holders of national stock, and that their right to a full and satisfactory remuneration, is as clear as that of the fundholders to their dividends; and that the national credit equally depends on the punctual and just discharge of these claims as on the other: but it is not to evident, from the preceding acts of the present administration, that security against future acts of violence and spoliation will be provided for. The whole course of the British government, past and present, as regards the trade to this country, forces on the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain the unavoidable conclusion that the time has at length come for the establishment of a new order of things, of a new system of relations with this empire. By comparing the past with the present, the resident British merchants may arrive at a correct view of their own position and claims, and of their warrantable and just hopes or fears; and with this knowledge they will be the better able to plead their own cause before the parliament and people of England.

King William 4th said to the commissioners to the Canadas, before their departure—"Remember, the Canadas must ont be lost."—The British trade to China, which involves an annual revenue of £5,000,000, the most vital interests of the mercantile, manufacturing, shipping, and maritime interests of the U. K.; and affects, in an eminent degree, the territorial revenue of our Indian empire, must not only not be lost by any wavering imbecility in meeting the present difficulties, but all possible recurrence of such scenes of unbridled power, national insult, and national rapine, must be specially guarded against: for the late acts of the Chinese government are a direct insult to every other government of the civilized world. The British trade to China must henceforth be protected and promoted with greater vigour, ability, and power, than the British government has hitherto exerted for an object of such paramount national importance.

INTRODUCTION OF TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.

[*Concluded from No.* 15. *Page* 76.]

While the honour of introducing tea may be disputed between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the French. Yet an Italian intended to have occupied the place of honour; that admirable traveller Pietro della Valle, writing from Constantinople 1615, to a Roman, his fellow-countryman, informing him, that he should teach Europe in what manner the Turks took what he calls "*Cahue*," or as the word is written in an Arabic and English pamphlet, printed at Oxford 1509, on "the nature of the drink *Kauhi* or Coffee." As this celebrated traveller lived to 1652, it may excite surprise that the first cup of coffee was not drank at Rome: this remains for the discovery of some member of the 'Arcadian Society.' Our own Purchas, at the time that Valle wrote, was also 'a Pilgrim,' and well knew what was "*Coffe*," which 'they drank as hot as they can endure it; it is as black as soot, and tastes not much unlike it; good they say for digestion and mirth.'

It appears by Le Grand's 'Vie privee des Francois,' that the celebrated Thevenot, in 1658, gave coffee after dinner; but it was considered as the whim of a traveller; neither the thing itself, nor its appearance, was inviting: it was probably attributed by the gay to the humour of a vain philosophical traveller. But ten years afterwards a Turkish ambassador at Paris made the beverage highly fashionable. The elegance of the equipage recommended it to the eye, and charmed the women: the brilliant porcelain cups, in which it was poured; the napkins fringed with gold, and the Turkish slaves on their knees presenting it to the ladies, seated on the ground on cushions, turned the heads of the Parisian dames. This elegant introduction made the exotic beverage a subject of conversation and in 1672 an Armenian at Paris at the fairtime opened a coffee-house. But the custom still prevailed to sell beer and wine, and to smoke and mix with indifferent company in their first imperfect coffee-houses. A Florentine, one Procope, celebrated in his day as the arbiter of taste in this department, instructed by the error of the Armenian, invented a superior establishment, and introduced ices: he embellished his apartment, and those who had avoided the offensive coffee-houses, repaired to Procope's; where literary men, artists, and wits resorted, to inhale the fresh and fragrant steam. Le Grand says, that this establishment holds a distinguished place in the literary history of the times. It was at the coffee-house of Du Laurent that Saurin, La Motte, Danchet, Boindin, Rousseau, &c., met; but the mild steams of the aromatic berry could not mollify the acerbity of so many rivals, and the witty malignity of Rousseau gave birth to those famous couplets on all the coffee-drinkers, which occasioned his misfortune and his banishment.

Such is the history of the first use of coffee and its houses at Paris. We, however, had the use before even the time of Thevenot; for an English Turkish merchant brought a Greek servant in 1652, who, knowing how to roast and make it, opened a house to sell it publicly. I have also discovered his hand-bill, in which he sets forth,

"The vertue of the coffee-drink, first publiquely made and sold in England, by Pasqua Rosee, in St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head."

For about twenty years after the introduction of coffee in this kingdom, we find a continued series of invectives against its adoption, both in medicinal and domestic views. The use of coffee, indeed, seems to have excited more notice, and to have had a greater influence on the manners of the people, than that of tea. It seems at first to have been more universally used, as it still is on the Continent; and its use is connected with a resort for the idle and the curious: the history of coffee-houses is often that of the manners, the morals, and the politics, of a people. Even in its native country, the government discovered that extraordinary fact, and the use of the Arabian berry was more than once forbidden where it grows; for Ellis, in his 'History of Coffee,' 1774, refers to an Arabian ms. in the King of France's library, which shows that coffee-houses in Asia were sometimes suppressed. The same fate happened on its introduction into England.

In 'The Women's petition against Coffee,' 1674, they complained that 'it made men as unfruitful as the deserts whence that unhappy berry is said to be brought: that the offspring of our mighty ancestors would dwindle into a succession of apes and pigmies; and on a domestic message, a husband would stop by the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee.' It was now sold in convenient penny-worths; for in another poem in praise of a coffee-house, for the variety of information obtained there, it is called 'a penny university.'

Amidst these contests of popular prejudices, between the lovers of forsaken Canary and the terrors of our females at the barrenness of an Arabian desert, which lasted for twenty years, at length the custom was universally established; nor were there wanting some reflecting minds desirous of introducing the use of this liquid among the labouring classes of society, to wean them from strong liquors. Howel, in noticing that curious philosophical traveller, Sir Henry Blount's 'Organon Salutis,' 1659, observed that 'this coffe drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations: formerly apprentices, clerks, &c., used to take their morning draughts in ale, beer, or wine, which often made them unfit for business. Now they play the good-fellows in this wakeful and civil drink. The worthy gentleman Sir James Muddiford, who introduced the practice hereof first in London, deserves much respect of the whole nation.' Here it appears, what is most probable, that the use of this berry was introduced by other Turkish merchants, besides Edwards and his servant Pasqua. But the custom of drinking coffee among the labouring classes does not appear to have lasted; and when it was recently even the cheapest beverage, the popular prejudices prevailed against it, and run in favour of tea. The contrary practice prevails on the continent, where beggars are viewed making their coffee in the street. I remember seeing the large body of shipwrights at Helvoetsluys summoned by a bell, to take their regular refreshment of coffee: and the fleets of Holland were not then built by arms less robust than the fleets of Britain.

The frequenting of coffee-houses is a custom which has declined within our recollection, since institutions of a higher character, and society itself, has so much improved within late years. These were, however, the common assemblies of all classes of society. The mercantile man, the man of letters, and the man of fashion, had their appropriate coffee-houses. The Tatler dates from either to convey a character of his subject. In the reign of Charles II, 1675, a proclamation for some time shut them all up, having become the rendezvous of the politicians of that day. Roger North has given, in his Examen, a full account of this bold stroke: it was not done without some apparent respect to the British Constitution, the court affecting not to act against law, for the judges were summoned to a consultation, when, it seems, the five who met did not agree in opinion. But a decision was contrived that 'the retailing of coffee and tea might be an innocent trade; but as it was said to nourish sedition, spread lies, and scandalize great men, it might also be a common nuisance.' A general discontent, in consequence, as North acknowledges, took place, and emboldened the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea to petition; and permission was soon granted to open the houses to a certain period, under a severe admonition, that the masters should prevent all scandalous papers, books, and libels from being read in them; and hinder every person from spreading scandalous reports against the government. It must be confessed, all this must have frequently puzzled the coffee-house master to decide what was scandalous, what book was fit to be licensed to be read, and what political intelligence might be allowed to be communicated. The object of the government was, probably, to intimidate, rather than to persecute, at that moment.

Chocolate the Spaniards brought from Mexico, where it was denominated *Chocollatl*; it was a coarse mixture of ground cacao and Indian corn with roucu; but the Spaniards, liking its nourishment, improved it into a richer compound, with sugar, vanilla, and other aromatics. The immoderate use of chocolate, in the seventeenth century, was considered as so violent an inflamer of the passions, that Joan. Fran. Rauch published a treatise against it, and enforced the necessity of forbidding the monks to drink it: and odds, that if such an interdiction had existed, the scandal with which that holy order had been branded might have proved more groundless. This *Disputatio medica-theatrica de cere et cacolatia, non-non de potu*, Vienne, 1684, is a rare *avis* among collectors. This attack on the monks, as well as on chocolate, is said to be the cause of its scarcity; for we are told that they were so diligent in suppressing this treatise, that it is supposed not a dozen copies exist. We had chocolate-houses in London long after coffee-houses; they seemed to have associated something more elegant and refined in their new term when the other had become common.

Roger North, a high jury, and attorney-general to James II. observed however, that these rendezvous were often not entirely composed of those 'fashion gentry he so much dreaded; for he says, 'This way of passing time might have been stopped at first before people had possessed themselves of some convenience from them of meeting for short despatches, and passing evenings with small expenses.' And old Aubrey, the small Boswell of his day, attributes his general acquaintance to 'the modern advantage of coffee-houses in this great city, before which men knew not how to be sociable, but with their own relations, and societies:' a curious statement, which proves the moral connexion with society of all sedentary occupations which induce the herding spirit.—(*Curiosities of Literature.*)

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly,
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 3 do. do. less than do. 10 do. Non-Subscribers..... 5 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register,
Vessels for freight &c..... $ 8.
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1.
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... $ 6.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1839. NO. 17.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.
Canton, 7th March, 1839. Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. Stubbs, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 18th March, 1839.

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE ROB ROY, Capt. McKinnon, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A. I. Capt. Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch For freight apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ I., Capt Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. Carney, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to TURNER & Co.
Canton, 26th January, 1839

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for sale at the Canton Register Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss. KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on fools-cap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Reps Laxoe, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.
Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—A few Quarter Casks Sherry, ex Premier, Shipped by Rubein & Co. brand Peter Dumbar. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Aubach and M. Y. J. Munnow are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards, the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is claimed by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first N°. 4476 and the latter N°. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior Johannisberger Hock, from Messrs. Mumm, Giesler & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany. 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—Bills on London, at 6 months sight, for sale by P. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, January 25th, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price $1½ Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM AMERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailmaker, and offers his services to the public.

NOTICE.—Bills at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling for Sale by DENT AND Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1838. price $1.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Register Office No 2 Creek hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for 1833, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,	"	50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,	"	5.
Auction Bills,	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	10th Jany.	Austral. Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—Sloop Castle, Petrie, from Bombay, Eagles, ——, from Liverpool. Europa, ——, from the Sandwich Islands.

The Nymph is under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta.

XXIII April.—Saint George's Day.—The Anniversary of the Patron of England, beneath whose inspiring banner a long and splendid line of nobility have sprung, illustrating by their deeds in arms, their faith in counsel, and with hearts of courtesy, a throne, venerable from inheritance, and respected by dishonour, shrood respected; approached with general affection at home; and possessing all those energies which, triumphant as they have been in a whirlwind of commotion, are still proved soundly wise in a diet of repose. The Chronicle of Hastal speaking of the third Edward, contains the following apposite passage in relation to our national festival: "About the nineteenth year of this king (1345), he made a solemn feast at Windsor, and a great Just and Tournament, where he devised and perfected substantially the Order of the Knights of the Garter; howbeit some affirm, that this order began first by Richard Cœur de Lion, at the siege of the city of Acre [1191] where, in his great necessity, there were but twenty-six knights that firmly and surely abode with the king, whose he caused all of them to wear thongs of blue leather about their legs; and afterward they were called the Knights of the Blue Thong." There is race in the feather, for no origin could smack more of real honour; that is, fidelity. In those modern anti silken fields the name of Richard Plantagenet, that word of fear, was employed as a spell by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants; & if a horse started suddenly from the way, his rider was wont to exclaim, "Dost thou think King Richard is in that bush". Their style is "Equites Aurea Periscelidis." By the Great Council at Oxford, it was first decreed that the feast of St. George should be observed as a holiday throughout England. In the time of Addison, there was a fine painting of the Martyr within the church of St. George at Verona, an easel-piece of Paul Veronese, then considered the chief ornament of that handsome structure. The honourable badge of the Garter does not materially vary from that of the Band worn by the companions of an order of Knighthood so named, instituted by Don Alphonso, King of Spain, in 1368, and derived from Augustus Cæsar. The riband of the Knights of the Band was of three fingers breadth, and they were subject to thirty five rules. The order of St. Michael was established in France by Louis XI. in 1380; that of the Golden Fleece, by Louis the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1410: and that of St. Andrew, in Scotland by James V. in 1520. The Emperor Frederic IV. instituted, in 1470, an order of knighthood in honour of St. George, and an honourable military order in Venice bears his name. The once celebrated library, collected by George of Cappadocia, and deposited at Antioch by the Emperor Julian, is now better remembered, from its destruction by Jovian.

Continuation of the Journal.

TUESDAY, 16TH APRIL.—In the afternoon the report of the surrender of another thousand chests of opium arrived in Canton.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH.—The last of the opium on board the *Austen* & *Hercules* was surrendered from the former on the 15th and from the latter on the 16th. The *Jane* and *Ariel* commenced surrendering the opium on board each on the 15th. The ships are well furnished with ballast and provisions, but they are obliged to water themselves with their own boats. One fourth of the opium was surrendered on the 16th.

INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, 17th April, 1839.

Captain Elliot has received letters from Mr. Johnston to the 15th instant at 6 P. M., and from these accounts it may be computed that there will have been delivered about 7000 chests up to last evening (the 16th). The ships at Chuenpe, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the "*Hercules*," "*Austen*," "*Jane*," and "*Ariel*."

The "*Mithras*," "*Mermaid*," "*Ruparell*," and "*Lady Grant*," were however expected immediately, and Captain Elliot hopes that, weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by tomorrow evening. No intelligence of interest.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary & treasurer to the superintendents

THURSDAY, 18TH.—No event of any importance has occured to day. The compradors, coolies, and personal servants have returned to their duties; but not generally. The Kwang chow foo is exacting engagements and bonds from the compradors, with which the latter are unwilling to comply. Such behaviour on the part of the inferior local officers is deserving of the severest

comment; were the commissioner to be informed how slackly his orders for the native servants to return to the service of their foreign masters have been obeyed by the local officers, hong merchants, and linguists, they would be severely reprimanded for their dilatory neglect.

The clipper, *Ariel* captain Warden, has been chartered by the British Superintendent; she having been tendered for $8,000 for seven months, or $1,143 per month.

FRIDAY, 19th.—To day more of the native servants have returned to the foreign factories; but many of the compradors, being in fear of the local officers, still absent themselves. It is said that some of them will never return to their former service: *vic donse.*

SATURDAY, 20TH.—Affairs, as they concern foreigners generally in Canton, remain in the same uninteresting and stagnant condition. Many of the Chinese servants still absent themselves; and some who had returned to the factories have again deported. The terms of the following license may probably explain this proceding.

Translation of A Comprador's license from the military commandant of Macao.

Tseang, acting military commandant of Macao, in the district of Canton, magistrate of Shuntih and Heangshan, superintendent of the waters and rivulets, and inspector of the customs of Macao.

WHEREAS it falls within his duties to grant and exchange seals—which is recorded; and it having been communicated that each been magistrate had caused the orders from the board of war to be promulgated, which contain new laws and rules as follow.

"HEREAFTER, compradors who serve foreigners must be men chosen by the Tungche of Macao, who are natives, and known as honest and responsible people, and as security for them their kindred must enter into bonds; they must then be immediately furnished with licenses properly sealed after due investigation, which licenses are to state explicity that if they dare purchase contraband goods, or any thing but provisions, or if they engage in any smuggling, or irregular conduct, they must suffer the penalty of such offence as the law directs, after having been examined by the local officers, &c.

Now ——, who was last year comprador to the resident American merchant ——, having delivered up his old license to be cancelled, this present license is given to him for his government. If this foreigner should be at Macao or Canton, he must furnish him with such provisions as are contained in the annexed list. No prohibited goods may be bought, neither may this comprador serve any other foreigner, if he does his punishment will be great.

During the first month of each year this license must be renewed, the old one destroyed, and the new be obeyed. All must be minutely comprehended that no opposition may arise.

This license is granted to the comprador ——.

For list of provisions, see the following translation.

Translation of a license granted jointly by the Kwang chow foo Namhoy & Poonyu magistrates to the compradors employed by foreigners, under the new regulations. Dated 19th year, 3rd moon, 4th day of the reign of Taoukwang—or "Reason's effulgence." (18th April, 1839.)

Choo, the Kwang chow foo, *Lew* the Namhoy, and *Chang*, the Poonyu magistrates, proclaim this officially to —— the actual comprador of the —— factory.

It appears proper that foreigners, who come to Canton to trade, should employ compradors, who obtain their licenses from the magistrate of Macao, whose especial business it is to attend to that affair.

Now when the imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in opium, the foreigners not being willing to surrender the opium held by them, the imperial commissioner, conjointly with the governor, ordered that the compradors and others in their employ should for the present scatter themselves and go away from their service. But now, as these foreigners have all, in succession, surrendered many chests of opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the foreigners having all become obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to return their compradors and servants to their service.

It is relied upon that the hongmerchants select these people and cause them to be produced at the public offices for strict investigation; besides which passports are granted to them; and annexed to this is a list of those articles which they are permitted to buy for the foreigners. No contraband goods are allowed to be bought, neither is knavery or deceit to be practised; in the management of all business not a hair's breadth of incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old regulations, laid down clearly in the orders of the Macao magistrate. Do not oppose. A special edict.

List of articles allowed to be bought for the foreigners.—Flesh pigs and sheep, hens and ducks eggs, fresh fruits, grain and vegetables, pastry.

L. S.

In the afternoon requisitions for signing *"the bond"* were again made to the British Superintendent, and the Dutch and American consuls, direct, it is said, from the commissioner through the Kwang chow foo. The hongmerchants begged hard for immediate replies, which we believe they received from the three foreign officials this evening, but the replies were all decided negatives.

SUNDAY, 21ST.—The reverend P. Parker, read divine service in the chapel, and preached from the 86th psalm, 7th verse. —In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.

These are various rumours respecting the determination of the high commissioner to exact the bond: we venture our opinion that neither the bond required from the foreign consuls, nor any other should be signed until the last extremity—under the instant fear of death.

To prevent any pusillanimous yielding to mere official domination and bullying threats, we recommend the perusal of the following noble sentiments.

—— Me non oracula certum,
Sed mors certa facit.
Let those weak minds, who live in doubt and fear,
To juggling priests for oracles repair;
One certain hour of death to each decreed,
My fixt, my certain soul, from doubt has freed.

"The utmost that we can threaten to one another is that death, which, indeed, we may precipitate but cannot retard, and from which, therefore, it cannot become a wise man to buy a reprieve at the expence of virtue, since he knows not how small a portion of time he can purchase, but knows that whether short or long, it will be made less valuable by the remembrance of the price at which it has been obtained. *He is sure that he destroys his happiness, but he is not sure that he lengthens his life.*"—(Rambler, 17).

MONDAY, 22ND.—The weather is fine, with light breezes from the Southward. The supposition that one half of the opium has been ere now surrendered is general; H. M.'s cutter Louisa is expected to arrive from Chumpe this evening. Communications have passed between captain Elliot and the government officers in the course of the day, the objects of which have not transpired. There has been some further talk about the number of native servants that will be hereafter allowed to attend on foreigners, but nothing certain is at present known.

As we are 'cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in by saucy doubts and fears,' in the dullest if not the most dreary of all earthly prisons, we send our paper to press, that we may have something to do, for we now find that *labor ipse voluptas.*

Should any important event occur, or intelligence be received, we will inform the community in a supplement.

In the performance of our duty as a public Journalist, and with the view of placing before our local readers at one view such occurrences as bear upon their present situation and peculiar interests, we have made the following extracts from various Chinese official documents, which, while they elucidate each other, will, in some degree, enable us to conjecture how far the co-ercive measures of H. E. Lin, may probably be supported by the emperor and his cabinet-council: but it is not easy for us, from our experience of former proceedings, to argue from causes to effects in the present case, and thus exhibit to our readers the probable and important consequences of the commissioner's constraining acts and the foreigners' submission; for, with the exception of the Amboyna affair, quoted in our last number, we are utterly at a loss for a parallel to such atrocities as those of which we are now the victims.

The first extract is from Hewkew's memorial in 1836, and it is a most probable supposition that the instructions issued to H. E. the imperial commissioner, albeit he laims a *carte blanche* and irresponsible authority, were based upon this memorial.

The resident barbarians dwell separately in the foreign factories. In the Ebo (Creek) factory is one named —— also one named ——; in the Paoushun factory, is one named ——; also one named ——, and one named ——: in the Fungtae factory is one named ——: in the Kwangyuen (American) factory is one named ——: in the Ma-ying (Imperial) factory is one named ——: in the Spanish factory is one named ——: and besides these there are, I apprehend, many others.

The treatment of those within having been rendered severe, we may next turn to these resident foreigners, examine and apprehend them, and keep them in arrest; then acquaint them with the established regulations, and compel them, within a limited period, to cause all the receiving ships anchored at Lintin to return to their country:—they should be required also to write a letter to the king of their country, telling him that opium is a poison which has pervaded the inner land, to the material injury of the people; that the celestial empire has inflicted on all the traitorous natives, who sold it the severest penalties; that with regard to themselves the resident foreigners, the government taking into consideration that they are barbarians and aliens, forbears to pass sentence of death on them; but that if the opium-receiving ships will desist from coming to China, they shall be indulgently released and permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual; whereas, if they will again build receiving vessels and bring them hither to entice the natives, the commercial intercourse granted them in teas, silks, &c., shall assuredly be altogether interdicted, and on the resident foreigners of the said nation the laws shall be executed capitally. If commands be issued of this plain and energetic character, in language strong, and in sense becoming, though their nature be the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep, yet, having a care for their own lives, they will not fail to seek the gain, and to flee the danger.—(Hewkew's Memorial, 1836).

Moreover, when the people of our inner land commit a crime, they are punished for it with the severest punishment; and ye,—thus, with a clear eye and dauntless heart, committing knavish tricks with *malice prepense* how can ye hope for any extraordinary display of mercy or forbearance?—Now? we, must note you out the same measure as to our own people, that the majesty of our empire be known unto all men!

* * * * * *

We, the governor and Poonyun uniting all these circumstances, now issue this proclamation, with the utmost,—the most intense earnestness! When it reaches the said foreigners, let them instantly divest themselves of their previous filth, and taking all the opium receiving ships anchored outside, cause one and all of them, with the utmost haste, to return to their native countries!

The other ships which are not receiving ships, as well as those merchantmen which do not enter the port, must not, at their own will and pleasure, come and go, rambling, and stopping wherever it suits them. Every one must carry on his lawful calling in peace and quietness, and then ye may enjoy the sweets of gain time without end!

But if from first to last ye obstinately adhere to your stupidity and awake not; if ye will still be guided by the principles of greediness and avarice, then it is ye who by your own act put yourselves beyond the protection of the laws! We, the governor and Fooyuen, have no need to be thus worrying ourselves and spending our strength in vain, constantly adopting preventive measures against you, and apprehending our own people. We have only to memorialize the emperor that he shut up the port, *and stop the foreign trade for ever!* After the port shall have been shut up, no matter whether ye may bring opium or not, the tea and rhubarb of the inner land will not be permitted to leave the country: and thus may we instantly hold the life of every foreigner at our command!—(*Proclamation to foreigners by the governor of the two Kwang provinces, January*, 1839.)

The first plan that we must put in force there, is sternly to prohibit the exportation of tea and rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myriads of leakage. We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; *and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief*, and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may out of compassion open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the export of tea and rhubarb! Still these commodities when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for this scheme of mine for stopping up the fountain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it, we may set about it immediately! (*Choo Tsentseo's Memorial.*)

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousand of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? *This* time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee!

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government: and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off it's power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium: should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond. * * * *

But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten; then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (*anglice*, to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many? (*Proclamation to foreigners, from the imperial commissioner, H. E. Lin.* 18th March, 1839.)

Our readers will observe that Henkew's advice to the emperor is that H. I. M. should proceed like Rhadamanthus:

Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri

First he publisheth, and then he heareth, and lastly compelleth to confess: which course has been well observed by H. E. Lin: for first he arresteth; then he starveth; then he robbeth; and now he compelleth us to confess—*to the bond!*

It should, however, be remarked that neither Henkew, Choo Teentseo, nor the governor of Canton, in his proclamation to foreigners, dated in January last, suggested a demand for the surrender of all the opium on board the receiving ships. Henkew appears to recommend only that the foreigners should be constrained to desist from the trade; the governor warns the foreigners to send away their opium ships. The *emperor*, in an edict dated 31st of December 1839 (received in Canton by express on the 21st January 1839, vide C. R. Jany. 29th), appointed H. E. Lin to the especial duty of destroying the trade in opium, but no course of proceeding is indicated by H. I. M.; it is true, Chow Teentseo appears to have a partiality for the use of hemp; but the master-stroke of the demand and surrender, under threats of starvation and the infliction of the last penalties of the law on the British superintendent, was reserved for the genius of H. E. the high commissioner.

The difference in these opinions, advices, warnings, and threats, would rather point to the conclusion that the next orders from Peking,—which must soon arrive—for their excellencies the commissioner and governor were ordered, in the imperial edict dated 31st Dec., to assemble all the superior officers of the province, and consult and deliberate on the plan of operations, and then send up a report to the emperor,—may cause a great alteration in our condition and prospects. As the fishes have been caught and skinned; H. I. M. may, in his compassionate benevolence and boundless mercy, order that they be allowed to escape through the meshes of the net; nor should we be surprised in the least degree if orders for the restoration of the opium should proceed from H. I. M., for the justification of its retention for any purpose, to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with, under the circumstances of its surrender, will be a difficult task for all the professors of the Hanlin college. Had the opium been made a lawful prize by the "war-ships of China, well supplied with guns and military weapons of all kinds, cruizing east, west, and south, studding the ocean at short intervals, protecting the coasts, seizing the native smuggling boats, and driving out the loitering foreign ships,"—then, indeed, might the emperor have praised the vigorous measures of his officers; but on what plea can the proceedings under which possession of the opium has been obtained be defended!

If the Chinese government cannot protect its own coasts and enforce its own laws; if it would rather commit a breach of national faith,—as by imprisoning the foreign residents when living in the full confidence of freedom,—than assert its power and dignity by the open and just execution of just laws:

Parcete subjectis, et debellare superbos.

If its laws and customs are so inimical to social intercourse with the rest of mankind, that it denies the right of states to free trade,—"which is atheism against nature; and the best answer to it would be—'the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God.'" If it must commit a fraud and robbery to effect its desired ends,—then is the policy of the Chinese government utterly mean, treacherous, and cowardly; its claims of supreme dominion, ridiculous; its boasted virtues of benevolence and compassion, a mere pretension and veil to hide its extortions; and the whole empire is but a whited sepulchre, which would crumble into dust at the iron grasp of the stranger.

H. E. the high commissioner represents his sacred and imperial majesty of China. The proverb says that 'a King's face should give grace'—but what grace has H. E.'s countenance shed upon us? Nothing but pikes, gings and spears, blunderbusses and thunder, to confine us 'in prison strong:' we have cause to envy the *man of large ideas*, who replied to the question.—"Mister, where is your house?" as asked by a curious traveller of 'a half horse and half alligator squatter.'

"House, eh? do you think that I'm one of them sort? stranger! I sleeps in the government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi.

"*It appears* that the back gates of the foreign factories were ordered to be shut up, to prevent their being visited at, as it appears they have been, for the purpose of smuggling."—Leading article of the Singapore Free-Press, 17th January, 1839.

It appears that the Editor of the S. F. P.

is, on all occasions, such more willing to condemn the foreign residents in China than the natives, whether officers of government, or base, common, and popular.

The proclamations of the hoppo, in which the credulous editor at Singapore *appears* to put such implicit faith, *appears* to be the only data on which said Editor forms his opinion on the use made by foreigners of the factory back doors.

To hear and to believe only one side of a question has always been held to be unjust: and the fault is enhanced when committed by a public Journalist, but to judge and condemn others on such information is conduct which is seldom generated but by the reckless freedom of the Singapore Free Press.

THE "GORGON" STEAM FRIGATE.—The "Gorgon" is now the largest and most powerful steam vessel belonging to our service. Her tonnage, according to the old mode of computation, being 1,150 tons.

The length on deck, 183 feet.

Breadth between the paddle-wheels, 37 ft. 6 ins.

Full breadth of deck, 45 feet.

This splendid vessel was built at Pembroke, from the designs of Sir William Symonds; and for her excellent properties as a steam-vessel of war, strength, symmetry, and durability, is unrivalled by any vessel whatever. She combines also the necessary qualities of a sailing-vessel with those of a steam ship. The whole of the timbers, the planking, the beams, and the deck, are formed of East India teak; the sleepers for the engines, and the main beams, are of very hard, durable, African oak; the whole secured in the most ample and complete manner by a profusion of copper-bolts, and stout iron knees and riders.

The partitions and doors of the cabins are composed of South American cedar, taken from the hull of the "Gibraltar," a Spanish man-of-war, of eighty guns.

The "Gorgon" will be fitted with sixteen 32 pounders, (long guns,) of which twelve will be on the gun deck, and four on the upper-deck. She will also be provided with two of those newly-invented tremendous engines of war the ten inch-guns, intended to discharge hollow shot of 86lbs. weight; one of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft, on the upper-deck, on sliding swivel-beds, which will range entirely round the horizon. The bulwarks are so constructed that they can be thrown down at a moment to admit the guns being pointed in any direction.

The gun-deck of the "Gorgon" is fitted up in the most commodious manner for the accommodation of the officers and crew, amounting altogether, with the engineers, in war time, to 190 men. The orlop-deck, fore and aft, is appropriated entirely for the reception of troops with their stores and baggage; and the ample hold will receive abundance of water, provisions, and stores, for a long voyage.

The steam-engines for propelling, are of 320 horse power, (two engines each of 160 horse power); made by Messrs. John Seaward and Co., of the canal iron works, Limehouse, and are upon a very novel construction; being remarkable for their compactness, strength, and lightness. They have none of the usual cast iron framing, sway-beams, side-rods, or cross-heads; but the line of shafts being placed directly over the centre-line of the cylinders, the rod of the piston is connected direct with the crank by means of a connecting rod of moderate length, without the intervention of any other part or piece of machinery. The piston rod is preserved in its vertical position by a strong parallel motion of peculiar construction, which serves, at the same time, to work the air-pump, as also the feeding and bilge pumps. The main carriages which carry the line of shafts, are supported by eight bright wrought-iron columns of seven inches diameter, which rest immediately upon the tops of the cylinders, so that the whole strain and force of the engines is confined entirely between the cylinders and the main carriages; and no strain or force of the machinery is thrown upon any part of the vessel. Each engine is supported upon a very strong foundation plate, which, with the condenser and lower part of the hot-well, is cast all in one piece, and weighs about ten tons. The space occupied by these engines is remarkably small, being little more than half what is required for engines of the same power made upon the ordinary plan with sway beams. There are four copper boilers for supplying steam to these engines; they are quite detached from each other, and can be used separately, or in conjunction, as may be required; this is an important convenience, as it admits of repairs being made to one or two boilers while the others are in use. The boilers stand in pairs, side by side, and back to back; so that two of the boilers stand with their fronts towards the engines and the bow of the ship, and the other two with their fronts towards the stern of the vessel. There are twelve fire-places, and two stoke-holes, one in front of the boilers, and one aft. The two stoke-holes communicate by passages going all round, and over the boilers; by means of which, a free circulation of air is kept up throughout the engine-room.

On each side of the engines and boilers are ranged the coal-bunks, which reach on each side of the vessel from the after bulk-head to the fore bulk-head; the bunks average abouth eight feet wide on each side, and afford ample stowage for 400 tons of coals, being adequate to sixteen days' consumption of the engines; so that the engines and boilers stand between two solid beds of coals, eight feet thick. No shot could pass through such a thickness of coal, to do any material injury to the machinery. Moreover, the more vulnerable parts of the engines, as well as the boilers, are below the water line, and quite out of the reach of shot.

The diameter of cylinder	is 64 inches
The length of stroke	is 5½ feet
The diameter of paddle-wheel	is 27 feet
The length of engine-room from the fore bulk-head to the after bulk-head	is 62 feet

These engines were made, completed, and fixed on board the vessels, in little more than eight months from the receipt of the order; they were set to work for the first time on Thursday, the 13th day June, 1838, and acted in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

On Monday, July 2nd, an experimental cruise down the river to Gravesend and back, was made by this vessel, with a number of naval and scientific gentlemen on board, among whom were the earl of Minto the first lord of the admiralty, Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Parker, Mr. Charles Wood, M. P., Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir W. Symonds, Sir E. Parry, Comptroller of Steam-boats, Captains Austin, Henderson, Dawes, Symonds, Captain Loch, Chairman of the Committee of steam navigation of the East-India house, Captain Hayman, Trinity house, Mr. Ewart and Mr. Kingston the admiralty engineers, and others. The vessel proceeded down the river in gallant style; and notwithstanding her immense bulk, and her draught of water, thirteen feet forward, and fourteen feet six inches aft, she soon obtained a velocity through the water of 11¼ miles per hour; the engines making 19½ strokes per minute; and with this great speed there was no sensible vibration on board. A tumbler of water, placed on the traffrail, as well as one at the paddle beam, directly over the engine, remained undisturbed; it was remarked by all on board that the motion of the vessel was that of a ship under sail, no effect of the immense power that was propelling her forward being perceptible except the velocity with which she went through the water.

This freedom from vibration or concussion may be attributed to two important causes; first, to the judicious and excellent plan adopted by the surveyor of the navy in the construction, by which the vessel may be said to be from stem to stern like one solid piece of timber, so admirably is she fastened and secured; and, secondly, to the important improvement adopted in the engines, whereby a mass of moving material, of forty-five tons weight is dispensed with, and the energy of the piston is at once carried to the paddle shafts, and the whole force of action and reaction confined within the base of the cylinder upon which the engine stands.

The "Gorgon" proceeded at once to the Mile Ground, as it is termed, in Long reach; when, after four trials, two with the tide, and two against it, the average was found to be as above stated—eleven and a quarter miles per hour, through still water. Their lordships then proceeded to Gravesend, where they had ample opportunity of witnessing the ease with which the vessel was worked; her steerage was excellent one man at the wheel being found sufficient for all ordinary purposes. She was turned round repeatedly in the river, in about four times her own length, occupying in the evolution from two and a quarter to two and a half minutes. On her voyage down she easily passed all competitors, except the Gravesend clippers, and on her return from Long reach, she overtook the "Albion," river steamer, and in a run of one hour and a quarter, passed her, and gained two miles upon her between Gravesend and Woolwich, where she finally arrived at five o'clock.

The consumption of fuel, ascertained by weighing, was one ton of Welsh coals per hour, equal to seven lbs. per horse per hour, at full speed; of course, when under canvas, or when going slow with head-winds, the consumption will be considerably less. The coal boxes, holding four hundred tons of coals, in the engine-room, will be sufficient for seventeen day's consumption, at full speed; ten day's more coal may occasionally be stowed in the fore and after hold, making, in the whole, fuel for twenty-seven days; this, at an average speed of nine miles, will carry a distance of 5,800 miles by steam alone.

As this steam frigate will carry, besides the crew 1 000 troops, with stores and provisions for two months, it is evident that a regiment might be transported, to any of the ports of the Mediterranean, Baltic, St. Petersburgh, or West Indies, at once, without waiting for wind or stopping for fuel.

On the 6th July, the "Gorgon" proceeded to Sheerness, she started from Woolwich, with the flood-tide, and performed the distance to Gravesend in one hour, and forty minutes, and from thence to the Nore light, in two hours, making the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore light, about fifty miles, in three hours and forty minutes. She ran the mile in Long reach, against the flood-tide, in six minutes, and fifteen seconds, equal to twelve miles per hour. The "Gorgon" is fitted with the stop-wheel, very narrow, and of large diameter, compared with the stroke, the outside diameter to the edge of the paddle brief twenty-seven feet, each arm has three floats, two ten, and two nine inches wide, and 75 feet long. When the whisl ships five feet, the ship must roll to an angle of 40° from a perpendicular, to bring one wheel out of the water.

Commander Barron, and the crew of the Salamander, have been turned over to this vessel; she is now fitting for sea at Sheerness, and is expected to go down the channel in three weeks.

THE WRECKED PIRATE.—There are few objects among the productions of art contemplated with such lively interest by ladies, after a certain age, as the wedding ring;—this has been a theme for poets of every calibre—for geniuses of every wing, from the dabbling duckling to the solar eagle. The mouldy antiquary can tell the origin of the custom with which it is connected, and perchance why a ring is round, & account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circlet, on the most conducive evidence, amounting to absolute conjectural demostration. Amidst all that has been said and written in reference to the ring, I believe the more lovely part engagedin the mystic matter, the taper residence of this ornament has been neglected. Now this is rather curious, as there are facts belonging to the ring finger, which render it in a peculiar manner an appropriate emblem of matrimonial union. It is the only finger where two principal nerves belong to two distinct trunks; the thumb is supplied with its principal nerves from the radial nerve, as is also the fore finger, the middle finger, and the thumb side of the ring finger, whilst the ulnar nerve furnishes the little finger and the other side of the ring finger, at the point or extremity of which a real union takes place; it seems as if it were intended by nature to be the matrimonial finger. That the side of the ring finger next the little finger is supplied by the ulnar nerve, is frequently proved by a common accident, that of striking the elbow against the edge of a chair, a door, or any narrow hard substance; the ulnar nerve is then frequently struck, and a thrilling sensation is felt in the little finger, & on the same side of the ring finger, but not on the other side of it.—*Anatomicus Junior.*

METEORS.—It has been observed in different parts of the world (in many European countries, the east and west coast of America, the Cape of Good Hope, Arabia &c.) for several years, that on the night between the 12th and 13th November a shower of falling stars takes place. These meteors have been so numerous on some occasions that they could not be counted; but at Boston an observer reckoned 650 of them in 15 minutes, and by a moderation calculation made the number that fell in the visible horizon 34,640 per hour. But the phenomenon lasted 7 hours, so that the number that appeared at Boston must have exceeded 240,000. They have not, however, aways appeared in such numbers as were seen at Boston but have been seen with such regularity as to fix the time of their appearance between the 12th and 13th November; although they have sometimes not been seen till the night between the 13th and 14th. So luminous have they also been as to be visible in the clear daylight of the morning. Their direction has generally been *diametrically opposed to the movement of the Earth in its orbit.* They have also most frequently issued from *the same point of the Sky*, situate near *Gamma* in the constellation *Leo*; and that, notwithstanding the alterior position of this star in consequence of the diurnal movement of our Globe.

It is supposed that the position of Meteors is beyond the limits of our atmosphere, and that on penetrating it they become inflamed: that besides the large planets, there move round the Sun myriads of these small bodies (some in groups, others insulated) and that there is a zone composed of millions of them whose orbits meet the plain of the ecliptic (the Earth's orbit) towards the point which our Globe occupies every year from the 11th to the 14th November, when they ignite. It is even said by philosophers that this is a new planetary world just beginning to be revealed to us.

It is particularly desirous that the hour at which these meteors appear, the part of the sky in which they are seen, and the direction they take, should be observed and make known.

CHINS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from North to South. These appearances are accounted for by supposing that a change has, at some period, taken place in the velocity of the Earth't motion on her axis. The surface of the Earth at the Equator, revolves at the rate of more than one thousand miles per hour, or about fifteen hundred feet per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of *circular* motion like this. A wheel of wrought-iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces before it reaches a velocity of four hundred feet per second.

Supposing the Earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion the Pacific Ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleganies into the Atlantic; the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia, and Africa; and in afew hours, the entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, except the vicinity of the Poles. The appearances presented on the surface of the earth, are precisely such as we would expect after such a catastrophe.

MARRIED.—At Oahu, Sandwich Islands, on the 9th of October, 1839, at the British Consulate, Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor Niece to Richard Charlton, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers ..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1839. NO. 18.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL,
Canton, 7th March, 1839. " W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 18th March 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A 1, Capt. TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ 1, Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to
TURNER & C.
Canton, 26th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET. — For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Canton Press Office "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward bound vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.
Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASES SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PEYRA DOURO. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & M. Y. J. MURROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Janv., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price $1¼ —Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes.	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies and Folio pages.	"	3.
Auction Bills.		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th Nov.	Singapore	15th Feby.
U. States	28th Oct.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	25th Jany.	Manila	5th March
Bombay	10th Jany.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

Continuation of the Journal.

TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.—The hong merchants have reported that 11,300 chests of opium have been surrendered.

The edict of the hoppo, dated 19th of March, made all the Foreigners in Canton prisoners: the *commands* of the imperial commissioner to the Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, dated the 3rd of April,—which conveyed threats menacing the throne of Great Britain, through its accredited officer, have been, under, *duress of imprisonment*, faithfully fulfilled by that officer.

Of the two promises made by the imperial commissioner: the first, that when one fourth of the opium was surrendered, our native servants should be restored, and the second, that when one half should be surrendered the passage boats should be allowed to run: the latter promise conveying, under all honorable interpretation, personal liberty to the Foreigners now detained prisoners, neither has been fulfilled: the cause of this failure, may, however, be soon explained.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH.—To day various reports arrived from outside, but as nothing certain is known we decline detailing them.

THURSDAY, 25TH.—The indetermination of the commissioner,—still holds the whole Foreign community in a state of anxious suspense.

FRIDAY, 26TH.—We are still prisoners; and the most interesting event we have heard, is the examination and release of the three Lascars brought from the East coast the other day.

SATURDAY, 27TH.—The arrival of the Cowasjee Family, from Calcutta, is reported.

SUNDAY, 28TH.—It is reported that about fourteen thousand chests of opium have been surrendered.

Divine service was read and a sermon preached by the Rvd. P. Parker: the text being from the second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, the 7th chapter, and the 10th verse.

For godly sorrow worketh to salvation not to be repented of, but the sorrow of the world worketh death.

MONDAY, 29TH.—The U. S. Frigate, Columbia, Commodore Read, has arrived at Macao.

TUESDAY, 30TH.—We have not this day any event of importance to record.

LICENSERS OF THE PRESS.

In the history of literature, and perhaps in that of the human mind, the institution of the Licensers of the Press, and Censors of Books, was a bold invention, designed to convert that of the Press itself; and even to convert this newly-discovered instrument of human freedom into one which might serve to perpetuate that system of passive obedience, which had so long enabled modern Rome to dictate her laws to the universe. It was thought possible in the subtilty of Italian *Astuzia* and Spanish monachism, to place a sentinel on the very thoughts, as well as on the persons of authors; and in extreme cases, that books might be condemned to the flames, as well as heretics.

Of the institution, the beginnings are obscure, for it originated in caution and fear; but as the work betrays the workman, and the national physiognomy the native, it is evident that so inquisitorial an act could only have originated in the inquisition itself." Peable

* DR. C. Symmons has denounced Sixtus IV as 'the first who placed the press under the control of a state-inquisitor.' *Life of Milton*, p. 214. I am not acquainted with his authority; but as Sixtus IV died as early as 1484, I suspect this writer meant Sixtus V. who was busy enough with this office. Millot, in his History of France, mentions that Philip II had a catalogue printed of books prohibited by the Spanish inquisition; and Paul IV, the following year, 1559, ordered the holy office at Rome to publish a similar catalogue. Such was the origin of what was called the *Index*. However, we have an *Index* printed at Venice in 1543, Peignot's *Livres condamnés*, 1,525. The most ancient at the British Museum is one of Antwerp, 1569. The learned Dr James, the first chief librarian of the Bodleian, derives this institution from the council of Trent, held in 1552. See 'The Mystery of the *Indices Expurgatorii*,' p. 372. These Indexes appear to have been very hard to be obtained, for Dr James says, that the Index of Antwerp was discovered accidentally by Junius, who purloined it; the Spanish and Portugese was never known till we took Cadiz; and the Roman Index was procured with great trouble. P. 364.

or partial attempts might previously have existed, for we learn that the monks had a part of their libraries called the *inferno*, which was not the part which they least visited, for it contained, or hid, all the prohibited books which they could smuggle into it. But this inquisitorial power assumed its most formidable shape in the council of Trent, when some gloomy spirits from Rome and Madrid, where they are still governing, foresaw the revolution of this new age of books. The triple-crowned pontiff had in vain rolled the thunders of the Vatican, to strike out of the ban is of all men the volumes of Wickliffe, of Huss, and of Luther, and even menaced their expert readers with death. At this council Pius IV was presented with a catalogue of books of which they denounced that the perusal ought to be forbidden: his bull not only confirmed this list of the condemned, but added rules how books should be judged.* Subsequent popes enlarged these catalogues, and added to the rules, as the monstrous novelties started up. Inquisitors of books were appointed; at Rome they consisted of certain cardinals and 'the master of the holy palace;' and literary inquisitors were elected at Madrid, at Lisbon, at Naples, and for the Low Countries; they were watching the ubiquity of the human mind. These catalogues of prohibited books were called *Indexes*; and at Rome a body of these literary despots are still called 'the Congregation of the Index.' The simple *Index* is a list of condemned books never to be opened; but the *Expurgatory Index* indicates those only prohibited till they have undergone a purification. No book was to be allowed on any subject, or in any language, which contained a single position, an ambiguous sentence even a word, which, in the most distant sense, could be construed opposite to the doctrines of the supreme authority of this council of Trent; where it seems to have been enacted, that all men, literate and illiterate, prince and peasant, the Italian, the Spaniard, and the Netherlander should take the mint-stamp of their thoughts from the council of Trent, and millions of souls be struck off at one blow, out of the same used mould.

The sages who compiled these Indexes, indeed, long had reason to imagine that passive obedience was attached to the human character; & therefore they considered, that the publications of their adversaries required no other notice, than a convenient insertion in their Indexes. But the heretics diligently reprinted them with ample prefaces and useful annotations; Dr. James, of Oxford, republished an Index with due animadversions. The parties made an opposite use of them: while the catholic crossed himself at every title, the heretic would purchase no book which had not been indexed. One of their portion exposed a list of those authors whose heads were condemned as well as their books; it was a catalogue of men of genius.

The results of these Indexes were somewhat curious. As they were formed in different countries the opinions were often diametrically opposite to each other. The learned Arias Montanus, who was a chief inquisitor in the Netherlands, and concerned in the Antwerp Index, lived to see his own works placed in the Roman Index; while the inquisitor of Naples was so displeased with the Spanish Index, that he persisted to assert, that it had never been printed at Madrid! Men who began by insisting that all the world should not differ from their opinions, ended by not agreeing with themselves. A civil war raged among the Index-makers; and if one examined, the other retaliated. If one inserted expurgations necessary to be expunged, another found thirty, and a third inclined to place the whole work in the condemned list. The inquisitors at length became so doubtful of their own opinions, that they sometimes expressed in their license for printing, that 'they tolerated the reading, after the book had been corrected by themselves, till such time as the work should be considered worthy of some further correction.' The expurgatory Indexes excited louder complaints than those which simply condemned books; for as the purgers and castrators, as they were termed, or as Milton calls them, 'the executioners of books' by omitting, or interpolating passages, made another say, or mean, what the inquisitors chose; and their editions, after the death of the authors, were compared to the erasures or forgeries in records: for the books which an authors leaves behind him, with his last corrections, are like his last will and testament, and the public are the legitimate heirs of an author's opinions.

The whole process of these expurgatory Indexes, that 'takes through the entrails of many an old good author, with a violation worse than any could be offered to his tomb,' as Milton says, must inevitably draw off the life-blood, and leave an author a mere spectre! A book in Spain and Portugal passes through six or seven courts before it can be published, and is supposed to recommend itself by the information, that it is published with all the necessary privileges. They would some times keep works from publication till they had 'properly qualified them, *interem se edificem*,' which in one case is said to have occupied them during forty years. Authors of genius have taken fright at the gripe of 'the master of the holy palace,' or the lacerating scratches of the corrector general per se magestad.' At Madrid and Lisbon, and even at Rome, this licensing of books has confined most of their authors to the body of the good fathers themselves.

The Commentaries on the Lusiad, by Faria de Souza, had occupied his zealous labours for twenty-five years, and were favourably received by the learned. But the commentator was brought before this tribunal of criticism and religion, as suspected of heretical opinions; when the accuser did not succeed before the inquisitors of Madrid, he carried the charge to that of Lisbon; an injunction was immediately issued to forbid the sale of the Commentaries, and to cost the commentator an elaborate defence, to demonstrate the catholicism of the poet and himself. The Commentaries finally were released from perpetual imprisonment.

This system has progressed to admiration, in keeping them all down to a certain meanness of spirit, and happily preserved stationary the childish stupidity through the nation, on which so much depended.

Sarpi's History of Venice is allowed to be printed, because it contained *nothing against princes*. Princes then were either immaculate, or historians false. The History of Guicciardini is still scarred with the merciless wound of the papistic censor; and a curious account of the origin and increase of papal power was long wanting in the third and fourth book of his history. Velly's History of France would have been an admirable work, had it not been printed at Paris!

When the insertions in the Index were found of no other use than to bring the peccant volumes under the eyes of the curious, they employed the secular arm in burning them in public places. The history of these literary conflagrations has often been traced by writers of opposite parties, for the truth is, that both used them: Reuchlin's seem all formed of one material, whatever be their party. They had yet to learn, that burning was not confuting, and that these public fires were an advertisement by proclamation. The publisher of Erasmus's Colloquies intrigued to procure the burning of his book, which raised the sale to twenty-four thousand!

A curious literary anecdote has reached us of the times of Henry VIII. Tonstall, Bishop of London, whose extreme moderation, of which he was accused at the time, preferred burning books to that of authors, which was then getting into practice; to testify his abhorrence of Tindal's principles, who had printed a translation of the New Testament, a sealed book for the multitude, thought of purchasing all the copies of Tindal's translation and annihilating them in the common flame. This occurred to him when passing through Antwerp in 1529, then a place of refuge for the Tindalists. He employed an English merchant there for this business, who happened to be a secret follower of Tindal, and acquainted him with the bishop's intention. Tindal was extremely glad to hear of the project for his version; but the first impression still hung on his hands, and he was too poor to make a new one; he furnished the English merchant with all his unsold copies, which the bishop as eagerly bought and had them all publicly burnt in Cheapside: which the people not only declared was 'a burning of the word of God,' but it so inflamed the desire of reading that volume, that the second edition was sought after at any price; and when one of the Tindalists, who was sent here to sell them, was promised by the lord chancellor in a private examination, that he should not suffer if he would reveal who encouraged and supported his party at Antwerp, the Tindalist immediately accepted the offer and assured the lord chancellor that the greatest encouragement was from Tunstall, the Bishop of London, who had bought up half the impression, and enabled them to produce a second!

In the reign of Henry VIII, we seem to have burnt books on both sides; it was an age of unsettled opinions; in Edward's, the Catholic works were burnt; and Mary had her Pyramids of Protestant volumes; in Elizabeth's, political pamphlets fed the flames; and libels in the reign of James I, and his sons.

Such was this black dwarf of literature, generated by Italian craft and Spanish monkery, which, however, was fondly adopted as it crept in among all the nations of Europe. France cannot exactly fix on the æra of her *Censeurs de Livres*;* and we ourselves, who gave it its death blow, found the custom prevailed without any authority from our statutes. The practice of licensing books was unquestionably derived from the inquisition, and was applied here first to books of religion. Britain long groaned under the leaden hand of an *Imprimatur*,† and long witnessed men of genius either suffering the vigorous limbs of their productions to be shamefully mutilated in public, or voluntarily committing a literary suicide in their own manuscripts. Camden declared that he was not suffered to print all his Elizabeth, and sent those passages over to De Thou, the French historian, who printed his history faithfully two years after Camden's first edition 1615. The same happened to Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII, which has never been given according to the original. In the Poems of Lord Brooke, we find a lacuna of the first twenty pages: it was a poem on Religion, cancelled by the order of Archbishop Laud. The Great Sir Matthew Hale ordered that none of his works should be printed after his death; as he apprehended, that, in the licensing of them, some things might be struck out or altered, which he had observed, not without some indignation, had been done to those of a learned friend; and he preferred bequeathing his uncorrupted mss to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, as their only guardians: having that they were a treasure worth keeping.§ Contemporary authors have frequent allusions to such books, imperfect and mutilated at the caprice or the violence of a censor.

The laws of England have never violated the freedom and the dignity of its press. 'There is no law to prevent the printing of any book in England, only a decree in the star-chamber,' said the learned Selden.‖ Proclamations were occasionally issued against authors and books; and foreign works were, at times, prohibited. The freedom of the press was rather circumvented, than openly attacked, in the reign of Elizabeth; who dreaded those Roman Catholics who were at once disputing her right to the throne, and the religion of the state. Foreign publications, or 'books from any parts beyond the seas,' were therefore prohibited.¶ The press, however was not free under the reign of a sovereign, whose high-toned feelings, and the exigencies of the times, rendered as despotic in *deeds* as the pacific James was in *words*. Although the press had then no restrictions, an author was always at the mercy of the government. Elizabeth too had a keen scent after what she called treason, which she allowed to take in a large compass. She condemned one author (with his publisher) to have the hand cut off which wrote his book; and she hanged another.† It was Sir Francis Bacon, or his father, who once pleasantly turned aside the keen edge of her regal vindictiveness; for when Elizabeth was inquiring, whether an author, whose book she had given him to examine, was not guilty of treason? he replied, 'Not of treason, madam; but of robbery, if you please; for he has taken all that is worth noticing in him from Tacitus and Sallust.' With the fear of Elizabeth before his eyes, Holinshed castrated the volumes of his History. When Giles Fletcher, after his Russian embassy, congratulated himself with having escaped with his head, and, on his return, wrote a book called 'The Russian Commonwealth,' describing its tyranny Elizabeth forbad the publishing of the work. Our Russian merchants were frightened, for they petitioned the queen to suppress the work; the original petition with the offensive passages exists among the Lansdowne manuscripts. It is curious to contrast this fact with another better known, under the reign of William III; then the press had obtained its perfect freedom, and even the shadow of the sovereign could not pass between an author and his work. When the Danish ambassador complained to the king of the freedom which Lord Molesworth had exercised on his master's government, in his account of Denmark; and hinted that if a Dane had done the same with the King of England, he would, on complaint, have taken the author's head off:—'That I cannot do,' replied the sovereign of a free people, 'but, if you please, I will tell him what you say, and he shall put it into the next edition of his book.' What an immense interval between the feelings of Elizabeth and William! with hardly a century betwixt them!

James I proclaimed Buchanan's history, and a political tract of his, at the 'Mercat Cross;' and every one was to bring his copy 'to be perusit and purgit of the offensive and extraordinar matteris' under a heavy penalty. Knox, whom Milton calls 'the Reformer of a Kingdom,' was also curtailed; and 'the sense of that great man shall, to all posterity, be lost, for the fearfulness, or the presumptuous rashness, of a perfunctory licenser.'

The regular establishment of licensers of the press appeared under Charles I. It must be placed among the projects of Laud, and the king, I suspect, inclined to it; for, by a passage in a manuscript letter of the times, I find, that when Charles printed his speech on the dissolution of the parliament, which excited such general discontent, some one printed Queen Elizabeth's last speech, as a companion-piece. This was presented to the king by his own printer John Bill, not from a political motive, but merely by way of complaint that another had printed, without leave or license, that which, as the king's printer, he asserted was his own copy-right. Charles does not appear to have been pleased with the gift, and observed, 'You printers print anything.' Three gentlemen of the bedchamber, continues the writer, standing by, commended Mr. Bill very much, and prayed him to come oftener with such rarities to the king, because they might do some good.§

One of the consequences of this persecution of the press was, the raising up of a new class of publishers, under the government of Charles I, those who became noted for, what was then called, 'unlawful and unli-

* This bull is dated March 24, 1564.

* Peignot's Dict. des Livres condamnes. vol. 1. p. 266.

† Oxford and Cambridge still grasp at this shadow of departed literary tyranny; they have their Licensers and their Imprimaturs.

§ Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale.

‖ Sir Thomas Crew's Collection of the Proceedings of the Parliament, 1628, p. 17.

* The consequence of this prohibition was, that our own men of learning were at a loss to know what arms the enemies of England, and of her religion, were fabricating against us. This was absolutely necessary, which appears by a curious fact in Strype's Life of Whitgift: there we find a license for the importation of foreign books, granted to an Italian merchant, who was to collect abroad this sort of libels; but he was to deposit them with the archbishop and the privy council, &c. A few, no doubt, were obtained by the curious, Catholic or Protestant. Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 268.

† The author with his publisher, who had their right hands cut off, was John Stubb of Lincoln's Inn, a hot-headed Puritan, whose sister was married to Thomas Cartwright, the head of that faction. This execution took place upon a scaffold, in the market-place at Westminster. After Stubbs had his right hand cut off, with his left he pulled off his hat, and cried, with a loud voice, 'God save the queen!' the multitude standing deeply all in it, either out of horror at this new and unwonted kind of punishment, or else out of commiseration of the man, whose character was unblemished. Camden, who was a witness to this transaction, has related it. The author and the printer, and the publisher, were condemned to this barbarous punishment, on an act of Philip and Mary, *against the author and publishers of seditious writings*. Some lawyers were honest enough to assert, that the sentence was erroneous, for that act was only a temporary one, and died with Queen Mary; but of these honest lawyers, one was sent to the Tower, and another was so sharply reprimanded, that he resigned his place as a judge in the common pleas. Other lawyers, as the lord chief justice, who fawned on the prerogative far more than those in the Stuart reigns, asserted, that Queen Mary was a king; and that an act made by any king, unless repealed, must always exist, because the King of England never dies!

§ A letter from J. Wood to Sir M. Stuteville, July 19, 1628. Harl. MSS. 4179.

censed 'books.' Sparkes, the publisher of Prynne's 'Histriomastix,' was of this class. I have already entered more particularly into this subject.* The Presbyterian party in Parliament who thus found the press closed on them, vehemently cried out for its freedom: and it was imagined, that when they had ascended into power, the odious office of a licenser of the press would have been abolished; but these pretended friends of freedom, on the contrary, discovered themselves as tenderly alive to the office as the old government, and maintained it with the extremest vigour. Such is the political history of mankind.

The literary fate of Milton was remarkable: his genius was castrated alike by the monarchical and the republican government. The royal licenser expunged several passages from Milton's history, in which Milton had painted the superstition, the pride, and the cunning of the Saxon Monks, which the sagacious licenser applied to Charles II and the bishops; but Milton had before suffered as merciless a mutilation from his old friends the republicans; who supressed a bold picture, taken from life, which he had introduced into his History of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines. Milton gave the unlicensed passages to the Earl of Anglesea, a literary nobleman, the editor of Whitelocke's Memorials; and the castrated passage which could not be licensed in 1670, was received with peculiar interests when separately published in 1681.† 'If there be found in an author's book one sentence of a ventrous edge, uttered in the height of zeal, and who knows whether it might not be the dictate of a divine spirit, yet not suiting every low decrepid humour of their own, they will not pardon him their task.'

This office seems to have lain dormant a short time under Cromwell, from the scruples of a conscientious licenser, who desired the council of state in 1649, for reasons given, to be discharged from that employment. This Mabot, the licenser, was evidently deeply touched by Milton's address for 'The Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.' The office was, however, renewed on the restoration of Charles II; and through the reign of James II the abuses of licensors were unquestionably not discouraged: their castrations of books reprinted appear to have been very artful; for in reprinting Gage's 'Survey of the West Indies,' which originally consisted of twenty-two chapters, in 1648 and 1657, with a declination to Sir Thomas Fairfax, —in 1677, after expunging the passages in honour of Fairfax, the dedication is dexterously turned into a preface; and the twenty-second chapter being obnoxious for containing particulars of the artifices of 'the papalins,‡ in converting the author, was entirely chopped away by the licenser's hatchet. The castrated chapter, as usual, was preserved afterwards separately. Literary despotism at least is short-sighted in its views, for the expedients it employs are certain of overturning themselves.

On this subject we must not omit noticing one of the noblest and most eloquent prose compositions of Milton; 'the Areopagitica; a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.' It is a work of love and inspiration, breathing the most enlarged spirit of literature; separating, at an awful distance from the multitude, that character 'who was born to study and to love learning for itself, not for lucre, or any other end, but, perhaps, for that lasting fame and perpetuity of praise, which God and good men have consented shall be the reward of those whose PUBLISHED LABOURS advance the good of mankind.'

One part of this unparalleled effusion turns on 'the quality which ought to bein every licenser.' It will suit our new licensers of public opinion, a laborious corps well known, who constitute themselves without an act of star-chamber. I shall pick out but a few sentences, that I may add some little facts, casually preserved, of the ineptitude of such an officer.

'He who is made judge to sit upon the birth or death of books, whether they may be walted into this world or not, had need to be a man above the common measure, both studious, learned, and judicious; there may be else no mean mistakes in his censure. If he be of such worth as behoves him, there cannot be a more tedious and unpleasing journey-work, a greater loss of time levied upon his head, than to be made the perpetual reader of unchosen books and pamphlets. There is no book acceptable, unless at certain seasons; but to be enjoyned the reading of that at all times, whereof three pages would not down at any time, is an imposition which I cannot believe how he that values time and his own studies, or is but of a sensible nostril, should be able to endure.—What advantages is it to be a man over it is to be a boy at school, if we have only scaped the ferula to come under the fescue of an *Imprimatur*!—if serious and elaborate writings, as if they were no more than the theme of a grammar lad under his pedagogue, must not be uttered without the cursory eye of a temporising licenser? When a man writes to the world, he summons up all his reason and deliberation to assist him; he searches, meditates is industrious, and likely consults and confers with his judicious friends, as well as any that writ before him if in this, the most consummate act of his fidelity and ripeness, no years, no industry, no former proof of his abilities, can bring him to that state of maturity, as not to be still mistrusted and suspected, unless he carry all his considerate diligence, all his midnight watchings, and expense of Palladian oil, to the hasty view of an unlearned licenser, perhaps much his younger, perhaps far his inferior in judgment, perhaps one who never knew the labour of book-writing; and if he be not repulsed or slighted, must appear in print like a Punie with his guardian, and his censor's hand on the back of his title to be his bail and surety that he is no idiot or seducer; it cannot be but a dishonour and derogation to the author, to the book, to the privilege and dignity of learning.'

The reader may now follow the stream in the great original; I must, however, preserve one image of exquisite sarcasm.

'Debtors and delinquents walk about without a keeper; but inoffensive books must not stir forth without a visible jailor in their title; nor is it to the common people less than a reproach; for if we dare not trust them with an English pamphlet, what do we but censure them for a giddy, vitious, and ungrounded people, in such a sick and weak state of faith and discretion, as to be able to take nothing but thro' the glister-pipe of a licenser?'

The ignorance and stupidity of these censors were often, indeed, as remarkable as their exterminating spirit. The noble simile of Milton, of Satan with the rising sun, in the first book of the Paradise Lost, had nearly occasioned the suppression of our national epic: it was supposed to contain a treasonable allusion. The tragedy of Arminius, by one Paterson, who was an amanuensis of the poet Thomson, was intended for representation, but the dramatic censor refused a license: as Edward and Eleanora was not permitted to be performed, being considered a party work, our sagacious state-critic imagined that Paterson's *own* play was in the same predicament by being in the same hand-writing! The French have retained many curious facts of the singular ineptitude of these censors. Malebranche said, that he could never obtain an approbation for his research after truth, because it was unintelligible to his censors; and, at length Mezeray, the historian, approved of it as a book of geometry. Latterly in France, it is said, that the greatest geniuses were obliged to submit their works to the critical understanding of persons who had formerly been low dependants on some men of quality, and who appear to have brought the same servility of mind to the examination of works of genius. There is something, which, on the principle of incongruity and contrast, becomes exquisitely ludicrous, in observing the works of men of genius allowed to be printed, and even commended, by certain persons who have never printed their names but to their licenses. One of these gentlemen suppressed a work, because it contained principles of government, which appeared to him not conformable to the laws of Moses. Another said to a geometrician, 'I cannot permit the publication of your book: you dare to say, that, between two given points, the shortest line is the straight line. Do you think me such an idiot as not to perceive your allusion? If your work appeared, I should make enemies of all those who find, by crooked ways, an easier admittance into court, than by a straight line. Consider their number!' At this moment the censors in Austria appear singularly inept; for, not long ago, they condemned as heretical, two books; of which one, entitled *Principes de la Trigonometrie*,' the censor would not allow to be printed, because the *Trinity*, which he imagined to be included in trigonometry, was not permitted to be discussed and the other, on the *Destruction of Insects*,' he insisted had a covert allusion to the *Jesuits*, who, he conceived, were thus malignantly designated.*

A curious literary anecdote has been recorded of the learned Richard Turion, who was a contributor. Compelled to insert in one of his works the qualifying opinions of the censor of the Sorbonne, he inserted them within crotchets. But a strange misfortune attended this contrivance. The printer, who was not let into the secret, printed the work without these essential marks: by which means the enraged author saw his own peculiar opinions overturned in the very work written to maintain them.

These appear trifling minutiæ; and yet, like a hair in a watch, which utterly destroys its progress, these little ineptiæ obliged writers to have recourse to foreign presses; compelled a Montesquieu to write with concealed ambiguity, and many to sign a recantation of principles which they could never change. The recantation of Selden, extorted from his hand on his suppressed 'Historie of Tithes,' humiliated a great mind; but it could not remove a particle from the masses of his reasonings; nor did it diminish the number of those who assented to his principles. Recantations usually prove the force of authority, rather than the change of opinion. When a Dr. Pocklington was condemned to make a recantation, he hit the etymology of the word, while he caught at the spirit —he began thus 'If *canto* be to sing, *recanto* is to sing again.' So that he rechanted his offending opinions, by repeating them in his *recantation*.

At the revolution in England, licenses for the press ceased; but its liberty did not commence till 1694, when every restraint was taken off by the firm and decisive tone of the commons. It was granted, says our philosophic Hume, 'to the great displeasure of the king and his ministers who, seeing nowhere, in any government during present or past ages, any example of such unlimited freedom, doubted much of its salutary effects; and, probably, thought that no books or writings would ever so much improve the general understanding of men, as to render it safe to entrust them with an indulgence so easily abused.'

And the present moment verifies the prescient conjecture of the philosopher. Such is the licentiousness of our press, that some, not perhaps the most hostile to the cause of freedom would not by averse to manacle an author once more with an IMPRIMATUR. It will not be denied that Erasmus was a friend to the freedom of the press; yet he was so shocked at the licentiousness of Luther's pen, that there was a time when he considered it as necessary to restrain its liberty. It was then as now. Erasmus had, indeed, been miserably calumniated, and expected future libels. I am glad, however, to observe, that afterwards he on a more impartial investigation, confessed that such a remedy was much more dangerous than the disease. To restrain the liberty of the press can only be the interest of the individual, never that of the public; one must be a patriot here: we must stand in the field with an unshielded breast, since the safety of the people is the supreme law. There were, in Milton's days, some who said of this institution, that although the inventors were bad, the thing, for all that, might be good. 'This may be so,' replies the vehement advocate for 'unlicensed printing.' But as the commonwealths have existed through all ages, and have forborne to use it, he sees no necessity for the invention; and held it as a dangerous and suspicious fruit from the tree which bore it. The ages of the wisest commonwealths, Milton seems not to have recollected, were not diseased with the popular infection of publications, issuing at all hours, and propagated with a celerity on which the ancients could not calculate. The learned Dr. *James*, who has denounced the invention of the *Indexes*, confesses, however, that it was not unuseful when it restrained the publications of atheistic and immoral works. But it is our lot to bear with all the consequent evils, that we may preserve the good inviolate; since as the profound Hume has declared, 'THE LIBERTY OF BRITAIN IS GONE FOR EVER, when such attempts shall succeed.'

A constitutional sovereign will consider the freedom of the press as the sole organ of the feelings of the people. Calumniators he will leave to the fate of calumny; a fate similar to those, who, having overcharged their arms with the fellest intentions, find that the death which they intended for others, in bursting, only annihilates themselves.

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE WEALTH & POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As in approaching a great and wealthy city, every thing conspires to excite high expectations, long before you get a glimpse of its tall steeples and magnificent buildings; so you cannot approach the island of Great Britain, from any quarter, without perceiving, while yet its cliffs are below the horizon, that you are drawing near to a great commercial country. If it is the Irish Channel which you enter, you find it covered with coasters, and steam-vessels, and stately merchantmen, and splendid packets. Is it the harbour of Plymouth or of Portmouth for which you steer, it is whitened in like manner, with a busy and prosperous commerce; and proudly bears upon its bosom many a gallant ship,

---

* See 'Calamities of Authors,' vol. II. p. 116.

† It is a quarto tract, entitled 'Mr. John Milton's Character of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines in 1641, omitted in his other works, and never before printed, and very reasonable for those times, 1681.' It is inserted in the uncastrated edition of Milton's prose works in 1738. It is a retort on the *Presbyterian* Clement Walker's History of the *Independents*; and Warburton in his admirable characters of the historians of this period, alluding to Clement Walker, says, 'Milton was even with him in the fine and severe character he draws of the Presbyterian administration.'

‡ So Milton calls the Papists.

* Peignot's Dict. des Livres condamnés, vol. I, 256.

of the Royal Navy. Or do you bear away for the English Channel, the waters are everywhere instinct with commercial enterprise, and laden with its richest products. And as you sweep round the island, and enter the Thames, and are borne onward by the rising tide, towards the great emporium of the world, you are astonished to see what fleets of merchantmen are arriving and departing; and still more, when, for many miles below London, you are obliged to thread your way through dense forests of masts, from the tall "Norwegian pine," down to slender spars of the humble fishing smack. Such are the thousand demonstrations of the wealth and power of Britain which strike you, even before you set your foot upon her shores; and as you make the tour of the island, it is impossible not to feel that she is the richest country on the globe.

Let me suppose then that you take one of the packets for Liverpool. You will, of course, when you arrive there, embrace the earliest opportunity to see what is most worthy of a stranger's attention in that prosperous town. You will look at the public buildings—at the long ranges of lofty warehouses—at the immense piles of cotton and other commodities, just discharged upon the quays; and, above all, at the docks themselves, ample enough almost for a great navy to ride in, and crowded with merchantmen and packets, as if the trade of a kingdom was concentrated there: all these you will pass in rapid review, and they will, I may venture to predict, give you a higher idea of the wealth of the place, and the extent of its trade, than any description has ever conveyed to your mind. And then, too, the quantities of goods daily arriving by the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, for shipment to the United States and other foreign markets, will vastly exceed all your previous conceptions.

Is Manchester your next stopping place? See how many thousand bales of cotton are transported to that vast market in a single day to be consumed, almost as soon as they reach the mills; pass through some of the largest factories—look into the warehouses, many stories high, and near a furlong in length—think what cargoes of crates, bales, and packages are put up and sent off every week, and what millions of pounds have been invested in buildings and all kinds of machinery then pass on, if you choose, to Leeds, from Leeds to Sheffield, from thence to Birmingham, and so on, from one manufacturing town to another, diligently making your observations and inquiries, and it will be strange, indeed, if you do not say, "the half was not told you."

Nor, if you would form any just estimate of the enormous wealth and resources of England, must you fail to notice what a vast amount of business is done upon the numerous canals and great roads of the kingdom. You must look, also, at the crops and pasturage, and flocks and herds such as the world can nowhere exhibit, on an equal extent of territory; and when you have done all this, and glanced at the proud castles and wide domains of the nobility, and thought of their princely incomes, and looked into the depots, and arsenals, and dockyards of the kingdom, conceive, if you can, what must be the aggregate wealth, and what the power of such country.

But I have not yet spoken of the metropolis the heart of this mighty empire, whose beat fills every great artery, and sends life and health to all the extremities of the body politic. You must see London, or all your conceptions of the riches and greatness of the empire will be extremely inadequate. London! its palaces, its churches, its Post-office, its Custom-house, its Exchange, its *Bank of England*, its wilderness of costly and magnificent edifices, both public and private, its bridges, its warehouses, its docks, its commerce, its merchandise, its liveries, its nobles, its bankers, its thousands of high-minded and wealthy merchants; but I forbear. There have been more populous cities in the world than London: but she is incomparably richer than any other, whether ancient or modern. It would scarcely be extravagant to say, that she possesses the means of buying out half a score of the largest capitals of Europe, at a fair valuation. Who will deny that London is, at this moment, the great banking-house of the world, and is able seriously to affect every moneyed system of every nation under heaven, almost at pleasure!

What was it but British gold, that enabled Spain and Germany, and other continental powers, to meet the shock of the French Revolution; to keep such vast armies in the field; to maintain the struggle with the greatest conqueror of modern times, for almost twenty years, till the whirlwind of the last battle swept him away, and a rock in the wide ocean received him to its safe and final custody? What other nation was ever able to build and keep in commission a *thousand ships* of war, like those which rode triumphant in every sea, and I may say, blockaded the whole continent of Europe for ten years?

It appears from authentic sources, that during the French Revolutionary War, which broke out in 1793, and lasted till 1802, Great Britain expended 464 millions of pounds. The war against Bonaparte began in 1803, and ended in 1815. During those twelve years of extravagance and carnage, she spent the enormous sum of 1159 millions!!—771 millions of which were raised by taxes. Yes, *seven hundred, seventy-one millions of pounds*, or about 3759 *millions of dollars*, were paid into the treasury, by the people, in twelve years!—that is to say about 312,000,000 of dollars annually, or more than 800,000 dollars per day!! Thus the expenditure of Great Britain in these wars during 20 years amounted to 1623 millions of pounds, or 8000 millions of dollars. Was there ever any other nation since the world began, that could have raised one-third part of the sum without utter bankruptcy and ruin? Now, be it remembered, that nine-tenths of this incredible sum was as much lost to the nation as if it had been thrown into the Atlantic; and yet there is no counting her remaining treasures. It is true her national debt is enormous, between *eight and nine hundred millions* of pounds, under the weight of which it has often been predicted she must one day sink to rise no more. But to whom does she owe this debts? To France; to Russia? to the United States?—No; but to *herself*; that is, to her own people. Not a dollar of it is due to any foreign nation—so that if the British government were to declare itself bankrupt to-morrow, the *nation* would still be just as rich as it is now. It would be an act of extreme injustice to all the fundholders, to be sure, and would ruin thousands of families; but the money would all remain in the country—and Britain would continue to be, as she is, by far the richest nation in the world.

(To be concluded next week.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

	THERM.	BAR.	WIND.	
1	52	60	30:60	N. Cloudy, mod breeze
2	49	66	30:20	N. a SE. Fine weather, vble light breeze
3	62	72	30:15	N. a SE.....,,.....
4	66	73	30:00	N. a SE. Mostly Cloudy,,.....
5	68	78	29:95	SE. Fine weather, light breeze
6	67	73	30:00	E. First part fine, mid & latter cloudy with rain, Thund & Ligh & mod breeze
7	67	75	29:90	SE. Cloudy, with rain first part, mid & latter fine, mod breeze
8	70	68	29:90	SE. Fine weather, mod breeze
9	73	74	29:90	SE. First part cloudy, rain and latter part Thund & light! fresh breeze
10	66	71	30:10	N. Fine weather, mod breeze
11	67	73	30:00	SE.....,,.....
12	66	68	29:95	SE. Cloudy with rain-,,
13	66	71	29:95	N. Cloudy with lt. ra. at times, mostly lt. br.
14	70	72	29:85	SE. First part heavy rain Thund & light g. mid and latter cloudy, light breeze
15	68	70	29:95	N. a SE. Cloudy, vble breeze
16	69	71	29:85	SW a SE. Cloudy, with rain, vble light br
17	66	75	29:95	SE Cloudy, Thund light with ra. lat. pt. li. br.
18	71	78	29:90	SE. Cloudy, mod breeze
19	74	75	29:90	SE. Cloudy first part with fresh breeze, mid by rain, mod breeze N. latter cloudy
20	60	72	30:10	N. Fine weather, mostly fresh breeze
21	62	74	30:10	SE.....Lt mid light breeze N. latter
22	67	77	30:00	SE.....,,.....
23	72	79	29:85	SE Unsettled with rain first part mod breeze
24	74	79	29:95	SE Fine weather latterly fresh breeze
25	75	83	29:90	N. Fine weather, first part mid and latter unsettled, fresh breeze SE. latter part Thund and Lightg and hard squalls
26	63	63	29:90	N. Cloudy light rain at times mostly fresh br
27	57	62	30:00	N. First part rain mid T. & L. fresh breeze
28	58	62	30:00	N. Cloudy with light rain mod breeze
29	60	62	29:10	N.....,,.....with rain.....,,.....
30	57	63	30:05	N.....,,.....light rain at times light breeze.

MARRIED,—At Oahu, Sandwich Islands, on the 9th of October 1838, at the British Consulate, Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor Niece to Richard Charlton, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 3
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MYA 7TH, 1839. NO. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL,
W. T. TAYLOR.

Canton, 7th March, 1839. „

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.

Canton, 18th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A 1., Capt. TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to

Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ 1., Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET. — For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Canton Press Office "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward bound vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.

Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & M. Y. J. MYRROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.

28th Janv., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND Co.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. last pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on bad post, 8vo. pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	3.
Auction Bills,.....		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

DOCUMENTS FROM CHINA.

Letter from an American Gentleman to a Mercantile House in Calcutta.

Canton, December 10, 1821.

GENTLEMEN,—Very extraordinary measures having been resorted to this season, for the expulsion from this port of all vessels which brought Opium for the purposes of Sale, which have in some degree succeeded; I think I cannot give you a more correct idea of the present state of affairs regarding the trade in the article, than by submitting to you a Copy of the Translations of the Several Edicts, which have been issued by the Constituted Authorities thro' the Hong Merchants; the communications of the latter personages on the same subject, together with a few observations of my own.

Enclosed you will receive documents Nos. 1 to 5. In consequence of which, and the active measures adopted by the Police Magistrates and others at Whampoa, to prevent any Opium being landed or rather taken from the Ships as usual, the Consignee of the MEROPE has sent her from port. The HOOGHLY and American Ship EMILY, have been forced to discharge the cargoes that they had taken on board, on freight (the former for Port Jackson, and the latter for Batavia), and to quit the port in ballast. The EUGENIA alone of all the vessels which were reported to the Vice Roy as having brought Opium, still remains at her anchorage. It is said however she is to move down in a few days,—say the 12th or 15th. Notwithstanding the declaration contained in the Edicts, that these ships will be compelled to quit the waters of China, it is very certain, that the Chinese Government have no means of carrying that threat into execution, and I have not the least doubt in my own mind that a very brisk trade will be carried on by the means of the Smuggling boats, as soon as the ships pass the Bocca Tigris. The Hong Merchants are already relaxing in their demands on the consignees of vessels, previous to securing them; in the height of the contest, Five American vessels were even forced to give a guarantee, that no Opium, was on board, or be restricted from trading. Since that, four American ships have arrived and been secured in the usual way, without a question of the kind having been asked. The inward cargoes of the four Opium ships above alluded to, one half of which were to have been confiscated, are now restored to the owners or consignees; all which are very favorable circumstances, and look as if further rigorous measures were not at present contemplated. As to driving the Opium ships from Whampoa, it is nothing more than what takes place almost every year, only later in the season.

Letter concerning Opium, signed by all the Hong Merchants, addressed to Mr. Wilcocks, the American Consul, received 12th November 1821.

We hereby state respectfully that we have received a verbal order, from the Vice-Roy, to the following effect.

Opium has for a long time past been prohibited by Law, and on former occasions many official edicts have been issued commanding foreign vessels not to bring it to Canton; and that if a violation of this command was discovered a severe prosecution and punishment would be the consequence.

Now an edict has again issued, concerning the foreign vessels of all nations; and if they bring Opium with them into the port, do you immediately report it to Government and request them to be expelled from the port, and that no trade with them be allowed. If the Hong Merchants connive and do not report the facts to Government, they shall be prosecuted and punished, &c.

Now, as to your Honorable Country's foreign Ships anchored at Whampoa, it is difficult for us to know, whether they have or have not this commodity on board, and therefore beg you, Benevolent Brother, will minutely enquire and find out what is the fact, respecting all the several ships; and if they have smuggled Opium into the port, make it understood, that in China it must not on any account be smuggled or sold, and further, we will trouble you to put a watch over them, and order them out of the port; for if they linger about, and delay and we discover that they really have Opium

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MYA 7TH, 1839. NO. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that the H. C. Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

[*Signed*] J. H. ASTELL,
Canton, 7th March, 1839. „ W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS. Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 18th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A I., Capt. TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ I., Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET. — For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Canton Press Office "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward bound vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her.
Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & M. Y. J. MYRROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business, both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—Superior JOHANNISBERGER HOCK, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Janv., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—BILLS at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in SETS of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post Sheo. but pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, ho. pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	5.
Auction Bills,.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

DOCUMENTS FROM CHINA.

Letter from an American Gentleman to a Mercantile House in Calcutta.

Canton, December 10, 1821.

GENTLEMEN,—Very extraordinary measures having been resorted to this season, for the expulsion from this port of all vessels which brought Opium for the purposes of Sale, which have in some degree succeeded; I think I cannot give you a more correct idea of the present state of affairs regarding the trade in the article, than by submitting to you a Copy of the Translations of the Several Edicts, which have been issued by the Constituted Authorities thro' the Hong Merchants; the communications of the latter personages on the same subject, together with a few observations of my own.

Enclosed you will receive documents Nos. 1 to 5. In consequence of which, and the active measures adopted by the Police Magistrates and others at Whampoa, to prevent any Opium being landed or rather taken from the Ships as usual, the Consignee of the MEROPE has sent her from port. The HOOGHLY and American Ship EMILY, have been forced to discharge the cargoes that they had taken on board, on freight (the former for Port Jackson, and the latter for Batavia), and to quit the port in ballast. The EUGENIA alone of all the vessels which were reported to the Vice Roy as having brought Opium, still remains at her anchorage. It is said however she is to move down in a few days,—say the 12th or 15th. Notwithstanding the declaration contained in the Edicts, that these ships will be compelled to quit the waters of China, it is very certain, that the Chinese Government have no means of carrying that threat into execution, and I have not the least doubt in my own mind that a very brisk trade will be carried on by the means of the Smuggling boats, as soon as the ships pass the Bocca Tigris. The Hong Merchants are already relaxing in their demands on the consignees of vessels, previous to securing them; in the height of the contest, Five American vessels were even forced to give a guarantee, that no Opium, was on board, or be restricted from trading. Since that, four American ships have arrived and been secured in the usual way, without a question of the kind having been asked. The inward cargoes of the four Opium ships above alluded to, one half of which were to have been confiscated, are now restored to the owners or consignees; all which are very favorable circumstances, and look as if further rigorous measures were not at present contemplated. As to driving the Opium ships from Whampoa, it is nothing more than what takes place almost every year, only later in the season.

Letter concerning Opium signed by all the Hong Merchants, addressed to Mr. Wilcocks, the American Consul, received 12*th November* 1821.

We hereby state respectfully that we have received a verbal order, from the Vice-Roy, to the following effect,

Opium has for a long time past been prohibited by Law, and on former occasions many official edicts have been issued commanding foreign vessels not to bring it to Canton; and that if a violation of this command was discovered a severe prosecution and punishment would be the consequence.

Now an edict has again issued, concerning the foreign vessels of all nations; and if they bring Opium with them into the port, do you immediately report it to Government and request them to be expelled from the port, and that no trade with them be allowed. If the Hong Merchants connive and do not report the facts to Government, they shall be prosecuted and punished, &c.

Now, as to your Honorable Country's foreign Ships anchored at Whampoa, it is difficult for us to know, whether they have or have not this commodity on board, and therefore beg you, Benevolent Brother, will minutely enquire and find out what is the fact, respecting all the several ships; and if they have smuggled Opium into the port, make it understood, that in China it must not on any account be smuggled or sold, and further, we will trouble you to put a watch over them, and order them out of the port; for if they linger about, and delay and we discover that they really have Opium

on board, we shall most assuredly report it to the great officers of the province, and wait for the prosecution of the affair. We most decidedly will not connive at it, and receive such serious involvement. We write expressly for the purpose of informing you and are, with compliments,

Your's, &c.

HOWQUA, CHUNQUA, MOWQUA, CONSEQUA, } YENQUA

Paper sent to the American Consul by Howqua, November, 17, 1821.

Keih, the Magistrate of the Nanhae district, and Wang, the Magistrate of the Pan-yu (or Whampoa) district, issue the following in obedience to orders:—

We have received an official document from Ching; the Poo-ching-ze (or treasurer of the province) which contains the following:—

On the 22d of the 10th moon of the 1st year of Taoukwang, I received an Official document from Yum, the guardian of the Prince, and the Governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung & Kwang-se, couched in these words:

The Hong Merchants have in obedience to orders, stated to Government, that they have found out three vessels, Hek's, and others, all of whom have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the Port.

Opium is a commodity, which is produced among foreigners beyond seas, and from thence overflows and poisons China. Often have Imperial Edicts been issued, prohibiting it. And I with the Hoppo have issued severe prohibitions against it. Not two or three times only.

I have now found out by enquiry, that the foreign ships, which enter the Port still clandestinely smuggle it in, and I have ordered the Merchants, to their face, to enquire and examine about every vessel and report the facts to government. These Merchants have bow stated that the country ships HEK (Captain Hogg) and PIKENSHE (Captain Parkins) and the American ship KAPPELUM (Captain Cowpland) all have Opium in them; thereby egregiously offending the mandates of the Celestial Empire.

In the 20th year of Kea-King, it was ordered by his Imperial Majesty, that if one vessel brough Opium, that vessel and her whole cargo should be rejected, and her trading interdicted. If all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have their whole cargoes rejected and their trading interdicted and the ship expelled from the port. This is on record.

Now as the ships HEK, and PEKENSHE, and KAPPELUN (Captain Hogg of the ship EUGENIA, Captain Parkins of the MEROPE, and Captain Cowpland of the American ship EMILY) have been discovered to contain Opium; it is right forthwith in reverential obedience to the Imperial orders, to reject the whole cargoes of these ships. But of these three ships, some have landed goods and some not; some have taken on board goods and some have not; which is a different case from those ships that have just entered the port; and it is proper to distinguish and punish them severely. I have advisedly determined concerning these three ships that have already landed and sold cotton, putchuck, and tin, that the security merchants shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective countries to which the ships belong, and shall out of clemency, give one half to the foreigner, to whom the commodities belong; it being only permitted however to give it in goods, not in money. And an order shall be issued to the Tapan* to wait for these goods till three months after the said ship leaves the port, when he may put them on board some other and send them home to his own country. He shall not be allowed to put them on board the original ship. The other half of the value (of the landed goods) and the profits that have been made on them shall be confiscated, and delivered to the Treasury of the Pooching-she, for the use of government. The goods, which have not yet been landed, shall all be registered, and the opium, it shall be the duty of Howqua and the others to take out of the ship and burn; and let the ships, which contained it be expelled from the port, and sent back to their own country within five days. As to the goods which Kappelum has taken on board it is stated that they belong to a foreigner of the Holland nation, who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working into each others hands in this; and I order that they shall not be freighted in in that ship, but hereby require the Nanhae Magistrate and the Whampoa Magistrate, to put officers over the securing merchant, and make him instantly take them out of the said ship and store them up till three months after this ship leaves this port, and then permit them to be put on board some other ship and sent away. In one word, ordinary goods, if smuggled, are liable to be confiscated, and how can these three ships, which have brought a prohibited commodity, and offended against the mandates of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe punishment, to correct the gainscheming hearts of foreigners.

Further the Celestial Empire allows a trade in Teas to keep alive those nations; and the said foreign merchants clandestinely sell opium, to injure China. Neither Celestial principles nor the Royal Law will allow this.

Let the aforesaid ships not only be disallowed trading on this occasion, but moreover it is right to set a mark on them, and forever disallow their coming to Canton to trade. Let this document be handed to the treasurer, and let him write with the Judge, instantly requiring the Nanhae and Whampoa magistrates to communicated the order to the hongmerchants, and rigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business. Let there not be the least opposition nor delay, the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt.

As to all those merchants who carelessly secure every ship that has opium, by rights they should be broken, and their crime punished; but as they have themselves made the disclosures, let them as an act of clemency be forgiven.

Hereafter the foreign ships, which shall enter the port, ought to be secured by the four first merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkequa and Chunqua. They must not throw them off themselves, on the hinder merchants, these four merchants are opulent and substantial men, and will no doubt out of regard for their own persons and families feel awe and dread. Let a communication be made to the officer of the Fooyuen and hoppo, and copies be taken, &c. &c.

We receiving the above, in obedience thereto, issue it to the hongmerchants, and require them in the most rigorous manner to proceed in haste to obey the tenor thereof. Haste! Haste!—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 1st year, 10th moon, 25th day.

Second Paper—Received Nov. 17, 1821.

The Nan-hae and Whampoa Magistrates, Keih and Wang, have recived a letter from the Treasurer, who has received a document from the Vice-Roy, saying that the Hong merchants, having given information against LIRRUM† opium; but the merchants have not stated whether she has, or not, landed or taken on board goods. Let them find out immediately, and report the result to government, &c. &c.

Taoukwang, 1st year, 10th moon, 23rd day.

* *Note.*—Ta-pan is applied both to Chiefs of Factories and to individual Supercargoes but more usually to Chiefs.

† Robinson, of the ship HOOGLY.

Yuen, the Vice-Roy and Hoppo, to the Houg Merchants,

Consequa reported to government, that Parkin's Ship (MERROPE), which brought Cottoa, arrived at Whampoa, on the 23d of the 8th Moon. That she contained 40 Seamen, 4 Great Guns, 12 muskets, 20 Swords, 200 catties of Powder, and 200 Balls. This ship having been found to smuggle opium, has been ordered out of the port, and she has in obedience to the order, employed a Pilot to carry her out of the port, and she is going with the original number of Seamen, Guns, &c.

On this being laid before me, the Hoppo, I have given the Port Clearance, and have informed the governor, that he may order the government Boats to watch her out beyond Bogue (Bocca Tigris), and not allow her to linger about on the way. Let the Hong merchants make a Memorandum of the names of these ships and these Merchants, and never to Eternity suffer them to come to Canton to trade.

Taoukwang, 1st year, 11th moon, 9th day.

There is another statement from Parqua like the above, concerning Hogg's ship (Eu[illegible]) on which the same decision is pronounced.

Dated 13th Day.

From the Houg Merchants, concerning Opium.—Received, December 8, 1821.

We would state respectfully, that we have now received the following commands from the Vice-Roy concerning the case of the country ships (EUGENIA, Hogg, MEROPE, Parkins, and HOOGLEY, Robinson), viz.: to take a Memorandum of the names of the ships, and these Merchants, and for ever prohibit their coming to Canton, to Trade.

We beg, Gentlemen, that you will send a Letter to your Country to proclaim this Information; and also, that hereafter no ship coming to Canton, should bring opium in her, in opposition to the laws. Further, we send three Edicts from the Vice-Roy for your persual.

To Messrs. Urmston, Molony, Roberts, and Fraser.

11th moon, 12th day.

(Signd.) HOWQUA, MOWQUA, &c. &c. &c.

Paper issued by the (Vice-Roy or) Governor of Canton, Yuen-ta jin, which passed through the Treasurer's Office, and the two Local Magistrates of Pan-yu and Nan-hae, to the Hong Merchants, by whom it was delivered. Dated December 2d 1821.—Received December 8th.

We, the Pan-yu and Nan-hae Magistrates, on the 7th of the 10th moon, of the first year of Taoukwang, received an Official Document from the Poo-ching-sze, saying:—

On the 6th of the 11th moon, I received from the governor-general of the two Kwang Provinces (Kwang-tung and Kwang-se) the following document:

The hongmerchants have presented to them a petition, from several foreign merchants, craving a remission of the penalties inflicted, &c.

I, (the Governor) before issued an order, tha Hogg's ship, and others, four in number, should each have half the value of its cargo confiscated to government; agreeably to the usage of the interior; and because that which the foreigners value most, is trade; I designed to cause them a loss, to publish the lucre-scheming hearts of avaricious foreigners; and to inflict a penalty for their smuggling in a contraband commodity, to the injury of our people; and I designed to cause all foreign nations to hear it, and to know, that not only smuggled opium could not be sold, but that on account of it, corr et commodities would be implicated in a loss: so that next year those who come to Canton to trade, would not dare to smuggle it, and, involve themselves in trouble.

I, (the governor,) intended hereby to arouse a hundred, by the punishment of one; and by one operation of the law, to put a stop to any further use for the law.

By no means was it the case that the noble, magnificent, and paternlike celestial empire, needed this petty trifling confiscation.

I now find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed, and necessitous in an extreme degree; that the merchants rose out, as under the agonies of a head ache, their supplications; and I find that Hogg, and the others, the three vessels, brought goods to the amount of two hundred thousand; that the confiscation will require an hundred thousand Taels. And further, it is said, these foreigners have partners; and that their whole capital is but a trifling sum; and also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them.

Therefore, as the celestial empire heaps its benefits on men from remote parts, and unites equally gracious acts and stern majesty, I, the governor, in humble imitation of the infinitely tender kindness of the GREAT EMPEROR towards foreigners, now exercise clemency to these person on their first offence, and allow that the sentence to confiscate half the value of their cargoes be remitted.

But in the 20th year of Keaking, the imperial order was received, saying, "that if any ship brought opium, the whole of its cargo should be rejected." This is on record.

Now, Hogg's ship, and the others, have been long in the port, and have sold half of their cargoes, and the imperial order to reject the whole of the cargo cannot be carried into effect. But if the profits of the already sold part of the cargo be given them, it will be a violation of the imperial order, and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient.

Therefore, let the former order given by me concerning the unsold part of the cargo, be carried into force, and the whole of it be rejected: and respecting that

which has been delivered, let it devolve on the hong-merchants to calculate justly, how much the cost is, and how much is profit; and let them give back the cost, to purchase goods with, but not allow them to buy Tea, or Rhubarb; nor let them (as was before decided,) take away the goods, but have them sent to some other ship, three months after they leave the port. The profits of the said half, shall be delivered to the Provincial Treasury, and applied to the use of government. Thus the case will be, (to the foreigners) the same, whether their goods had been sold, or unsold and the Imperial order to reject the wholecargo will be complied with.

I, the governor, have obeyed the Imperial order, and have still exercised clemency, on account of this being the first offence of these several ships. Hereafter, if the foreign ships of any nation again offend, they cannot crave clemency, nor an exemption from confiscation.

I pass this to the Treasurer, that he may unite with the criminal Judge and order the two local magistrates, to command the Hong merchants, to obey speedily, and strictly, the tenor of this.

And furthermore, let a strict watch be kept up, to prevent any, the least possible quantity of Tea, or Rhubarb, being smuggled out of the Port.

As to one of these Four Ships viz. Cowplands's, it contained merely about a thousand catties of foreign tin, worth scarcely any thing; and it paid for the Port charges upwards of one thousand four hundred Taels; from which it appears that the said vessels, came for no purpose but to sell opium. Infinitely detestable! Rightly did Heaven send down punishment, and cause Francis Terranovia to commit a crime, for which he was strangled. This ship should be punished more severely. Only as the three ships, Hogg's and the others, have had clemency extended to them, and the value of their sold cargo given back. I shall remit the sentence on all equally, and shall deal with it as with Hogg's and the others, to inflict a little punishment.

IN ONE WORD, THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE

Permits Tea, Rhubarb &c. to be sold, to keep alive the people of the said nations: Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than ten thousand times ten thousand. How substantial a favour is this! Yet these foreigners feel no gratitude, nor wish to render a recompense; but smuggle in prohibited opium, which over flows and poisons the land. When this conduct is referred to the heart, it must be d squieted; when referred to reason, it is contrary to it. In broad day, on earth, there is the royal law: in shades after death, are Gods and demons. These foreign ships pass an immense ocean, and go though gales of wind, boisterous seas, and unknown danger entirely by the condescending protection of THE CELESTIAL GODS; and therefore, they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection; to bitter repentance, and to reformation; and alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct. Then will the winds be fair, and the waves stilled; and they will for ever receive the gracious bounty of THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE. Let the hongmerchants in obedience to this edict, carefully, and m nately inculcate its contents to all foreign ships going away to their own country, and to all supracargoes requiring them to know and understand it.

I the Poochingaze, having received (from the governor) the above quoted document, transfer it to the local magistrates to carry it into effect

We, the local magistrates, having received the above quoted commands, hereby order the hongmerchants to carry the same into effect, with ut delay.

Disobedience will involve guilt, and heavy consequences. Hasten! Hasten! Taoukwang, 1st year, 11th moon, 2nd day.—(Calcutta Journal, No. 37.)

AN AMERICAN'S OPINION OF THE WEALTH & POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Concluded from last week.)

But how is this to be accounted for? She was once poor, and how has she accumulated such enormous treasures? How is it, that after throwing away money enough, in foreign wars, to enrich a great empire, she has still enough left to buy out twenty kingdoms? In answering these questions, I shall be led to glance rapidly, as I proposed, at her natural resources, her agriculture, her manufactures, and her commerce. And,

First, what are the natural resources of the Island of Great Britain? Who, in looking at it, (a mere speck upon the map of the globe,) would suppose there could ever be such an accumulation of wealth and power, as it undeniably contains, on so small a territory? None of its mountains teem with the precious ores, and none of its rivers "roll down their golden sands." It has some liberal veins of copper; but its most valuable minerals are iron, tin, and lead. The single State of Virginia is larger by nearly three millions of acres than the whole of England and Wales, from the "Land's-end to the banks of the Tweed." Missouri, also, is larger by a million of acres; Georgia by more than half a million, and Illinois contains just about the same number of square miles. The climate of Britain is better than that of almost any other country so far north, being greatly modified by the proximity of the Atlantic and German Oceans; but it will not compare with some others, in milder latitudes. In some parts of England the natural soil is deep and rich; in general it is good; and it is certainly almost everywhere susceptible of high cultivation. But my belief is that the soil of Kentucky is richer—Illinois is richer, and to say nothing of some the States farther south, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that both New York and Pennsylvania contain more square miles of first-rate land, in proportion to the area, than England and Wales. I speak now of the soil in its virgin state—certainly that of England is under higher cultivation.

So far as great water-power contributes to the wealth and prosperity of a country, Britain enjoys no advantages over other nations. In fact, she has very little, compared with many others that are infinitely inferior to her in capital and enterprise. But she does not need it. She has inexhaustible beds of coal, and these, with the steam-engine, are worth more to her than would be all the water-power of a hundred Genesee or Merrimack rivers. By the aid of steam, she sinks her shafts wherever coal, or any of the valuable ores are found, and brings up the product from the depth of a hundred fathoms. She erects her furnaces and forges on the spot; and whether it be hill or dale, she generates with the greatest ease, all the power she wants, to wield the most ponderous machinery. If it is lime that she wishes to prepared for building, or for manure, she rarely finds it necessary to go far for coal to burn it. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find alternate strata of coal and iron and limestone, all in the same pit; and then you will see all the processes of bringing them up from its dark caverns, manufacturing the iron, and burning the lime, going on at once. Some of the veins are followed by the workmen to the distance of one or two miles, and it was exceedingly interesting to me, to see fine wheat and other crops, waving over extensive fields, while the excavations were going on below, and yielding to the proprietors a hundred times the value of the lands themselves. Before the prodigious power and various applications of steam were discovered, these vast beds of coal were valuable, simply as common fuel; but now there is nothing but what they can accomplish, and they are worth incomparably more to the country, than the mines of Potosi would have been, had they been placed in the mountains of Wales instead of the Andes.—REV. DR. HUMPHREY.—(Saturday Magazine, Sept. 15, 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th Dec.	Singapore	5th April
U. States	23th Nov.	Java	28th Jany.
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	5th March
Bombay	15th Feby.	Austral-Asia	8th Oct.
Madras	10th Oct.		

ARRIVED.—U. S. Frigate COLOMBIA, Commodore Reid. U. S. Sloop of War, JOHN ADAM, Esq. Captain, from Manila. HARLEQUIN, Chilene, from San Blas. COWASJEE FAMILY, Slavers, THERESA, ——, from Singapore and Calcutta. COPLAND, ——, from Liverpool. CALEDONIA, ——, from Sydney. TORY, ——, from Bombay, EDMONSTONE, ——, from Calcutta. FLORIDA, (Am.) ——, from Chile, out 76 days. BUNON, (Am.) from Boston, arrived April 10

PASSENGER.—Per Copland, Christian J Gibb, Esq.

SAILED.—9th April, GOOD SUCCESS, Fraser for Singapore, Madras, & Calcutta 5th May. ROB ROY, McKinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Under despatch to day.—Niantic, F. Stanton, for N. York. Vancouver, for Boston. Isabella for Leith. Rosalind, for London. Tomorrow for Singapore and Calcutta the Nymph. Under present despatch. For London, the Premier and Parrock Hall.

The trade having been opened, but very partially, by orders from the commissioner, which have been already published in another form from this office, and which also appear in this number, we abandon the system of keeping a Journal.

About noon on Sunday the Kwang chow foo and Kwang heep came into the square and dismissed the guard of coolies—who appeared tired of their long *plant*, and glad to be discharged from their unusual if not unpleasant duties—& ordered the *cordon* of the three lines of boats to be broken; the passage from Canton is open to any body but the sixteen proscribed.—*vide* another column.

On this day the revd. E C. Bridgman performed divine service, and preached on the following text. Job. 21c. 15v.—What is the Almighty, that we should serve him? and what profit should we have, if we pray unto him?

We have made a long extract from the Calcutta *Journal*, of edicts issued by the imperial and local governments in 1821, as illustrative of the present proceedings of the imperial commissioner.

The governor arrived in Canton about 8 o'clock this morning.

We have been informed that 18,000 chests of opium have been surrendered.

We have been told the Chinese servants of the Portuguese at Macao have been ordered by the Keunminfoo to leave their employers.

It appears that the espionage on the passage boats is to be strictly observed, for a shelter from the weather has been erected upon that favorite evening resort of Foreigners yclep'd *Jackass* point.—A pointed rudeness was observable in the demeanor of the officers & linguists to the party of Foreigners which first embarked; yet we have been informed that they did not examine the baggage, and even ordered some sailors, with bundles under their arms, to which the linguists had drawn an officer's attention, to pass on. We have been told the reading the musterroll of the names of the first departing batch occasioned much merriment; the Kwang heep himself appearing to enjoy the fun of the scene.

Mr. Thom arrived to day at noon, having left Chumpe about the same time yesterday.

Mr. Thom observed the a new Fort was in progress at the Bogue, and booms and chains were being laid down. On his arrival off Howqua's Fort, the commanding officer sent a very polite and respectful message to Mr. Thom, that he particularly wished to see him. Mr. Thom accordingly attended to this polite message as politely; but immediately the officer saw Mr. Thom, he said in a hasty, gruff voice.—"I've seen his face, I've seen his face, that's enough, send him off. Mr. Thom forthwith indignantly left the *presence*. *Quere*, has the officer any felonious intention on *Mr.* Thom's pocket that he was so anxious to be able to distinguish his person.

We record, with deep regret, the death of that very respectable hongmerchant, Mowqua; he died last night at 7.

For some time past he had been suffering from a tumour which had informed in his abdomen, and was most probably induced by his long night watchings before the gate of the British Consulate.

Unhappily for himself and his friends, both native and foreign, he declined, with the usual regretted prejudices of a Chinese, the attendance of Dr. Cox or Dr. Parker.

We believe Mowqua stood higher in the general estimation of Foreigners than any other of the Cohong. His age was about 54.

It appears to us a consideration worthy of the deepest attention—when the English government hear of the proceedings of the I.C., and the manner in which he has treated the British Superintendent and British subjects in China, whether the question of placing the care of the China trade again in the hands of the East India company may not be mooted? And whether the company would not be too glad to undertake the responsibility of the claims for opium, &c. in order again to enjoy the immense and certain profits of the Tea and Silk trade.

The manufacture of the Bengal opium they could order to cease forthwith; and it is not improbable that the influence of the Indian governments might, if not prevent the production of Malwa opium, at least prevent its transmission to China from the western side of India, and the quantity manufactured would necessarily decrease.

In the mean-time, the company might ask, and indeed almost demand, the restoration of their old privileges of trading at Amoy and Ningpo: thus they would have three ports for their imports and exports, the important advantages and facilities of which we need not here detail.

We beg to recommend the consideration of this question to the representatives of the Free Trade now in Canton, albeit they are prisoners.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Canton, 4th May, 1839.

In the present state of circumstances the Chief Superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer Her Majesty's Subjects for general guidance to His Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23d March last.

He need hardly observe, however, that it is His purpose to remain in Canton till His public obligations to this government are fulfilled, and He will afford the best information in His power of the probable period of His departure from time to time.

Parties will therefore be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly.

There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness.

He hopes it will be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment.

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

From the Kwangchow Foo, communicating the Commands of the Commissioner and Governor, for reopening the Trade.

"It is on record that when the English Superintendent Elliat represented that he would deliver 20,283 chests of opium, I, the HighCommissioner, determined on certain terms: one being, that when one half should be delivered, a measured permission should be given for the passage boats to apply for passes and run to and fro. To this effect commands were given to the said Superintendent that he might act accordingly.

"Recently, when the amount received approached a half, we, the Commissioner and the Governor, had prepared instructions for allowing the communication by passage boats. But Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, with the design of coercing us. We for this reason withheld the before-prepared instructions, and did not issue them,

"It now appears again that he has hastened up several vessels, which have consecutively made delivery. It behoved us, in accordance with the previous declarations, to give a measured permission to the passage Boats, upon examination, to run to and fro, also to remove the guards from the foreign factories, and at the same time to permit the opening of the holds for trade.

"The said Superintendent Elliot, although he himself represented that he should wait the completion of this matter before he should go down to Macao, yet now that the boats can run, he may be allowed to pass to and fro as usual, to enable him to call together with more celerity, and to give such orders and make such arrangements as from time to time may be called for.

Those of the foreigners who have been long in the habit of dealing in opium, sixteen in number, as by the annexed list, must still be temporarily detained in the foreign factories, waiting until the whole matter is entirely completed, when they will be permitted to leave. This is in accordance with the force of the terms "measured permission" in the former declaration.

"But at the time when the Boats leave Canton, if officers be not appointed to proceed to the front of the foreign factories, and there, with the Hong merchants under their direction, take cognizance of each by name, it is to be apprehended that these sixteen persons may get on board the Boats and unknown take themselves away from Canton. We therefore instruct the expectant Sub Prefect Le Suh, together with the Kwanchow Hee, or Brigadier, to give previous orders to the Hong merchants, that they enjoin it on the foreigners, to give them prior notice of the time of any boat leaving Canton, that they may report to the officers aforesaid. These are then to proceed in person to the place where the boats are anchored, and to ascertain what number of persons are on board, and what are their names and surnames; and are to direct the Hong merchants to take cognizance of them severally. If there be not among them any of the sixteen named, they shall then give to the boat a sealed passport, to be shown for examination at the various custom-houses that it shall pass.

"This sealed passport shall be printed according to the form herewith transmitted, and sealed with the seal of the Kwang chow foo, the blanks being filled up at the time. The officers aforesaid must by all means faithfully examine, and must permit no confusion or escape, whereby they will render themselves heavily culpable. The Kwang chow hee too must give directions to all the forts and other places of defence to pay obedience.

"We further proceed to issue these commands, requiring the Kwang chow foo immediately to take with him the magistrates of Nanhae and Pwanyu, and to require the original merchants, Howqua Senior, &c., to act in accordance herewith, and immediately to remove all the vessels surrounding the foreign factories.

"The boats registered under the designation 'obedient,' are to have a measured permission to run to and fro, still being subjected to examination at the custom-house stations.

"The ship L' Esperance, at Whampoa, which has already applied for a Port Clearance to return home, and the Captain of which, Linstedt, is now in the foreign factories at Canton, may at once make application to the Hoppo, to give permission for him to leave Canton and take his departure.

"All the cargo ships at Whampoa are permitted to open their holds for trade. Those that being already fully laden have made application through the security merchants for their Port clearances, are permitted to obtain the same on representation to the Hoppo, that they may be enabled to set sail and return home.

"As to all the foreign merchant ships arrived in the outer waters, they must wait till this matter is brought to a conclusion, when on examination they will be directed to enter their names and proceed to Whampoa.

"The registered boats—proceeding from Whampoa to Canton must still be subjected to careful examination by the military guard at the two posts Eeshamee, and Tawang haou, on the way up. And if they have contraband articles, or weapons, or gunpowder on board, must be immediately driven back, and an instant report made, in order that examination may be made and measures taken.

"Let the tenor of these commands be also declared to Elliot, that he knowing may act accordingly. Be urgent and speedy."

From the Hong Merchants
To Mr. Wetmore.

We beg to inform you that we have received permission from Government for the licensed passage boats to run to and from as usual. The names and number of passengers and crew of each boat must be entered in her license ere she will be permitted to start.

The small unlicensed boats of Canton and Whampoa cannot for the present be allowed to come and go; but when the opium deliveries are completed we will apply to Government for the requisite commands, and inform all the foreign merchants thereof for their obedience.

It is for this we write, and trusting you enjoy good health, we remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.
May, 4th, 1839.

Translated by Mr. S. Fearon.

From the Hong Merchants.
To Mr. Wetmore.

We beg to inform you that we have received orders from governor to allow the licensed passage boats to come and go(as usual.)

The following new regulations must be observed by all foreigners leaving Canton in these boats: viz—An officer will be deputed to examine these ere they will be permitted to start; and on arrival at the several Forts and Custom house stations they must also report themselves to be examined. A Wei yuen will come out every day to ascertain the number of boats about to leave, and hour of their dispatch, so that when he shall come to superintend their examination, there may be no delay. The names and number of the passengers and crew of each boat must be inserted in the licence, and a list therefore must be previously handed in, that the requisite entries may be made. Hereafter no boat will be allowed to carry guns or ammunition, or leadballast, as stones will fully answer the purpose.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.
May 4th, 1839.

A List

Of the 16 foreign merchants who, for the present, are not allowed by government to leave Canton by the passage boats:—

Dent,	Dadabhoy,	Henry,
Young teen,*	Framjee,	Ilbery,
A. Matheson	Heerjeebhoy,	Stamford,
J. Matheson	Bomanjee,	Kea sze,*
Matheson,	Green,	
Inglis,	Daniell,	

From the Hong Merchants.
To Mr. Wetmore.

A respectful communication.

We have just received instructions from government to forbid foreigners, for the present, going outside of Old China Street: when the opium is all delivered they will be permitted to pass in and out as usual.

We therefore write this to inform the foreign merchants of all nations for their obedience.

With compliments we remain.

The HONG MERCHANTS.
May 5th, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—As many ships adopt the route through Macassar Straits at this season of the year, I think it may be useful to publish in your paper the following remarks, which are not in the old editions of Horsburgh.

St. Johns and Haringe Islands were formerly placed in a N. N. W. direction from Point Kaseeongan.—On June 7th 1839, wind at Eastward, made St. Johns Island early in the morning and passed along the edge of apparent shoal water which appears to connect the Haringe Islands with St. Johns. Just we cleared the Haringe Islands. The Easterly part of St. Johns bears from Point Kaseeongan N. by E ½ E; and this island or group of Islands, is connected with Haringe Islands, by a well defined line of green water, having some dry patches upon it.

The Haringe Islands are in Lat. 1° 50'. S. and bear North a little Easterly from Point Kaseeongan, distant about 43 miles.—They are two low islands, separated ¼ to 2 miles from each other, but having green water between them, and are in a transit line bearing E. by S. and W. by N.

A FRIEND.

---

* Probably Mr. A. Jardine, and Mr. Foster.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to: Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to: Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 6
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MYA 14TH, 1839. NO. 20.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. Stubbs, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 16th March 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A. I., Capt. Tetherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons Æ I., Capt. Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper; price One dollar.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Amparan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Mees Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few Quarter Casks Sherry, *ex Premier*, Shipped by Rubein & Co. brand Petra Domeca. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack & M. Y. J. Murrow are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & ROW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Superior Johannisberger Hock, from Messrs. Mumm, Giesler & Co. in cases of one dozen each.
28th Jany., 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

FOR SALE.—Lists of Ships arriving in and sailing from China, under the AMERICAN, DUTCH, & FRENCH Flags, during the year 1838—with names of Consignees and Commanders, &c. On English Demy Paper. Price 25 Cents per copy. Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price 0½.—Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Bills at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, Salt Provisions, Beef, Pork, also Bread. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price ½ Sp Dr

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the Canton Register and Price Current for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8vo. hot pressed at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot-pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages.....	"	3.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

The Chief Superintendent yesterday received an Edict, of which the annexed is a copy, to the joint address of the Consul of the king of Holland, the Consul of the United States, and Himself.

By this Law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation, and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced opium.

The danger of confiding to this Government, the administration of any judicial process concerning Foreigners can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the High Commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy His Excellency that these sixteen persons are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for other conviction of the like nature.

It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or, let it be added, in any other contraband practice.

In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese Authorities would probably be guiltless of any deliberate intention to commit acts of juridical spoliation and murder. But it is plain, that in the present state of the intercourse there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present Law is incompatible with safe or honorable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion.

It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign Community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and their retainers.

The Chief Superintendent by no means ascribes general wickedness to those parties, but their situation and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters, and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the Government will be taken.

It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the Government to assent to the reasonableness of the law. CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.
Canton, 11th May, 1839.

From the Kwangchow Foo communicating the orders of the Commissioner, Governor, and Lieut.-Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special appointment, Prefect of Kwangchow Foo, issues commands to the English Superintendent, Elliot, the American Superintending Officer, Snow, and the Dutch Superintending Officer, Van Basel, for their full information:

He has now received from Lin, the high Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, and E, the Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Superintending officer Snow, and the Dutch Superintending officer Van Basel, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations.

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply:

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer Barbarians. But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for ten of years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of the people's wealth.

"The great Emperor, anxiously regardful of the general well-being, has declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual sellers of opium, have already ere this been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain many lingering behind. If indeed all leave China for ever, there will of course no opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the celestial court are extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against

the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation,—should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!

"We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the original Hong merchants, and on the several senior and other Hong merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the several Superintending officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition."

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when these reach the said Superintending officers, let them, having knowledge thereof, offer no opposition. A special command.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3rd month, 25th day, L. S. (8th May, 1839.)

(True Translation)

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—As many ships adopt the route through Macassar Straits at this season of the year, I think it may be useful to publish in your paper the following remarks, which are not in the old editions of Horsburgh.

St. Johns and Haringe Islands were formerly placed in a N. N. W. direction from Point Kaneeoongan.—On June 7th 1829, wind at Eastward, made St. Johns Island early in the morning and passed along the edge of apparent shoal water which appears to connect the Haringe Islands with St. Johns. Just weathered the Haringe Islands. The Easterly part of St. Johns bears from Port Kaneeoongan N, by E. ½ E; and this island or group of Islands, is connected with Haringa Islands, by a well defined line of green water, having some dry patches upon it.

The Haringe Islands are in Lat. 1°. 50'. N. and bear North a little Easterly from Point Kaneeoongan, distant about 43 miles.—They are two low islands, separated 1½ to 2 miles from each other, but having green water between them, and are in a transit line bearing E. by S. and W. by N.

A FRIEND.

OPIUM.

But it is to be remembered, that the activity of the Chinese government preceded the river smuggling, and was rather its cause than its effect. There is no reason, therefore, to imagine, that the cessation of this branch of the trade, will appease the deep and strongly excited hostility to the traffic altogether. The Chinese have the strongest arguments both financial and moral for their hostility. As far back as 1833 things had come to this pass, that China paid 11,618,167 dollars for our opium, whilst she received only 9,138,749 dollars for her Tea—an astounding fact to which she cannot be indifferent. And to the credit of the Chinese government, they exhibit still greater regard to the moral considerations by which it is right they should be actuated, than to this point of finance. We find there are at Canton, English public writers who can speak of the present measures of Captain Elliot, as "betraying the property and disgracing the character of British subjects to this lying, corrupt, and unjust government." Yet this very "lying corrupt, and unjust government" is the only one concerned in the business that exhibits either honorable principle or conduct. The Christian people of Europe, and of England particularly, stand reproved before all the world, by a Heathen state, which it has been the fashion to scorn as all that was base and contemptible. They are the people who give the opium trade and revenue its true character: and they alone have the manly consistency of refusing to make a gain from so polluted a source. A stroke of the Emperor's pencil—for we believe he uses no pen—could have taken away our iniquitous gains and turned them in'o his own coffers at once, by merely authorizing the growth of the poppy within the Celestial Empire itself. But he had too much magnanimity to make a gain of the continued ruin of his people. And now we are in the position of the pestilent, greedy, persevering corrupters of his subjects; while he is straining every nerve to save them from our destructive influence. He has humbled the British name and honour beyond all expression.—(Friend of India, 21st Feby.)—Sing. Free Press, 4th April.

To the United States of North America, on their striped and starred Banner.

United States, your banner wears,
Two emblems, one of fame:
Alas! the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame!
The white man's liberty in types
Stands blazon'd by your stars—
But what's the meaning of the stripes?
They mean your negroes' scars.

T. CAMPBELL.

RUMOURED MURDER AT CANTON.—The *Advertiser* of yesterday mentions a rumour to the effect that Mr. Enneshad been murdered at Canton—Mr. Jordan placed under restraint, and all trading intercourse stopped. This intelligence is said to have been received at Madras from Point de Galle, the authorities of which place have communicated the distressing information to the Madras government. We trust that the rumour will turn out to have been without foundation, and are inclined to think such will prove the case.—*United Service Gazette, Jan. 25.*

Extracts from the early records of the East India Company's Factories in China.

1701 AMOY.—Supercargoe Roberts, of the Loyal Cooke, met with great difficulty in bringing Anqua to fulfil his contract; and there being no tribunal to which he could appeal, Mr. Roberts, after many indignities and being *chained* in the factory, was forced to take such goods as Anqua could give him, and also (that he might not lose the monsoon for Madras) to leave 20,400 tale in his hands, taking his bond for payment in gold.

1637.—In 1637, the English fleet, after being repulsed at Macao, their captain (Weddell) sent a pinnace to explore the Canton river, in order to find the passage up to the city. The supra-cargoes, Mounteney and Robinson, accompanied the pinnace in a barge. On the 18th July, being under sail, ascending the river, they were met by the Chinese deputy admiral, with twenty junks; who desired them to anchor, and inquired why the English came thither? Mr. Robinson replied, that they came to form a treaty of amity and commerce with China.

Having heard their object explained, the Chinese admiral offered them a junk, to carry up their supercargoes or their agents, to the town; provided the pinnace proceeded no further. This offer they accepted, intending to deliver a petition to the viceroy of Canton, for licence to settle a trade in those parts. When they were come within five leagues of Canton, a message from the hoppo, the chumpein, and other mandarins, required them in friendly terms to ascend the river no farther; recommending them rather to seek for trade at Macao, and promising, if they would quit the river, to assist them in procuring a licence to trade from the sub-viceroy. The supercargoes judged it prudent to comply, and returned to captain Weddell's fleet, which was at anchor off Macao.

Meanwhile captain Weddell had been amused by the Portuguese council of Macao with the expectation of being permitted to trade there; but after the Portuguese fleet for Japan, consisting of six small vessels, had sailed and were secure from attack, the council sent an official letter to the captain, positively denying him licence to trade. No people from the English ships were permitted to go on shore; and the rice supplied from the town was found, by an experiment on some swine, to be very unwholesome.

Captain Weddell then weighed from Macao, and with the whole fleet went up to "Lampton," (apparently the "Lantin" in one of the charts to Lord Macartney's embassy), and there rode at anchor among some islands.

On the 31st July, the whole fleet set sail for the river of Canton. On the 6th of August, they arrived before a desolate castle apparently dismantled.

Being furnished with interpreters who had a slender acquaintance with English, the supercargoes held a conference with divers mandarins in the king's junks. To these they communicated the cause of their coming viz. to cultivate peace and amity with them; to traffic freely as the Portuguese did; and to be forthwith supplied with provisions for their ships, on paying for them in money. At this interview the mandarins promised the supercargoes to solicit a grant to the above effect from the haitan, the chumpein, and other great officers at Canton; requesting captain Weddell to wait in his present position six days for an answer; which he agreed to do; and the ships rode with a white flag on the poop. Since the return of the pinnace to the fleet at Macao, the Portuguese had sent emissaries up to Canton, to counteract the application of the English for permission to trade, by the double machinery of aspersions on their moral character, and bribes to the Chinese officers. In harmony with these intrigues, the Chinese mandarins, commanding the junks before the castle, employed four canons of the six at the end of which the answer from Canton was to arrive, in fortifying the apparently dismantled place, and in the night time mounted forty-six guns on batteries close to the brink of the river.

At the end of the fourth day, the Chinese fired several shots from the fort at captain Weddell's barge going for water. Incensed at this outrage, the whole fleet displayed their red ensigns, and took a position before the castle, whence the Chinese discharged many balls at captain Weddell's ship, before the English could bring a piece of ordnance to bear upon them. After fighting two hours, perceiving the courage of the Chinese to fail, captain Weddell's boats landed about 100 men, on sight of whom, the Chinese in great confusion abandoned the fort, the English entering it at the same moment, and planting upon the walls His Majesty's colours of Great Britain. The same night captain Weddell's people carried on board the ships all the ordnance found in the fort, and fired the Chinese council house.

On the 13th, the boats of the fleet surprised two junks, which, on receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese captain Weddell restored. Nevertheless, Mr. Robinson and a party going on shore with a flag of truce for provisions, were fired upon.

The boats soon after surprised another small vessel by which they sent a remonstrance to the mandarins at Canton, for violating the truce, and at the close requested a free trade. Next day, a renegade Portuguese Christian, who had become a petty mandarin, brought an answer from Canton. He was the messenger of some superior mandarins, who were riding off a point of land not far from the fleet. Captain Weddell dismissed him with presents, and a further explanation to his masters. He returned the same night, with a small junk, and full authority to carry up negotiators from captain Weddell to Canton to tender a petition.

Accordingly, on the 16th August, the supercargoes, Mounteney and Robinson pass up the river, and the next evening arrive at the city, anchoring close under the walls. On the 18th, having procured a petition to be formally drawn, they were called to the palace of the chumpein (the admiral general), and received with great honors. Having received their petition, the chumpein admitted their suit to be reasonable, promising them his aid. He severely blamed the Portuguese, and professed himself the sincere friend of captain Weddell's people.

On the 20th, the supercargoes returned from Canton, with a "Patent" for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place out of the mouth of the river.

In consequence of this adjustment, on the 22d, captain Weddell landed the guns taken from the Chinese castle, restoring them to the mandarins, and freely dismissed the junks which had been taken; and seeming peace ensued.

On the 23d, the pinnace Ann was sent to discover some island without the river, which might be convenient to settle upon.

On the 24th of August, the supercargoes go up the river, and after two days were conveyed, in Chinese habits, to a lodging in the suburbs of Canton.

Meanwhile the Portuguese, working upon the avarice of the hitto, contrive a plot against the English, which extended both to the supercargoes at Canton and to the ships with captain Weddell. Early in September, they delivered to the captain a protest against him for forcing a trade in the river, to which a written answer was returned. On the same day, Thomas Robinson, one of the supercargoes, who had come down from Canton with two junks, laden with Chinese goods, and was returning thither with stock in merchandize, and six chests of reals, being come within four leagues of the city, was, by command of the hitto, arrested, with two Englishmen accompanying him, and confined on board a junk.

At two o'clock in the morning, seven fire junks also came down against the fleet, which were discovered and avoided, and eventually burnt.

On the 14th Sept., Nathaniel and John Mounteney, the two supercargoes, and an English youth, left at Canton, were confined to their house, and restrained from communicating with the fleet, or with the other supercargo, a prisoner on board the hitto's junk. Their native domestics were expelled, the fire quenched, and victuals denied them; a guard of soldiers placed over them, who prohibited access. After two or three days, having sustained themselves with a little biscuit and arrack, they armed themselves, and piled up store of cleft wood against the doors of the house, and having procured fire with a lens, kindled one of the stacks. On the mandarin's sending to inquire what they intended, they answered, that having been treacherously dealt with they intended to avenge themselves by firing the town; on which the mandarin ordered the doors to be opened, yet the guard was not withdrawn. Under these circumstances, John Mounteney did several times sally from the house with his sword in one hand, and money in the other, on passengers coming with victuals from the market, which he seized and paid for.

At length the Chinese authorities at Canton, preparing to release captain Weddell's merchants, laid the blame on their broker, who was imprisoned and bamboozed.

Meanwhile the fleet, not having any advices from the merchants, but learning from general report that they were imprisoned and confined, ranged the mouth of the river, "pillaging and burning many vessels and villages, and doing many other "spoils."

The journal proceeds as follows: "No man coming "near us to tell us what was become of our merchants "and money, we resolved to get them by force, or lose "all our lives. Having well manned our long-boats, and "our skiffs, and barge, at five in the morning, the 19th "September, we set upon sixteen sail of the king's men of "war, and fought with them half an hour, in which time "we burned five of them, including three fire junks; the "rest made their escape. The same day, our boats took "the town of Famon, which they pillaged and burnt.

"In fine, we fell upon all the bordering towns, and "used nothing but fire and sword, so that all fled from "the villages round about us, and went to Canton "making complaints. At last license was given to the "merchants to write to us, who desired us to forbear "any more acts of hostility, and all would be well."

On the 25th September, the two Mounteneys, being at some liberty, sent a letter down to the ships, and a copy of it to the other supercargo, Robinson, who had been detained in the junk. At the same time they receive in Canton two letters from the ships.

The fleet had quitted the river on the 27th. On the same evening, captain Weddell sent a protest to the Portuguese captain general, for all the damages which the fleet and merchants had sustained. The ships then took a position to intercept the Portuguese fleet coming from Japan. The governor and council perceiving this

passed a decree, that if captain Weddell would go on shore, and undertake to station his ships to the leeward of the island, his people should have liberty to go on shore. The Portuguese provided a house for the capt. and invited him to a banquet. The council promised that five of the Portuguese chief merchants should go up to Canton to assist the English supercargoes in negociating their affairs; but their object was to persuade the mandarins to give us our goods and men, and forbid us to come into their seas any more; and it cost them in bribes at Canton 80,000 tale, about 23,333*l.* sterling. So afterwards we had a fair correspondence with the Portuguese at Macao.

On the 6 h and 8th of October, the chumpein sent complimentary messages to the supercargoes at Canton; but owing to the secret counteraction of the Portuguese, supercargo Robinson was not liberated till the 12th, nor his two colleagues until the beginning of November.

Meanwhile captain Weddell employed other merchants to conduct exchanges at Macao; but the Portuguese, who had promised to allow the English liberty to buy and sell, and the Chinese access to their house, obstructed them so successfully, that the merchants on shore transacted but little business.

On the 18th of October, supercargo Robinson went up to Canton from his stationary junk. The next day, he and the two Mounteneys were summoned before some counterfeit mandarins in an island where the Portuguese at Canton resided. There the Portuguese agents accused them of ingratitude; but nevertheless said, that they had come to ransom them. The English merchants must therefore consent to go with them to Macao, where the Portuguese would deliver them up to captain Weddell, on condition that he and his council undertook for the King of England, that he should never send any more ships into China. The supercargoes resisted this and several other attempts of the Portuguese, in concert with the pretended tribunal, to intimidate them.

1712. The supercargoes of the Streatham and Herne remained at Macao, in 1712, till they received chops for fair treatment from the hoppo. They also agreed with Anqua (a Chinese merchant) for the payment of the measurage, presents, and fees of both ships, for 4,500 tale; they then went up Canton and the ships entered the river. On their arrival at Canton they demanded and obtained a chop from the hoppo, granting them the freedom of the port, and liberty to trade with whom they pleased; liberty to choose their own linguist and servants, and to dismiss them at pleasure; permission to haul their ships on shore, and to buy stores; exemption from all new customs or impositions; and the sole right of punishing their people, if disorderly. At the same time, he *recommended* Leanqua and Anqua, with whom they were eventually compelled to deal; these merchants, it was ascertained, traded with the money of the mandarins which they held at interest.

1716, 1717. The privileges required by the supercargoes of the Susanna were granted by the hoppo. The other mandarins, envious of the profits arising to the hoppo from the many ships then at Canton and Macao, endeavoured to impose new exactions. Previous to this, the company's supercargoes had, in contract with the merchants for goods, stipulated to *pay all duties*.

It is noticed in the diary of the Stringer galley, that the mandarins oppressed the merchants with whom they had contracted.

1716, 1717.—The supercargoes of the Essex applied to the "Chungyah" for permission to go across the country from Macao to Canton, which he refused, as he had orders not to suffer Europeans to pass that away; they however obtained permission, for a bribe of 8 tale. The hoppo's term of office being nearly expired, he insisted on the supercargoes landing all their cargo, and paying custom. This they opposed, but at length consented to it, on his abating 36 per cent.

1719, 1720.—Particulars of an association formed by the merchants for trading with Europeans. This society was formed under the auspices of the mandarins: the supercargoes feared this would ruin the trade of the port.

1721 1722.—The supercargoes of the Morice, Frances, Cadogan and Macclesfield, found this association of most pernicious consequence. The hoppo prohibited the inferior merchants from trading with Europeans, and undertook to oblige all merchants, not belonging to the society to pay 20 per cent on China ware, and 40 per cent on tea sold by them. The hoppo and hituck were connected with this society. Under these circumstances, the supercargoes would not suffer the ships to enter the port; and finding all other means fail, they applied to the chuntock, by whose authority the society was dissolved. The hoppo then granted the usual chop for trade. One of the officers of the hoppo was accidentally killed by the people belonging to a private ship from Madras: this occasioned much trouble, and put a stop to business. The second mate, and four inferior officers of the Cadogan were seized and beaten by a mandarin under the hituck, & the factory surrounded with soldiers, without any cause being assigned. The supercargoes complained to the chuntock of this insult and violation of their privileges and the mandarin in consequence was deprived of his office. The supercargoes remarked that it was absolutely necessary to carry this point, as their privileges were encroached upon annually, and the trade rendered more and more difficult.

The supercargoes detailed the measures they had taken to make the mandarins forego the trade in Teas, and expressed a hope that they had succeeded.

In this year 1722, the gunner's mate of a private ship from Bombay, firing at a bird, accidentally shot a boy. This occasioned the supercargoes of the ship much trouble, and cost them 2,000 tale to compromise the affair, 350 tale of which went to the parents, and the remainder to the mandarins.

1723.—The supercargoes of the Walpole, on their arrival at Macao, in 1723, were informed that the Chuntock, and most of the other great mandarins, engrossed the whole trade, obliging the merchants to take large sums of money from them at exorbitant interest, or to give up the best part of their profits; and that they purchased tea in the country, and forced the merchants to take it at their own price. The ship remained at Macao till the supercargoes adjusted terms with the hoppo, who granted all they demanded, except the article which required the 6 per cent to be taken off. Almost all the merchants were ruined, and not more than two or three capable of taking a contract. The foyen insisted on searching the ships for arms and ammunition, which the supercargoes strenuously opposed, as contrary to the articles granted on their arrival, and applied to the chuntock, by whose interference the foyen gave up the point, the ship undergoing the form of a search.

In consequence of the extortions of the mandarins, many of the merchants left Canton and went to Amoy, whither they invited the English, adding, the mandarins of that port were very anxious for their return.

The Canton consultations of 23d of April 1727, commence, by noticing that the English factory was about to remove to Amoy, in consequence of oppressive exactions, but had been induced to abandon the intention upon promises of more favourable usage.

In October the supercargoes again complained of interruption to their shipments of tea.

1728.—The same privileges as were obtained in 1727, were obtained this year with difficulty by the supercargoes of four of the Company's ships.

Trade interrupted by combination among the Chinese merchants, and other impediments.

1729.—A long dispute, chiefly relative to a duty of ten per cent(in addition to the customary six per cent besides the emperor's duty) which the chief mandarins threaten to levy, and the supercargoes refuse to pay, pleading their privileges. The duty of 10 per cent not levied on the supra-cargoes, but on the merchants, and the goods increased in price 30 per cent from expectation of French and Dutch ships arriving. Further disputes with the Chinese, who will not allow any goods to be shipped but in the name of chief merchants. Trade suffers by the viceroy and hoppo exacting presents from the merchants, and by increase of duties.

1730. In 1730, further attempts were made to get the the 10 per cent duty abolished, but they failed.

The amount of this duty, in the year 1735, was tales 16,100. It is remarked, it will never be removed, unless the English, French, and Dutch will agree to refuse to trade, or send a person to Pekin to represent the affair to the emperor.

1731. The emperor supposed to share in the duty of 10 per cent. All attempts to get it removed therefore fail.

The trade stopped in consequence of further endeavours to get it removed.

Arbitrary and violent proceedings of the compradores, and others on board the Company's ships, occasioned the captains to threaten to put them on shore, but without hurting their persons.

1732.—Differences between the hongnas and the hoppo detrimental to the trade.

A statement presented jointly with the French and Dutch, and redress requested relative to the six and ten per cent duties. Nothing obtained, except a promise, that in future the compradores should not pay for their chops.

An attempt made to force the Europeans to receive and discharge cargoes at Macao instead of Whampoa.

Hope to avoid the 10 per cent by entering, not as European, but as country ships in the next season.

1733.—Threatened to remove the trade to Amoy, for and every thing but tea and china, if the 10 per cent was not taken off; but the threat proved unavailing.

1734.—Further discussions respecting the 10 per cent measuring duty; the ships threaten to go to Amoy, and obtain a promise of good usage.

The Chinese merchants refused to relinquish, according to agreement, the sum of 1,950 tales for presents to the hoppo, &c. for measurage of each ship; in consequence of the consignment from England to Amoy having totally failed.

1734.—In consequence of the China silks not proving equal to contract, the Chinese merchants were applied to, and refused to make any abatement in the price. The supercargoes, for two days, made unavailing efforts to bring their complaint before the viceroy; being impeded by the soldiers, in combination with the merchants; at length a grand mandarin was sent to hear their complaints, of whom they demanded a chop, for "unmolested "entrance into the city, and thereby free recourse to "justice; but this was absolutely refused, and we were "told the emperor had ordered no stranger should have "that liberty." After further conference with the viceroy he said, the merchants should make a reasonable abatement for silks not equal to contract, and for want of weight, and desired never to be troubled again on "such trifling occasions." The supercargoes were compelled at length to accept an inadequate sum for the 1,950 tales measurage presents, and an abatement in the price of silk, which was far from equitable. The court advised of these circumstances, that they might know the situation of their servants "when applying to the public courts "of judicature of this country, for redress of abuses in their trade."

1735.—The new hoppo, at an audience, declared, that as he found the 10 per cent duty, and the 1,950 tales measurement, in force on his entering into office, and supported by the order from the emperor, he could make no alteration therein.

1736.—The new emperor (Kien Lung) by an edict or chop, revoked the duty of 10 per cent for obtaining which revocation the isongtock claimed 30,000 tales, half from the merchants and half from the ships (1,500 from each ship); the edict still requiring the delivery of arms. Upon attending to hear the edict read in the isongtock's hall of audience, the English were ordered to kneel, but unanimously and successfully resisted the order. The English, by two addresses, presented through the isongtock thanked the emperor for his favour, and solicited the removal of other burthens on their trade, but measurage and presents were ordered still to be paid. Six thousand tales were advanced on bond to a merchant, to obtain the release of demands for arms, and a letter written to the supercargoes' successors, to advise them to try the force of money, in removing the burthensome exactions. The Chinese say, "Why should courtiers serve the English for nothing?" A memorial and petition signed by the Europeans of three nations, English, French, and Dutch, presented to the emperor. The supercargoes advised those of the following year of the state of affairs.

From the correspondence of this year (1736-7) it appears to have been discovered that the duty of 10 per cent had been laid on at the instance of the emperor's servants, who represented it to him as a voluntary contribution of the European merchants. No audience could be obtained of the viceroy without kneeling.

1739-40.—A Chinese having attempted to force himself into the English factory, was wounded by the sentry. The supercargoes were happy to compromise the affair by paying a heavy doctor's bill for him.

The leave granted by a former fouyeen to some of the supercargoes to stop in Canton, revoked by an order from the present, but not till after the ships had sailed.

1741-42.—A new fouyeen arriving the hoppo was turned out, and many privileges withdrawn from the Europeans, who all, in consequence, agreeing to stop their trade, the restriction was removed.

The departure of the ships delayed, in consequence of the clandestine landing of a few iron pans from a Manilla ship.

1742-3.—This year the Chinese refused to provision a king's ship, and the company's ships supplied her at Whampoa.

1743-4.—The Chinese merchants, in the name of the hoppo, this year, demanded duty on some goods which had been consumed by fire; and the grand chop for the sailing of the ships was withheld several days during the discussions about it.

1747-8.—In 1747-8, the Chinese merchants appear to have prevented the supercargoes from obtaining an audience of the hoppo, because they would not limit their application to one object.

In consequence of an officer having refused to allow his hand scrutoire to be examined by the hoppo's people, the linguist was taken up and put in chains. The scrutoire was afterwards inspected, and found to contain nothing improper; yet the isongtock demanded that the officer should be delivered up, and subjected to such punishment as he thought fit. This proposition being rejected, trade was stopped. An interview with the isongtock was then solicited, and consented to, on conditions; but, after twice attending upon him, without an audience, the supercargoes were informed, that the linguist had been set at liberty, and the affair settled; and that the isongtock was too busy to hear them. This improper conduct was attributed to the Chinese merchants, by whose interference "the trade was put upon such a footing, that, "without redress, it will be impracticable to Europeans"

1749.—There were some disputes in the year 1749, respecting measurement of ships.

1750.—The iron kentledge of the ships was made a pretence for withholding the chops, in the year 1750.

1753-4.—Mr. Flint having procured a translation into Chinese of an address to the hoppo, on the subject of grievances (among which is that of affixing chops in the public streets, accusing the English of horrible crimes, to which they impute the insults they receive from the people, and that money is exacted by the Chinese officers, and insults given) the hoppo answered to it by ordering the merchants to take up the writer, iff he could be found, adding, "I know best what is fit for the English." The supercargoes remark, "We are confirmed in our opinion, that representation here "can have no effect, the magistrates are so ignorant, and their servants so corrupt."

1754-5.—An attempt made to get rid of the practice of the English finding security merchants: in consequence of which merchants of credit would not trade with them, and they were therefore on a worse footing than other nations who traded at the port. The chief evil of this practice was, that the securies were liable to find, at their own cost, the curiosities which were presented annually at Pekin, amounting to 30,000 tools per annum. The merchants were, in consequence, compelled by the hoppo to become security for the English ships, with an understanding that the charge for curiosities should be borne by the whole Hong and not by the individual securities.

The English being the only nation who maintained their flag in the river, the accidental discharge of a musket, occasioned a demand for some man to be given up, but as violence was apprehended, it was not complied with.

1755.—A long correspondence took place respecting an English sailor, Charles Brown, who was killed by a French officer. The Chinese at first promised justice, but afterwards referred the parties to settle it among themselves. All the European nations were unfavourable to referring the case to the Chinese, by whom, after much discussion, justice was not done upon a man who had come forward and voluntarily surrendered himself as the person by whom Brown was shot. The Chinese permitted this man to be released, after a short imprisonment.

1755, 1756.—An ineffectual effort was made this year to obtain permission to trade indiscriminately and to the best advantages with the keepers of shops, and not to be restricted to the merchants of the Hong. In this endeavour the French, Dutch, Swedish and Prussian supercargoes united. The power of the merchants in supporting their monopoly represented to be great, and to consist in interfering between the Europeans and the isongtock or mandarins. The supercargoes waited seven hours before an audience of the isongtock could be obtained, to present their petition, the object of which was evaded, and in violation of the viceroy's promise, by allowing them to deal with the shopkeepers only for small matters, but not for Company's imports or exports. A Chinese schoolmaster, who was instructing two English gentlemen in the Chinese language, was intimidated from further attendance, and informed, that teaching Europeans the language might lead to their complaints reaching and troubling the court. The English officers and sailors were described as brutes in an edict of the emperor's published in the year 1756.

1765.—His Majesty ships Argo, captain Afleck, arriving with treasure, she was ordered to be measured, to which the captain would not at first consent; but all trade being stopped, pending the dispute, the point was given up at the request of the Company's supercargoes.

1772.—On the 17th December 1772, a Chinese and some Europeans were wounded in an affray, which originated in the fourth officer of the Lord Camden having incurred debts which he was unable to discharge.

In August 1776, great offence was taken by the hoppo, on account of centinels being placed at the round house door of the Royal Henry, while he was proceeding to measure that ship.

1780.—On the 14th of December 1780, a French seaman belonging to a country ship was strangled, by order of the fouyneen, without any think like a trial, for killing a Portugueze sailor: the precedent was considered to be a very dangerous one. This year, captain Paton of the Sea Horse, having brought his ship to the second bar, was refused a pilot; and having, in consequence, demanded an audience of the isongtock, by letter, the isontock forbad the unlading of the ships until he had received a translation of captain Paton's letter.

1781.—In December 1781, a Mr. Leslie was imprisoned at Macao for insisting upon certain claims. The supercargoes blamed his perseverance, his claims having been satisfied "ten times more satisfactorily than the rest of his fellow sufferers."

1781.—In 1781, captain McLary of the Dadaloy, a private ship, and a letter of marque, stopped a Spanish sloop going from Macao to Manila, and brought her into port; for which he was imprisoned two months, and 70,000 dollars extorted from him by the magistrate of Macao. He afterwards seized a Dutch ship at Whampoa, and refused to resign his prize, in obedience to the orders of the Chinese. This led to a long and vexatious correspondence with the supercargoes, who were ordered to compel obedience, and threatened with fine and imprisonment. The matter was afterwards compromised by Captain McLary's dividing the booty with the Chinese, who then treated him with marked attention and favour, but continued to offer insults and injuries to the supercargoes, so great as to render it doubtful whether they would not be compelled to take to their ship.

In November 1781, Mr. Evans, surgeon's mate, and Mr. Burton, midshipman of the Ponsborne, were thrown overboard by the Chinese boatmen of a packet boat, between Whampoa and Canton: the former was drowned: the latter swam ashore; and by his means the boatmen were brought to justice.

1782.—The supercargoes were held answerable to the hoppo for permitting a private ship to go without a full lading, and told that they should be imprisoned for not arresting & delivering up the captain.

Duties were levied on goods whether sold or not.

In consequence of some irregular conduct of captain M'Lary, with his letter of marque, the English supercargoes were desired to prevent his coming to Whampoa; and all ships of war were forbidden to enter the river. The Antelope packet was refused admission, and wrecked in consequence.

In 1782 and 1783, various vexations were experienced by the English.

The sailors were supplied with spirits to excess by Chinese boats.

The China trade was stopped if the most exorbitant demands were not immediately complied with; and chops were absurdly refused to be granted in December until after the commencement of the Chinese new year.

Shopkeepers were ordered to pay double duties upon all goods for exportation.

An additional duty was laid on China ware.

Additional mandarins were stationed at the factory, making the total number 14; and arbitrary prices were put upon exports and imports by the hoppo.

1784.—In 1784, a new isongtock and fouyeen were appointed and orders issued by them to annul all duties on provision for the supercargoes tables and presents.

A dispute happened with the Chinese government this year, occasioned by three Chinese being wounded by the firing of a salute from the Lady Hughes country ship at Whampoa. The Chinese, upon this occasion, demanded of the Company's supercargoes the surrender of the gunner who fired the gun, who having escaped or concealed himself, Mr. Smith. the supercargo of the trader, was decoyed into the power of the Chinese, and marched into the city of Canton under military guard. The avenues leading to the quay were also barricadoed, and filled with soldiers; the linguists and merchants fled; the Hongs were deserted; and the communications between Canton and Whampoa suspended by order of the hoppo, and great danger menaced to the company's supercargoes. The discovery and surrender of the gunner eventually procured the liberation of Mr. Smith. The supercargoes, in advising the court of the circumstance remarked—"Repeated experience shows the utter "impossibility of avoiding the inconveniences to "which we are constantly subject, from the "imprudence or wilful misconduct of private "traders."

1784.—In December 1784, captain Richardson, of the Bellona private ship, attempted to quit Canton river without paying the port charges, in consequence of which the hoppo threatened to stop the trade if he was not compelled to pay them. The supercargoes accordingly ordered him to be detained by the Company's ships, and he satisfied the Chinese government.

1785.—The duties levied upon all kinds of provisions purchased for the supercargoes this season were more vexatious than ever.

The Chinese government interdicted firing salutes.

The hoppo compelled captain Richardson to dispose of his cargo of cotton to a particular merchant.

A Chinese Christian was ordered by the emperor to be apprehended, and not to be received on board any of the English ships.

1786.—A lascar proceeding in a chop boat from the Royal Charlotte country ship, was beaten by the boatmen and thrown overboard.

Shipping of goods stopped, supposed to be owing to the hoppo making up his accounts.

1788.—In 1788, it was reported to the court that pilferage of goods was carried to an alarming height.

In 1789, it was proposed to send a deputation to Peking to celebrate the emperor's entering his 80th year. Messrs. Harrison and Bruce were invited by the hoppo to go; but declined, on account of the personal insecurity which would attend the journey and certainty, that when there they must submit to degrading prostrations.

1800.—In 1800, the Chinese prohibited the importation of opium, and denounced heavy penalties on the contravention of their orders. The supercargoes in consequence recommended to the court, to endeavour to prevent the shipment of the article for China, either in Bengal or England.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	29th Dec.	Singapore	5th April
U. States	22th Nov.	Java	29th Jany.
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	
Bombay	15th Febry.	Austral-Asia	9th Febry.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—Emily Jane, Hopkins, John Marsh, Hawkins, from Bombay and Singapore. U. S. Sloop, John Adams, ——, Wyman, Esq. Captain from Manila.

SAILED.—Roman, (Am.) MacEwe, for Manila. Niantic, (Am.) Grinwold, Canada, (Am.) Hicks, for New York. Vancouver, (Am.) Hallet, for Boston. Isabella, Robertson, for Leith. Nymph, Gowan, for Singapore and Calcutta. Inglesborough, Buckle, for Bristol. Rosalind, Crouch, Premier, Were, Parbury Hall, Canney, for London. Lady Grant, Jeffrey, for Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per Premier, Joseph Cragg, Esq.

On Saturday, after a long interval, a few English, and a great many Indian papers reached us. The latest dates we have received are—from Calcutta 9th March, from Singapore, 4th April, from Madras the 17th of January. We have also received the *Colonist* from 26th September to 9th February, and two or three numbers of the *Port Phillip* Gazette.

The slight regard for truth in the oriental nations, among all grades of society, has long been an interesting object of observation and enquiry to moralists. Whether from want of memory, imbecility of mind, or a deep rooted self-love—a sentiment felt more intensely in the Eastern than in the Western nations, and to which every other sentiment yields—the history of the East proves these facts: that neither the knowledge, the love, nor the practice of truth are to be found in an equal degree in the Asiatics as compared with the European nations; neither are these virtues considered as so important and indispensable in the discharge of the duties of life among the former as they are among the latter.

It would seem that the imperial commissioner has not a very "bigotted regard for good faith"; for in H. E.'s edict dated 18th March, is the following sentence.—"If then you will really do as I, the High commissioner, have commanded, — will deliver up every particle of the opium that is already here, and will stay altogether its future introduction,—as this will prove also that you are capable of feeling contrition for your offences, and of entertaining a salutary dread of punishment, *the past may yet be left unnoticed.* I, the High Commissioner, will in *that case*, in conjunction with the governor, address the throne, imploring the Great Emperor to *vouchsafe extraordinary favour, and not alone to remit the punishment of your past errors*, but also—as we will further request—devise some mode of bestowing on you his imperial rewards, as an encouragement of the spirit of contrition and wholesome dread thus manifested by you. After this, you will continue to enjoy the advantages of commercial intercourse; and as you will not lose the character of being "good foreigners," and will be enabled to acquire profit and get wealth by an honest trade, will you not indeed stand in a most honorable position."

This proclamation from the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners was dated on the 18th of March. On the 27th of March,—when all the Foreign national representatives were imprisoned with their countrymen, their native servants expelled and provisions cut off,—every chest of opium British owned or under British control, amounting to the number of 20,283, was surrendered to the Imperial Commissioner; 18,000 chests of which have been since actually placed in H. E.'s possession.

Now, how has H. E. observed his own "good faith?" We shall not touch upon the points of the partial opening of the trade—which was not communicated to the Foreigners until the hong merchants, who six or seven weeks ago pretended to be trembling for their lives, had already shipped off teas—the denial of access to the hongs and shops, the "measured permission" under which the passage boats are allowed to run; these are minor points of annoyance and breach of faith; but how

☞ See Supplement.

THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 14TH MAY, 1839.

has even H. E. himself observed his own good faith in keeping the declaration as set forth in his own proclamation? Shall we answer for H. E.?—It has, then, been observed after the manner of a "sample of the finest Orientalism."

H. E., in direct contradiction to the terms of his proclamation, first proscribes sixteen Foreigners by name, who are to be detained prisoners, *waiting* until the whole matter is entirely completed (what does H. E. mean by this phrase?), when they will be permitted to *leave*."—A day or two after H. E. had issued these commands, he orders the speedy departure from China of one Foreign gentleman, whom he had placed under the strictest and most especial surveillance of the local authorities; and two days afterwards commands that three partners of a Firm, who had surrendered the greatest quantity of opium, & a clerk in the Firm,—who is involved in this Sylla-like proscription simply because he is a nephew and of the same name as the leading partner, but who has only been in China about eighteen months,—should leave China forthwith; but H. E's. also commands that they shall first, before their departure, sign a bond, binding themselves *never to return to China under feigned names*; and should they so return, and be apprehended, that they will willingly submit to the last penalties of the law! And since these capricious and unaccountable orders have been issued, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, one of the leading Parsee merchants—and also of the sixteen—has been commanded to leave Canton within a limited time. And these commands are given when every chest of opium in the Chinese waters has been surrendered, and every Foreign merchant here has signed a pledge not henceforth to deal in opium, nor attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire. Where, then, is the "forgetfulness of the past?" Where is the remission of past errors? Where are the imperial rewards for so *dear* a "contrition?" Echo answers,—"Where are they?"

As immediately bearing on what is now being acted before our eyes, and as illustrating most minutely the character of this government, we have submitted to our readers some long extracts from the early records of the E. I. company.

These extracts, extending over nearly a century and a half, are necessarily detached and unconnected, yet we are of opinion that they will not be considered as out of place at the present moment. The evident conclusion to be drawn from these interesting notices is—that the Foreign trade to China has ever been conducted on a system wholly disgraceful to those countries engaged in it: and it would appear that the *finale* to this system has now come; unless the Foreign commerce of 1839 is to retrograde to the state of that of 1739.

The British trade—the most extensive & the most powerful, even in its most palmy state, when it numbered such men as Hall, Drummond, Roberts, Elphinstone, Staunton, &c. among its chiefs—was always rode over by the rough-shod insolence of this government; and if this trade, with its powerful marine and liberal expenditure, failed to place its managers in an honorable position in China, what hope is there that trade conducted upon other principles will succeed, unless under the instant and powerful protection of our government?

There has been a cancer in the trade which, let us hope, is now excised. The pledge of the Foreign merchants, dated 25th of March, and the surrender of all the opium on the 27th of March, are facts that warrant the conclusion that Foreigners will not again attempt to re establish the trade. But we are by no means convinced that the opium trade has received its death blow: that is an end which we consider impossible, however desirable, to accomplish. While there are opium-smokers—and that there will ever be—there will be importers of and dealers in opium; and these, if they are not Foreigners, will be the natives of China: an age of puritanism is always followed by an age of license, and the adoption at no distant time, of the policy recommended by Heunsetse in 1836, will not be a cause of wonder to us; and the adoption will probably be forced on the Chinese government, in order to prevent the public prisons from being constantly crowded, the roads from being thronged with prisoners and the air from resounding with the clanking of fetters; to relieve judges from the dreadful duty of perpetually passing the sentence of death, and to spare the people the misery of for ever being in mourning for the loss of some relation who has been publicly executed under a cruel law. (Keshen's report).

The power of contracting if not of annihilating the opium trade remains with the government of India, not with the emperor of China. When the British trade is re-established in China, this branch of it must be placed under some governmental control; for it is evident that if the manufacture is continued so certain will be the importation of the drug into China.

With reference to the "*new laws*," which are held *in terrorem* over Foreigners, the foreign community need no further proof than the *list of the sixteen proscribed* to convince them that H. E. will not scruple to punish before he has heard. In the words of captain Elliot's public notice,—"It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuit (smuggling opium), or, let it be added, in any other contraband practice."

This punishment of innocent persons is an overt act of H. E. which should not escape the notice and remembrance of all Foreigners; H. E. has acted, and acted unjustly, on the malicious report of a linguist: on what foundation then is the future security of our persons & property based under this new law? Where is our impunity from everlasting false accusations of this or that breach of the new regulations?

We have lately heard from the coast that the people of the provinces of Fokien and Chekeang are impressed with the opinion that since the abolition of the E. I. Co.'s charter, the Free trade in general think of nothing else but to import opium in exchange for the Teas and Silks of China.

To dissipate this delusive opinion, our correspondent has suggested that statements of the British and American trade for the last two or three years should be drawn up in the Chinese language and distributed in those provinces; these statements would, there is no doubt, be forwarded to the superior officers, and convince them of the real state of the Foreign trade.

We are informed, from the same quarter, that all Junks from the Southern ports are detained and strictly examined; and that the officers threaten to enforce severer measures.

We learn also that there is some curiosity in the officers of Fokien as to the extent of the Foreign trade at Canton: the following enquiries have been made by a Chinese, through a broker, of the commander of a coaster.

How many English ships visit Canton in one year; and what is the total amount of duties paid to the local government on all the Foreign trade to Canton in one year.

The reason of making these enquiries is thus accounted for:—During the last two years the Emperor has complained that the amount of duties on the Foreign trade has decreased; and the only excuse the Canton authorities offer in explanation of the deficit, is, that the ships are allowed to trade on the coasts of Fokien and Chekeang, and, consequently, the trade at Canton has diminished.

From these enquiries it may be judged that the people and authorities of Fokien and Chekeang would gladly have a share in the sweets of the Foreign trade.

By private letters from Bombay, viâ Bengal, parties in Canton have been informed that the Cholera is committing dreadful ravages. Death often supervenes in one hour after the attack; and to crown the distress, the inhabitants are suffering under a great scarcity of water, most of the wells being dry.

Proclamation from the Weiquen and Kwangchow Hee.

I E, the deputed officer of the Imperial Commissioner, and HAN, military commandant of the Foo district of Kwangchow, proclaim for the information of all.

I, the deputed officer, have received orders respecting the examination of the Foreign passage boats and the passengers when going and coming.

Entering and leaving the river it is absolutely requisite that they report their names to the hongmerchants, who will announce them to me that I may affix my seal; when they are to wait to be examined.

Whenever the passage boats move, whether they are going to Macao or Whampoa, in all cases the hongmerchants and linguists must open their papers, and report them.

I have already ordered the hongmerchants to be very careful in examining, whether any prohibited goods are smuggled; as to traveller's necessaries, they may be allowed to pass.

With reference to Mr. Dent and the others detained in the factories in Canton, immediately they petition and make up their minds to leave, the customhouse stations &c. will allow them to pass without examination; but those of them who dare attempt to escape without having my seal, when they are detained and brought back, I shall most certainly subject the said Foreigners with the hongmerchants and linguists to a heavy punishment.

If any of the boat people screen the said Foreigners and assist them to escape, I shall order them to be seized and sentenced to wear the collar by the river side.

Oppose not. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29th day—(18th March, 1839).

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 33 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do. 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

To the Canton Register.
Vessel for freight &c..... $ 8
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 6.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1839. NO. 21.

FOR LONDON.

THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE will take Freight for Hong-Kong at £5 per ton of 50 feet. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 18th May, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 18th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose.
JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 11th May, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Canton, 19th May, 1839.

The chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China gives notice and enjoins all her majesty's subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, merchants, supra cargoes, commanders, commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British ships, or vessels, bound to the port of Canton, not to be requiring, abiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said port of Canton any such British ship or vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, on the perfection of the interests and just claims of the crown, till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office to the effect that such bringing in of British shipping, or of British property to foreign shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the chief superintendent in doing these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British crown, reserves to her majesty's government in the most complete manner the power to cancel and disregard all future claims whatever, on the part of her majesty's subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in, if any such British subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British shipping and property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published. L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy, EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 20th May, 1838.

Having reference to the draft of his public notice submitted to the perusal of the merchants for their guidance fourteen days since, the chief superintendent has now to acquaint H. M.'s subjects that he has reason to hope for the report of the whole delivery of the opium in the course of the next twenty four hours; and his own departure will be regulated by that of H. M.'s subjects and any other foreigners, who may claim his protection, presently detained in Canton by the commissioner's commands.

Upon that subject he will make another communication at the proper moment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

(From the Devonport Telegraph, 22nd March.)

The following statement compiled from official sources by an old and valued naval correspondent, will show the present force of the British navy:—

BRITISH SHIPS OF THE LINE NOW IN COMMISSION.			
*Britannia	120	*Howe	120
*Royal Adelaide	110	Princess Charlotte	110
Rodney	92	Asia	84
*Ganges	84	Bellerophon	80
Vanguard	80	Edinburgh	74
Hastings	74	Hercules	74
Malabar	74	Cornwall	74
Melville	74	Minden	74
Pembroke	74	Donegal	74
Russel	74	Talavera	74
Wellesley	74	Total, 21.	

*In port, and could be ready in a week—the rest at sea.

Demonstration ships in complete repair and ready for Commission.

St. Vincent	120	Caledonia	120
*Camperdown	104	Impregnable	104
*Powerful	84	Calcutta	84
Thunderer	84	*Agincourt	74
*Bellisle	74	Revenge	76
Benbow	74	Illustrious	74
*Hawke	74	Total, 13.	

*New ships, never at sea.

The following could be got ready in a few weeks.

*Royal William	120	Hibernia	120
*Nelson	120	*Neptune	120
Prince Regent	120	Royal George	120
*Waterloo	120	*Queen Charlotte	104
*Formidable	84	*Vengeance	84
*Clarence	84	*Monarch	84
*Bombay	84	Cumbridge	80
Foudroyant	80	Total, 15.	

*New ships, never at sea.

Third Rates.

Achilles	78	Ajax	74
Bellona	74	*Black Prince	74
Blenheim	74	*Carnatic	74
*Defence	74	Devonshire	74
Egmont	74	Hogue	74
Implacable	78	Invincible	74
Kent	78	Medway	74
Marlborough	74	*Minotaur	74
Stirling Castle	74	Sultan	74
Warspite	76	*Wellington	74
Imaum	74	Total, 21.	

*New ships, never at sea.

N. B. A few of the vessels on the last list may require some repairs, but on an emergency the whole might be sent to sea for a service of two or three years; in fact, worse ships than any of these were sent to the East Indies during the last war.

On the Stocks.—The Nile, 92; and London, 92; might be launched at a few days' notice. The Royal Frederick, 120; Indus, 80; are ordered to be launched in April next. The St. George, 120; Trafalgar, 120; Goliah, 84; Collingwood, 84; Boscawen, 70; and Cumberland, 70; are building, and in a state of forwardness.—*Englishman, March*, 5.

Address to the people of England &c (1835)

Incensed at this unprovoked outrage, Captain Weddell's fleet weighed anchor and proceeded with the flood to take a position in front of the fort, where several shots were discharged at the ships before they could get their guns to bear. The action lasted two hours, when the courage of the Chinese being observed to fail, a hundred men were landed in the ship's boats.

The Chinese immediately fled in great confusion; forty-six iron guns were taken possession of, and carried on board the ships; the council-house, as it is called, was fired, and other buildings demolished. After seizing some junks, which were afterwards released on his receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese, captain Weddell was at last permitted to send the supercargoes to Canton, that they might petition for trade. They were there received with great honour by the compradore, who severely blamed the Portuguese for what had occurred, and professed himself sincerely grieved at captain Weddell's people! After three days the supercargoes were enabled to return to their ships with a *patent for free trade*, and liberty to *fortify on an any place outside of the mouth of the river.*

The guns taken from the fort were now restored, and trading commenced; but while all was going on prosperously and peaceably, one of the supercargoes was suddenly arrested on his way to Canton with money and goods, and was confined on board a junk. Several fire junks were at the same time sent down by night to destroy the English fleet, but they were fortunately avoided and burnt. Two supercargoes who were residing at Canton were confined in their house; their domestics were expelled,—their fire was quenched, victuals were denied them, and a guard of soldiers was placed over them to prevent all access. Having sustained themselves for two or three days on a little biscuit and arrack, they became at last desperate. They heaped up some billets of woods into piles, and ignited one of them by means of a burning lens, and being thereon questioned as to their intentions, they replied, that having been treacherously used, they meant to avenge themselves by setting fire to the town.

This threat procured them liberty of open doors, but the guard of soldiers was still kept over them. Notwithstanding this, one of them, with a sword in one hand and money in the other, made several sallies on passengers carrying provisions, which he seized, but paid for, and thus saved himself and fellow-prisoners from starvation.

Captain Weddell and his followers, in the meantime, hearing that the supercargoes were imprisoned, resolved to release them, or lose their lives in the attempt; and, accordingly, with his ships' boats he set upon sixteen men-of-war junks, burnt five and dispersed the rest. They next fell upon the neighbouring towns and villages, burning and destroying wherever they went. The inhabitants fled to Canton to complain, and this produced the desired effect. The supercargoes were released; apologies and complimentary messages were sent to them by the principal authorities; and the blame of the treatment they had received was cast upon their broker, who was imprisoned and bambooed.

It is stated, that after their release, the supercargoes and their people enjoyed great liberty at Canton. All their final despatch; and that they were promised ample trade and residence for the future, on condition of a yearly payment of 2000 taels, four pieces of iron ordnance, and fifty muskets. Captain Weddell selected a situation for a fort; but the association to which he belonged became so embarrassed by the hostilities of the Dutch, and still more by those of their own countrymen of the East India Company, that they were unable to prosecute captain Weddell's plans.

The generous and manly conduct of the Portuguese at Macao to our countrymen, on a late occasion, affords a pleasing contrast to the behaviour of their predecessors in the time of captain Weddell; but the Chinese of the nineteenth century have proved themselves the same false, vent cowardly, and treacherous race as those of the seventeenth.

That the blood of English seamen has not degenerated, we have ample proofs; and it is not their fault that the example of captain Weddell and his resolute associates was forgotten, as it appears to have been, when the king's commissioner was left to pine in sickness a prisoner in his house, while his domestics were expelled, his fire quenched, victuals denied him; and a guard of Chinese soldiers were put over the factory to prevent all communication between him and the king's ships in the river.

When, indeed, his majesty's ships were fired upon from the castles, they bravely returned the fire and passed up; but no force was landed to take the forts and carry off the guns, no junks were captured, nor hostages taken for the safety of his majesty's representative at Canton. Fifty merchants ships bearing the British flag, several of them well armed, lay at anchor above the forts, but not a boat's crew nor a man from them was moved in the national cause. Who can doubt, that had a different course been pursued—had the spirit of an honourable resolution that led the men of 1637 to rescue their countrymen at the peril of

* During the late Lord Napier's discussion with the Canton government.

their lives, been adopted by the commanders of the king's and merchant ships of 1834, their success would have been similar, though far more important in its result! Some unfortunate linguist or wealthy hongmerchant might, as then, have been made a scapegoat by the Chinese authorities; but numerous appellations and complimentary messages would have been sent from the viceroy to Lord Napier, whom he would have been proud to acknowledge as the honoured guest of his country. The fact of not receiving his letter would have been anxiously explained as a mistake, to be atoned for by ample liberty to correspond with his excellency for the future. The national honour would have remained unstained by the disgraceful spectacle of its representative being treacherously, and contrary to compact, sent as *a prisoner* from Canton to Macao, by a circuitous passage, *wilfully* and *needlessly prolonged for several days*; that labouring as his lordship was under a fever he might be subjected to the most injurious annoyances. Lord Napier's valuable life might have been saved, and the intrigues of the hongmerchants like those of the Portuguese of former days, defeated. Both were aimed at the prevention of a new order of things, that threatened danger to their respective monopolies. The intrigues once foiled, his lordship's zeal and address might, without further military effort, have succeeded in placing our commerce with China on a more desirable footing even than was conceded to captain Weddell. He might have obtained *free* and *ample residence* for British merchants in every part of China, instead of the single port of Canton, and other immunities far more valuable than the liberty of *fortifying* on any island whatsoever.

These reflections are not offered with the view of casting blame on the naval officer who commanded on the occasion. He no doubt went to the full extent of the request preferred to him by Lord Napier, from whom he could not receive any fresh communication after his lordship had begun to be subjected to the indignities already described; and prior to these nothing had occurred to call for such vigorous measures as afterwards became desirable. It is only to be regretted that, under the altered circumstances, and the unexpected delay in getting the frigates up to Whampoa, he should still, for want of such communication, have considered himself not warranted to depart from the line of conduct first contemplated, and have hesitated to take steps for the immediate opening up of a direct and certain communication with his lordship by means of the ships' boats, especially as he had the second commissioner on board, on his way to rejoin Lord Napier.

But the gallantry of both captain Blackwood & Chads is too well established to admit of a doubt that their quiescence was most painful to themselves and only submitted to as obligatory under the heavy responsibility that would have attached to more active measures, while there existed the remotest chance of those proving unsuccessful. * * * * *

The Canton government, taking its cue from Peking, violated its engagements of 1814, refusing to receive addresses from the super-cargoes, and imprisoning and maltreating their servants as traiterously attached to the English. Luckily they went a step further, where they could not so easily move with impunity. They fired on his majesty's ship Alceste, at one of the recognised anchorages for ships of war. The insult was returned—the fort silenced—captain Maxwell proceeded to Canton—demanded an explanation—got a satisfactory reply—and no opposition was made when his majesty's ship Lyra passed the forts, and proceeded to Whampoa.

How was the report of these events received at home? Did the ministry and the Court of Directors see that a barbarous nation must be coerced, if she will not spontaneously comport herself with the good faith and and decencies that are necessary in all international dealings? It was enjoined on the supercargoes "to observe the utmost moderation and temper in all discussions with authorities so constituted as those of China"—"however evident it might appear that the authorities at Canton construed themselves at liberty to exercise a conduct so directly contrary to the agreement concluded between the Select Committee and the viceroy and hoppo of Canton, in the year 1814"—and "that the duty of the Select Committee called for the adoption of moderation and forbearance in all their intercourse with the Chinese." "Allowance should be at all times made for the known habits of the Chinese in their official correspondence." "Allowance for the known habits of the rapacious tyrant the false knave, and the cowardly bully, was what the court were in fact recommending, and they could not have been blind to that fact. But they had got a good thing, and like the Chinese government, wished to run dust it quietly, no matter at what expense of character. But so as to make no noise, lest in the confusion, their incompetence should be discovered, and it should slip out of their hands.

In a later instance, the east India directors, having occasion to expatiate on the beauty and moral fitness of truth, an exercise of which (under circumstances that went, as far as possible, to render deception excusable), had swayed their servants into the probable necessity of coming to a violent rupture with the Chinese, declared their decided opinion, that the "maintenance of the British character for truth and honour may be considered the keystone of our influence and well-being in that extraordinary country." Strange that with such a conviction and clear perception of a most important and irrefragable truth, they did not see the falsehood and dishonour of suggesting to the attributes of "subordinate dependence," unfairly applied to their sovereign, and to the designation of "barbarians," unjustly applied to their servants; and that they should have been seemingly unconscious that all that opposed our influence and well-being in that extraordinary country hung upon those false admissions, as an arch from its keystone.

* * * * *

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION OF AUSTEN.

1st. To obtain a recognition of the King of England as the independent sovereign of a civilized country.

2nd. To require an apology for the treatment of Lord Napier, as COMMISSIONER of the KING OF ENGLAND.

3rd. Compensation must be made for the losses caused to British merchants by the stoppage of the trade while Lord Napier was at Canton, and for some time after his departure.

4th. Until particular rules are framed by the consent of both governments, British subjects shall not for any wrong done either to another British subject, or to a Chinese subject, be liable to more severe punishment than is applicable to the like offence by the laws of England.

5th. No hoppo, or other authority whatever, shall be at liberty to impose any tax, or duty, direct or indirect on any foreign ships or vessels, on any articles of export or import, or any boats, coolies or other conveyance of goods, other than, or different from, the prescribed imperial tariff.

6th. Vessels not engaged in trade shall pay the ordinary pilotage, but no other duty or charge whatever. They shall be freely allowed to purchase refreshments and articles requisite for repair or refit and to hire workmen for such purpose.

7th. Merchant vessels shall pay shipping charges of all kinds, according to their real size, as ascertained by their certificate of registry. None of the persons engaged in supplying them with provisions, or stores, shall be subject to any fee or exaction whatever in that capacity.

8th. British subjects may take their families to any place where they reside themselves, and may employ any sort of vehicle they may find agreeable or convenient, as freely as natives.

9th. British subjects may visit any part of the country under passports signed by the British commissioner, and countersigned by the Chinese authority at the place.

10th. A British subject desirous of residing for a lawful object in any part of the country, shall report himself in person to the chief magistrate of the place, specifying his lodging, and shall do the same as often as he may change his lodging, but shall not thereafter be in any way molested or controlled in his pursuits so long as they are conducted in a lawful and inoffensive manner.

11th. British ships may proceed to any port in China at which an imperial custom-house has been established, and land and ship goods as freely, and on the same terms, as at Canton. Should there be no British commissioner or deputy commissioner at such port, British subjects that may be charged with any offences must be sent for trial to the nearest port at which a British commissioner resides.

12th. British traders may have boats, or other conveyance, to carry goods from any one port of the country to another, paying the same rates of transit duties as natives.

EMBASSY OF THE DUTCH TO YEDO.

After the authority of the Kouto Sama, or secular emperor, was established, it became a custom for the nobility of various grades in Japan to present themselves once a year at the court in Yedo. To this custom the Dutch were required to conform; and hence originated the annual embassies made from the factory at Nagasaki to the emperor; and it is to this circumstance, as has already been mentioned, that we owe a considerable portion of our knowledge of the interior of Japan, and of the habits and character of the people. Great ceremony is observed in conducting the embassy to Yedo. The ambassador is the head of the Dutch factory; he is accompanied by the physician of the factory and secretaries and attended by a numerous retinue of Japanese, appointed ostensibly as a guard of honour, but in reality to watch the embassy, and to prevent it having much communication with the inhabitants generally. The route from Nagasaki to Yedo has been already described. In Kempfer's time it occupied a period of about three months to go and return, including the stay at the capital.

Along the great roads are numerous inns and post-houses. The post-houses are placed at regular distances, and at each there is a postmaster, whose duty it is to keep registers of all travellers, to attend to the carriage of letters, government edicts, &c. The inns consist of two stories, the lowest one serving as a storehouse. Each inn has a garden attached to it. Both sexes carry inns when they go out or travel; and the ingenuity of the Japanese is exhibited in the fact, that on what may be termed travelling inns there is to be found, painted or written, the different travelling routes, lists of the inns, and other useful information; besides which, road-books are sold by boys and others on the highways.

As we may find occasion hereafter to give some particulars illustrative of the present or modern state of Japan, we shall confine this article to an abridgement chiefly to Kempfer's account of the annual embassy, as it was performed in his time.

At first and have being obliged to make their appearance once a year, this was done by the Dutch about the middle of February. Having sent their presents on before, they sail for Simonoseki. Their goods are all marked with the governor's name and what he contains. The train on an average (varying from the casual) they pick up and drop on their visits as they proceed) may be 100. Each day's journey is long and fatiguing, from morning (having an hour for dinner) till evening, making in to thirteen Japanese miles a day. They have the same honour paid them as travelling native princes. The entertainment on the roads is as good as could be desired; yet the narrow compass of liberty is a cause of complaint. The attendants leave you on no occasion; at your inn you cannot go beyond the garden; on the road, if you dismount, the cavalcade instantly stops. The Bugio, or commander-in-chief, studies night and day the nature of his instructions and the journals of his predecessors, following *step by step* their actions and behaviour. It is looked upon as a proof of his faithfulness to exceed them. Nay, some of them insist, in spite of accident, on reaching the same inns at the stated times. The landlord waits them as they would princes of the empire. He comes ceremoniously out of the town or village, addressing all or them, bowing and complimenting them, then hastens to his house and a second time receives them. When in their apartments the landlord with his chief domestics attend, each with a dish of tea, which they present with a low bow, repeating in a deep fetched voice. *Ah, ah, ah*, and expression of submission or inferiority. What else they want their own servants fetch. Civility in every shape is shown more than could be expected from the most polished nation. The behaviour of the Japanese from the meanest countryman to the greatest lord is such, that the whole empire might be called a school of civility and good manners. They have so much sense and innate curiosity, that if they were not absolutely denied free and open conversation and correspondence with foreigners, they would receive them with the utmost kindness and pleasure.

The following extract from the journal of Kempfer shows how populous was the country through which they passed—

"February 16, 1691.—Mr. Van Butenheim, the Dutch ambassador to the emperor's court, took leave of the two governors of Nagasaki, packed baggage; on the 14th we left our island attended by the two governors and their whole court:—It is a journey of about 200 German miles from Nagasaki to Yedo. Pass thirty-three large cities with castles, seventy-five small towns, and innumerable villages and hamlets. Our train consisted of a *Diser*, his deputy, a bailiff, then our interpreter, Dr. Kempfer, and his assistant, all on horseback. Last of all came the *Sorbi* or Bugio, as chief of the train. The cooks, servants, and kitchen furniture were sent before, as also clerks to note expenses, provide horses, take memoranda, &c."

On their arrival at the commercial city of Osaka one of the chief seaports in Japan, they had an interview with the governor, whose conversation turned chiefly on the following points—that the weather was very cold—that we had made a very great journey—that it was a singular favour to be admitted to the emperor's presence—that of all nations the Dutch alone were allowed the honour. He then asked "whether we were not extremely delighted with the sight of their country after so long and fatiguing a journey?"

They reached Yedo after a journey of twenty-nine days from Nagasaki. Here a house was assigned to them, and all care taken of them, but they were strictly guarded, and not suffered to leave their quarters. Their time was occupied in arranging their presents, and preparing the modes for the expected audience, for which, however, they had to wait several days.

The place, or residence of the emperor, occupies a large space nearly in the centre of the city of Yedo. The palace is more a collection of houses than one house. The houses of the Japanese are generally of one story, and the emperor's palace is not an exception. The mansions of the rich, which are numerous in Yedo, are not different in construction or convenience. Most of them are built of wood. The walls of the apartments are hung with mats, fringed and embroidered, and ornamented with paintings.

On the day appointed for the first audience of the Dutch embassy the whole party was conducted with much ceremony through the exterior gates and courts of the place to the hall of audience, called the Hall of the Hundred Mats. Here the emperor was seated cross-legged to receive them.

"Our resident," says Kempfer, "was received into the emperor's presence, when they all cried out *Hollands, captain*, which was the signal for him to draw near and make his obeisances. Accordingly he crawled on his hands and knees to a place shown him between the presents duly ranged on one side and the place where the emperor sat on the other, and then kneeling, he bowed his forehead quite to the ground, and so crawled backwards like a crab without uttering one single word. So mean and abject a thing is the audience we have of this mighty monarch. Nor is there any difference to the greatest prince of the empire.

"Our second audience. We were conducted through lines of life guardsmen, and shown to the imperial apartments by some great officers of the crown. *Bungo*, a chief minister, bid us welcome in the emperor's name. The natural compliments being over, we were asked a thousand ridiculous and impertinent questions. They desired to know how old each was—his name, which we were commanded to write on a bit of paper—what distemper I thought most dangerous—how I proceeded to cure cancerous humours and impostumations of the inner parts—the distance from Holland to Batavia—from Batavia to Nagasaki—whether European physicians did not search after medicines to render people immortal, &c. &c. The emperor, who had hitherto sat among the ladies now drew near to us; he ordered us to take off our cloaks of ceremony, then to stand up that the might have a full view of us; again to walk—to stand still—to compliment each other—to dance—to jump—to play the drunkard—to speak broken Japanese—to read Dutch—to paint—to sing—to put our cloaks on and off. Meanwhile we obeyed the emperor's commands, and I joined to my dance a love song in high German. In this manner, with innumerable such other apish strokes, we must prove ourselves to contribute to the emperor's and the court's diversion. The ambassador is free from this and the like commands, for as he represents the authority of his masters, such care is taken that nothing should be

...s to injure or prejudice the same. Besides that, he owed so much gravity in his countenance and behaviour as was sufficient to convince the Japanese that he was not at all a fit person to have such ridiculous and comical commands put upon him. Having been thus examined for two hours, though with great apparent civility, some servants then came in, and put before us a small table with Japanese victuals. We ate some little things. We were then ordered to put on our cloaks and take our leave; and which we without delay complied with, putting thereby an end to this second audience."—The Penny Magazine, Oct., 1838.

CHINA.

The *John Dugdale* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, from Singapore. It was rumoured at Singapore that the intention of Admiral Maitland was to proceed directly to Canton, in order to enforce an immediate adjustment of the differences at present existing between the hong and the British merchants. The expedient of demanding reparation for the injuries inflicted on their traffic by the nefarious practices of the Chinese, by despatching to their ports an armament to require it, has been successfully adopted by the Americans, and there is little reason to fear that the appearance of a British frigate in their waters will not secure for our traders protection and respect. It is reported, too, that the Admiral is instructed to enquire into the circumstances which, as it is alledged, have enabled the Dutch merchants to secure privileges and immunities, the enjoyment of which materially interfere with the legitimate operations of our merchants. It may be recollected that the Dutch Consul is represented to be an apt Chinese scholar, a favorite with the people, and a foreigner who has condescended to adopt their habits and their customs. So soon as the Admiral shall have discharged this portion of the duties assigned to him, he is to proceed to Borneo. He is commissioned to ascertain the truth of the accusation that the Dutch have consented to, and participated in, the perpetration of the various acts of which our traders have been the victims. He is to attempt the establishment of a factory at Sambass, in Borneo, which is the "half-way" station between Singapore and China, and during the prevalence of those adverse monsoons, or variable winds of which the pirates cunningly avail themselves, would become an admirable refuge and resting place for British shipping. This project, indeed, can boast of the sanction of an authority whose intimate knowledge of the advantage with which it is fraught entitles it to immediate adoption —we mean the recommendation of the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles.—Dumfries & Galloway Courier, Oct 31.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

England	26th Dec.	Singapore	19th April
U. States	5th Dec.	Java	9th March
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	
Bombay	1st March	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—15th inst. Spry, Smith, from Singapore and Calcutta; John Horton, ——, from Liverpool.
Cashmere, (Am.) ——, from Boston and Singapore.
SAILED.—17th inst. Thais, Tibberington, for Liverpool.
UNDER DESPATCH.—Orixa, Ayer, for Cork; Lord Wm. Bentinck, Stickley, for London, on the 23rd inst, at 2. P. M. Orwell, Collard, for London & Cowasjee, Porter, for the Straits and Calcutta, in a few days.

By the *Emily Jane*, and *Spey*, we have received the *Bombay Gazette* & *O Pregoeiro da Liberdade* for January; the *Singapore F. Press* for March, and 11th and 18th April; the *Penang Gazette* of the 9th, 16th 23rd Feby, 2d 16th and 23rd March; and the Malacca *Weekly Register* of the 21st, 28th of Feby, 7th, 14th and 21st 28th of March, and 4th April. We have also received the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 19th 20th 21st and 22d Feby. The 2nd and 3rd numbers of the London *Colonial Gazette*, & the 18th No. of the *South Australian Gazette*.

The foreign community of Canton, may conclude, from the two public notices issued by the chief superintendent of British trade, dated the 19th and 20th inst., that the period for a general departure from Canton will be soon fixed.

Advices and passengers from Macao of the 18th inst. state that that settlement was, and ever has been, since the commencement of the incarcerating and spoliating measures of the imperial commissioner, in a state of security and tranquility.

We have republished from the Canton Register of the 5th July, 1836, extracts from an "Address to the people of Great Britain, explanatory of our commercial relations with China," &c.

In this address, the author gives a summary of the events attending captain Weddell's attempt, to open a commercial intercourse with China; a detailed account of which events we republished in our last number, from the early records of the E. I. Company, as quoted in the appendix to the evidence before the house of lords in 1830.

The enumerated twelve objects of the expedition or mission, proposed by the author of the "Address," are now become of more importance than ever; and they cannot be impressed too earnestly or too often on the minds, nor be placed too prominently before the eyes of the English people at the present time, when their commercial character and prosperity are suffering so severely under the treacherous conduct of the government of this country.

Yesterday a second dividend of 5 per cent on *Hingtae's* debts was paid by the Cousoo, amounting to $123,516.63 cents; the total amount paid on this account to this date, is as follows

1838. Nov.	26	4 per cent.	or $ 98,813 30 cents.
1839. Feby.	5	3 do.	or $ 74,109 98 „
„ May	20	5 do.	or $123,516 63 „
	12	do.	or $296,439 91 cents.

We have extracted from the Englishman of the 5th of March, a document showing the present available strength of the British Navy, which is in a state of greater efficiency than is generally supposed. By the last advices from England the Army was being recruited and the Navy manned.

Under the head of "*China*," our readers will find some most exquisite nonsense.

The account of the Dutch Embassy to Yedo exhibits the childish and ridiculous manners of a court which forbids all intercourse with foreigners, and to which interdiction all foreigners, most submissively bow. The Chinese and Japanese nations are nearly allied in blood, customs, manners, and politics; latterly Chinese politics have more closely approximated to those of the region of the rising sun: will their sway be as tamely and submissively allowed by the regions of the setting luminary?

The edict from the hoppo, refusing permission for the Orwell, Reliance, and George 4th to cross the 1st bar, is worthy of that high and intelligent functionary. The ballasting of the ships for the reception of a tea cargo, the facts of their entering Whampoa reach on a flood and leaving it on an ebb tide; entering the reach to *discharge* and leaving it to *load*.—these facts appear to be beyond H. E's. knowledge, or beneath his consideration. No—weight of rice &c, is to be set off against weight of tea and raw silk: admirable conclusion for a superintendent of the customs!—It would appear from these unwarrantable and unprecendented impediments to the usual movements of the large class of ships, that the local government are by no means reconciled to the voluntary departure of foreigners from beneath their paternal and renovating sway.

We understand that H. E. the imperial commissioner has commanded the pilots to bring the ships now lying outside into the river; and *when* they have arrived at Whampoa, *then* the new law shall be divulged to them. If any of the ships of any nation enter the port under this gracious permission, the truth of the Chinese proverb will be verified; namely:—"That the Chinese see with two eyes & all other men with one only."

H. E. the imperial commissioner has been promoted to the government of the provinces of *Chekeang* and *Keangse*, commonly called the *Leang Keang*—"the two rivers"—i. e. the Yellow river & Yang-tsze-keang—"son of the sea." This is the second governorship in the empire—that of the province of *Pechele* ranking as the first.

We have heard it said that an exaction of one dollar per picul is being levied on the property of foreigners of all descriptions,—whether merchandize, furniture, wearing apparel, books, or household stores—at present being embarked for Macao.

With reference to the four last named articles, this tax must be a downright imposition, a submission to which, without a protest to the imperial commissioner and governor, will entail great disgrace on foreigners. We should make it a point to leave Canton with as much dignity and honour as we can command; and not to bow down and submit to the authority and plundering of every petty Jack in office. We are confident that if these unusual exactions were represented in the above quarters, they would not be allowed; or should the superior officers protect their underlings in their nefarious proceedings, and reject the protest of the foreign nations, such rejection and connivance will be an additional recorded instance of just complaint against them.

If there are any Harrovians in Canton, they will hear with regret that the houses of the head and mathematical masters—the rev rend—Wordsworth and Mr. Colenzo—were totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 22nd of October. The library of the head master was burnt, and the boys lost all their clothes; and this loss appeared to be a matter of great rejoicing to them.

Proclamation by the Hoppo respecting English Ships crossing the 1st Bar.

Yu, by imperial appointment, hoppo, &c., proclaims to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand

It appears that the said security merchants have now presented a foreign petition in the Chinese character, from the English captains, Drayner, Marquis, and Collard, to the following effect.

The said captains' three ships are in very great difficulty in regard to passing over the shallows (1st bar); but according to old custom it is permitted to the ships to cross over the bar and complete their lading. Now the said ships have been taking in a cargo of tea, until their holds are more than half full, and they, therefore, in course, now beg for the permit to cross over the bar, according to old custom, which will be exceedingly convenient; so that on leaving the port they may spared the calamity of getting ashore. Just now the linguists say that the said permit must come from your excellency, and then they may cross the bar, and it is for this we pray, &c.

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I find, that already the security merchant, *Sonqua*, petitioned, saying:—"That the foreign ship, *Marquis*, wanted very much to go down to the second bar to take in cargo, and requested the necessary permit, &c.," to which I replied at the time.

When the said ship came she brought more than 1,700,000 catties of merchandise, and it was at the period of the autumn waters. Now, when the summer waters are great, she has only taken down cargo to the extent of 600,000 and odd catties, not equal to a half of what she brought, and therefore I would not permit her to go to second bar as requested.—And it afterwards appeared that *Collard* also petitioned for leave to go to second bar, to which I also gave a refusal, as is recorded.

Now it appears they have added *Drayner* to their list, and these three people now come forward with a joint petition to the effect that they are now full laden; and wish to leave Whampoa, being apprehensive of the calamity of getting ashore, &c.

I find that *Marquis'* ship, on entering the port, brought cargo to the amount of 1,400,000 and odd catties, and has taken in cargo to the extent of 940,000 and odd catties. *Collard's* ship brought cargo to the amount of 1,700,000 and odd catties, and has now received on board 1,480,000 odd catties. *Drayner's* ship brought of rice 1,030,000 odd catties, and has now received on board export cargo to the amount of 830,000 and odd catties; thus, then, the whole of their export cargoes are lighter than their import cargoes—all are alike so! How is it likely or reasonable that in the time of the autumn waters they can come to Whampoa with heavy cargoes, and in the time of the great summer waters they can't go out of Whampoa with a light cargo!

Second bar is on the ocean's surface and accessible from all quarters, and it has hitherto been made a sad place for smuggling, and such-like.

Now if *Drayner*, after having received on board 630,000 and odd catties, petitions to go down to second bar, and having gone down there, hardly takes on board 120,000 catties,—altogether 750,000 catties, how should he get ashore at Whampoa? It is perfectly plain to me, the hoppo, that he is after some smuggling transaction or other.

In reference, then, to the foreigner, *Marquis*, and the whole of these three ships, who have petitioned to go down to second bar, I, as before, now deny their request. Let them wait until their export cargo be equal to what they brought—say upwards of 1,700,000 catties; and if they still wish to take in cargo, let the said hong merchants petition—stating after having gone to second bar, they will take on board so many tens of thousands of catties; and *then* I may grant their request.

If, however, their export cargo does not come up to the weight of their export cargo, let not the hong merchants annoy me with any more of their foolish petitions.

I send this to the senior and junior hong merchants, that they may impress the same on the said foreigners, that they may clearly understand. A special edict.

14th moon, 6th day.—(18th May, 1839.)

The following is a translation of a Chinese document kindly sent to us by a friend: it may be considered rather interesting in the present posture of affairs, as evincing the desire, and the attempts made, to gain information respecting the opium store-ships, although the writer has committed a few laughable mistakes.

"There are three nations of the outside foreigners trading at Canton, who store up and sell opium; namely:—The English, otherwise called "The red-bristled."

India is that dependency of the "red-bristled nation where opium is produced: the people (Parsees) are vulgarly called "white-headed devils."

The American, otherwise called the "flower flag" nation, buy their opium from India.

Those nations trading at Canton which do not sell opium are the following: France, Holland, and Spain. The above three nations now come and trade at Canton.

Denmark, otherwise called—"The Great yellow flag," Sweden, otherwise called—"The Little yellow flag." These two nations have not traded with China for a long time.

Austria; traded hither in the first year of Taoukwang.—Prussia; traded hither in the eighth year of Taoukwang.—Hamburg; traded hither in the third year of Taoukwang. *Alin* (Arabs?) traded hither in the fourth year of Taoukwang. A report was made respecting this country (*Alin?*) which is on record, and since then its merchants have not been allowed to frequent our market.

Russia; ships of this nation came to Canton in the 19th year, but were not allowed to trade."

Then the name of one foreigner is quoted as not being a seller of opium, and with high praise in relation with other matters. We do not given this gentleman's name as he is well known to the foreign community as being a notorious opium dealer.

"The names of foreigners who sell opium." These names we decline translating, as in so doing we shall not give any new information to our readers.

"The foreign gentlemen who have studied the literature of *Tang*, and who understand the speech, and can write the characters of *Tang*, are three; namely: Young Morrison. This man is very dangerous. He is secretary to Elliot.

Thom. This is a surpassing good and useful man, and all the foreigners listen to his words.

Fearon. This is a very good man, scarcely twenty years years old. On account of his youth this foreigner is prevented from engaging in trade.

The foreign store ships large and small, do not only belong to the "red bristled," or English; many of them are country ships from India; the next in degree are the Americans.

Some of them carry ports on two, some on three decks. Generally speaking on each deck are seven or eight guns mounted on each side. The smaller vessels carrying ports on one deck have their guns on their upper, or only deck, and their number does not exceed five or six. The guns are generally of copper; the largest weighing from two to three thousand, the next in size between one and two thousand, and the smallest, near a thousand catties. There are not any guns on the forecastle, but on the traffrail there are some copper swivels.

All these ships, without distinction of nations, store up and sell opium; when they have sold their opium they proceed to Whampoa, load with goods, and return home.

Each of these ships carries three masts, and they all have flags. The English hoist a white banner, at the upper part of which thin red cross lines are drawn (St. George's ensign). The country ships hoist the English flag. The "flower flag" (nation) hoist a red flag, on which is drawn the *Pih-mei-fa* (the flower of the Prune; i. e. the Stars and stripes). When they are not under weigh they do not hoist their flags."

Proclamation from the Kwangchow Foo, the Nanhae and Pwanyu magistrates.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo, &c. *Lew*, Nanhae Heen &c., *Chang*, Pwanyu Heen, &c. respecting arrangements and regulations for strictly preventing the too familiar intercourse of natives and foreigners, proclaim for the information of all.

Former perspicuous edicts have been issued on this subject, which are on record.

Lin, the imperial commissioner, *Tang*, the governor of the two Kwang provinces, and *E*, the lt. governor of Kwangtung; the reply from the above officers has been received at our offices (as follows).

The surrender of the opium being nearly completed it is necessary to make, in order, preventive regulations as regards the future.

The houses, shops, streets, and lanes in the near neighbourhood (of the foreign factories) are generally the resort of native traitors, and it is of the greatest importance at the present time to examine and place them under strict management; and that the laws be promulgated every where, in order to put a stop to a too intimate connection, and that such connections be guarded against accordingly. Let these our orders be immediately obeyed.

The said Foo and Heen magistrates are immediately to meet with the Chung and Kwang Hees, and in company with the original hong merchants Howqua and Mowqua, and the other hong merchants, are to inspect the said places in person. All the back doors of the foreign factories are to be blocked up, not permitting the foreigners to use them as formerly. The square in the front of the factories is to be enclosed with railings and gateways as formerly. The passages through all the streets near the foreign factories are to be cut off and never again opened, and the walls are to be built higher and thicker for greater security.

It will be proper to appoint one thoroughfare, where there should be a gate at which a military guard is to be stationed to keep watch. The said officers are to meet together and arrange this matter safely, and thus report, that there may be proof that these orders have been obeyed.

As to the people who open shops in order to obtain a livelihood, there are regulations which show what they are allowed to do. But the shops in Leenking and New China streets are so intimately connected with foreigners, that they suspend sign-boards, on which the foreign characters are written: this is disorderly conduct and in opposition to the laws, and cannot be compared with trade as conducted by good people, and must now be finally forbidden and prevented, that evil practices may be cut off and a purer state of things be perfected.

The said Foo and Heen magistrates are first to issue a perspicuous proclamation, fixing a decided limit of time, when they are to issue the most positive orders for the people to remove to other places; they are not to be allowed to remain where they are and keep their shops open. The private houses are also to be closed and locked up; and if any of the shopkeepers or landlords dare to disobey, or fall into the evil habit of assembling in multitudes to go to the temples—they are to be considered as a set of sturdy vagabonds, and the said Foo and Heen magistrates are immediately to unite with the Chung and Kwang hees, and leading the military and police are to examine and seize the instigators of the disturbance, and the houses are to be laid in ruins.

A constabulary force, or tything men, is to be established in every street, in order to separate good from bad subjects, and that the traitorous natives among them may be known.—The said Foo and Heen magistrates must employ their utmost energies in safely arranging this affair, that an eternal stop may be put (to these practices) and traitors be for ever swept away.

(To be concluded next week.)

A friend has pointed out to us, as a proper pendant to Campbell's lines, on the flag of the United States, in our last number, the following paragraph from the "Boston Recorder"

Hill Coolies.—Under this designation it appears that a regular system, sanctioned by act of Parliament, is now in operation in British India, whereby the inhabitants of the hill countries are systematically transported to the Mauritius, to British Guiana, and it is now proposed to carry them to the British West India islands, as laborers—called free laborers.—Alexandria Gazette.

The London Spectator gives this account of the matter:

The New Slave Trade in the East.—Under Lord Glenelg's patronage, the Eastern slave trade prospers exceedingly. The traffic in Hill Coolies promises to become one of the most extensive under the British flag. A cargo arrived in Berbice about the beginning of May, in prime condition (and the Berbice Advertiser,) one of the most respectable of the West India journals, states, that out of 260, conveyed in the Whitby, only eight died on the passage, and very few were ill. Only one circumstance was wanting to make them the happiest of human (?) beings—only eight women were sent to every unions for 252 men; and the deficiency in females was the more to be regretted because it was probable they would be shunned by the negroes from jealousy and speaking a different language.

But we beg to remark that these Hill coolies voluntary engage in the service of their foreign employers, and that they are paid at a stipulated rate of wages for their services; that they are not thus bought, nor sold, nor transferred. That the system has its abuses is probable; perhaps similar to the crimping for seamen; but to call it "The New Slave trade in the East," is a mere figure of speech.

COOLY TRADE IN CEYLON.

As we fear our limits will not enable us to lay before our readers the correspondence which has taken place between the Ceylon government and the owners of the Nimble and Pumpaine, the two vessels which were endeavouring to get cooly cargoes at Ceylon, we will briefly mention its substance.

These ships came to Ceylon under an express assurance from the Ceylon government, given first in August last, and repeated so late as November, that the government would throw no impediments in the way of exporting coolies if satisfied that they understood the terms of the contract offered to them; and that the government only wished to prevent the Island from being made an entrepot for the coolies of India.

It is not clear however whether the late order in council had been received at the time when the Ceylon government wrote their last note, which intimates that under certain conditions they will still permit coolies to be exported, and we must therefore presume it was not, as we think it was undoubtedly the intention of the home authorities, to put a stop to the traffic in toto.—Madras Herald, January 30.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, MAY 28TH, 1839. NO. 22.

FOR LONDON.

THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE, will take Freight from HongKong at £5 per ton of 50 feet. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 18th May, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 13th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 11th May, 1839

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the Canton *Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanam, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASES SHERRY, *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1.—Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register office No. 2 Creek hong, *The Anglo Chinese* Kalendar for 1838, price 1 Sp Dr.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

THE disregard of formal offers upon the part of Her Majesty's Officer to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the Imperial Will, the unjustifiable imprisonment of the whole foreign Community in Canton, the still more wanton protraction of that captivity, and the forced surrender of property, of which the incidents have been the utmost public encouragement direct and indirect upon the one hand, and violent public spoliation on the other: such are the chief facts which have sustained the declaration put forward in the Notice of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects, dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, that He was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the Provincial Government.

Correction remaining to be made for the circumstances that these later deeds have been perpetrated mainly under the Authority of the Imperial Commissioner, He is also to declare that He is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the said Imperial Commissioner.

Acting on the behalf of Her Majesty's Government in a momentous emergency, He has in the first place to signify, that the demand He recently made to Her Majesty's Subjects for the surrender of British-owned Opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstance of that property: But (beyond the actual pressure of necessity) that demand was founded on the principle, that those violent compulsory measures being utterly unjust per se, and of general application for the forced surrender of any other property, or of human life, or for the constraint of any unsuitable terms or concessions, it became highly necessary to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security, and full indemnity for every loss, directly to the Queen. Those outrages have already temporarily cast upon the British Crown immense public liabilities: And it is incumbent upon Him at this moment of release to fix the earliest period for removal from a situation of total insecurity, and for the termination of all risk of similar responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

He is sensible too, that He could not swerve from the purposes now to be declared, without extreme danger to vast public claims already pending, and to general and permanent interests of highest moment.

Thus situated then, and once more referring to his Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, He has again to give Notice to, and enjoin all Her Majesty's Subjects, to make preparation for quitting Canton before, or at the same time with, Her Majesty's Establishment; which departure will take place as soon as the Chief Superintendent has completed His public obligations to this Government. For the general convenience He will afford the best information in His power from time to time, concerning the probable period of that event.

And He has further to give Notice that British Subjects or others thinking fit to make Shipments of property on British Account, on board of British, or any other foreign, shipping actually in this river, will be pleased to regulate their proceedings in these respects, upon the understanding that such shipments must be made at their personal risk and responsibility after the date of this notice.

And He again enjoins all Her Majesty's Subjects in Canton to prepare sealed declarations and lists of all claims whatever against Chinese Subjects, to be adjusted as nearly as may be, to the period of their respective retirements from Canton before Him, or at the same time with Him.

And whilst it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property, and value of all such claims handed in to Him before His departure, will be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government, He has to recommend, with a view to uniformity and general clearness, that claims for British property left behind, should be drawn up as far as may be practicable on Invoice Cost.

And He has now to give Notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra Cargoes, Commanders, Commanding Officers of Ships, Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels, bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said Port of Canton any such British Ship or Vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in foreign Shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the Chief Superintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government in the most complete manner the power to cancel and disregard all future claims whatever, on the part of Her Majesty's Subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in, if any such British Subjects or others either preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British Shipping and Property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published.

And He has once more to warn Her Majesty's Subjects in anxious terms, that such sudden and strong measures as it may be found necessary to adopt on the part of competent authorities, for the honor and interests of the British Crown, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton, beyond the period of His own stay, upon their own responsibilities, and in spite of the solemn injunctions of Her Majesty's Officer.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this 22nd day of May 1839.

L. S. [Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 23rd May, 1839.

The Chief Superintendent will leave Canton for Whampoa tomorrow forenoon at about 11 o'clock; and the persons lately detained by the commands of the government are requested to be ready to accompany him.

It is also particularly requested that there may be no general assemblage of H. M's Subjects at the period indicated.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Our present Ministers, and especially the noble Lord of the Foreign Office, by their gross ignorance and mismanagement, have placed in imminent danger many millions of British property in China, and brought discredit on the British name. The next arrival from Canton will probably inform us of the stoppage of the trade by order of the Chinese government, and of an embargo upon all British merchandise delivered on credit, at one or two months, agreeably to the custom in that country, and in the possession of the Chinese merchants.

Since the East India Company ceased trading, the Canton government have offered repeated insults to the authorities appointed by the Crown of England, particularly lord Napier, whom they treated as a prisoner, and literally gorged to death while suffering from fever, and Captain Elliot, R. N., the present "superintendent of British trade in China," with whom they refuse to hold any official intercourse. They have likewise placed additional arbitrary taxes and restrictions on British commerce.

After repeated applications to the Foreign-office for an imposing force (sufficiently powerful to obtain redress without the necessity of hostilities, and to hasten the proverbially slow negotiations of the Chinese) to arrive in China early in the year, immediately after the close of the trading season there, so as not to interfere with our valuable commerce, what does the noble lord contrive? Why, in August last, just as the present trading season commenced, Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland arrives there in the Wellesley, a half-manned 74, accompanied by a gun-brig!

Of course the Chinese were not frightened by this redoubtable force, as they quickly proved by insultingly returning unopened a letter from Captain Elliot, and firing from all the batteries of the Bocca Tigris, (the mouth of the Canton river) upon a British passage vessel, which, as they expressly stated, they supposed to contain some of the officers of Her Majesty's squadron.

It is said that the commandant of the Bocca Tigris sent a letter (in the Chinese language of course) which the admiral construed into an apology for this last outrage; but a long catalogue of wrongs remains, for which he meant to demand redress.

Should he not succeed, which even with the reinforcement of two or three ships of war on the East India station, is very improbable, discredit will fall on him and the British flag, while disgrace will be the just portion of the Home government; but a cessation of commercial intercourse for some months seems inevitable in any case.

By the ill-timed arrival of the expedition, severe injury will be felt by numerous parties in this country. The manufacturers for the Chinese markets will find it difficult to make sales to the merchants, whose capital is thus endangered—their workmen will be discharged—the shipowners lose their freight, and suffer a ruinous demurrage by the interruption in China. Although Chinese commodities will rise in price in this country, the revenue will not be benefitted as it was formerly when the *ad valorem* duty was in force, a fixed duty per pound being now substituted. Between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* annually arises to our home government from this trade, in addition to a large amount which the Indian Treasury derives from the country ships trading to China.

The British houses of agency at Canton have taken the alarm, and have shipped and sent home every chest of tea and bale of silk, literally sweeping the market; but they are still heavy creditors of the Chinese hongmerchants, and are preparing for the commencement of hostilities.

It is very doubtful whether any direct accounts will arrive before the meeting of Parliament, unless despatches should be sent to India, and thence overland; but it is to be hoped that the early attention of the legislature will be called to this most serious subject, involving an enormous amount of British property, and the honour of Great Britain in the East endangered by the ignorant and imbecile measures of our present rulers.

Jan. 5. A FAN-QUI.

—*Times*, Jany. 9.

Articles.	Prices. at per lb.	s.	d.	s.	d.
SILKS, China, Tsatlee		20	0	25	0
Tepseam		20	0	21	0
TEA, Boheu Canton, d. p		2	9	2	10
Pekoe		3	0	3	3
Congou, mixed leaf kinds		1	0	1	1

mixed blackish leaf.....	1	1	1	1½
blackish leaf.....	1	2	1	3
ditto strong.....	1	4	1	11
ditto Pekoe flavour.....	1	10	2	8
Souchong, middling to fine.....	1	1	2	11
Caper.....	1	1	1	6
Flowery Pekoe.....	2	7	3	7
Black leaf ditto.....	1	11	2	5
Orange Pekoe.....	1	5	3	1
Twankay, ordinary to fine.....	1	2	1	10
Hyson skin.....	1	1	1	11
Hyson, ordinary to fine.....	1	10	5	0
Young Hyson.....	1	7	2	6
Imperial.....	2	8	3	6
Gunpowder.....	3	0	5	0

Shoal in the China Sea.

"April 21st, at 2. P. M. standing to the Southeastward with a light North-easterly breeze and the water very smooth,observed a strong rippling on weather-quarter and astern. Capt. Hopkins, on looking over the side, saw coral rocks under the ship's bottom. Immediately stretched the leadline along, but by this time the ship had gone over the shoal part. Got soundings in 33 fms coral bottom, and lost the lead with 30 fathoms line. The centre of Pulo Sapata N. W. by W. by compass, distance 6 miles; the great Catwick just open with the S. W. end of Pulo Sapata. Sent a boat to examine it, and found it to extend North and South about two, and East and West about one ship's length. The soundings on it were, 17, 14, 13, 11. 9, and least water 6 fathoms. It is Capt. Hopkins' opinion that this must be the same shoal that was seen by the Swedish ship *Gotenburg*, and by the Amer. ship *Caledonia*, in November 1802."—*Canton Press*, 25 *May*.

First Public Sale of the Newly-Discovered Assam Tea.

—The Commercial Sale-room in Mincing Lane, where the public tea sales are held, was crowded at ten, the hour of sale this morning, in consequence of its being known that the whole of the Hon. Company's recent importation of teas from their territories in Upper Assam, India, were to be sold. Mr. Thompson was the tea-broker selected by the Company to offer these teas for sale. They consisted of three lots of Assam Souchong, and five lots of Assam Pekoe. On offering the first lot, which was Souchong, Mr. Thompson announced that each lot would be sold, without the least reservation, to the highest bidder. We never before witnessed such excitement as prevailed when the first lot was competed for. The first bid was 5s. per lb., a second bid was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition it was knocked down for 21s. per lb., the purchaser being Captain Pidding, the proprietor of Howqua's Mixture Tea. The second lot of Souchong was bought for the same person for 23s. per lb. The third and Last Souchong sold for 16s. per lb., Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam Pekoe sold for 24s. per lb., after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it; it was bought for Captain Pidding. The second, third, and fourth lots of Assam Pekoe fetched the respective prices of 23s., 27s. 6d., and 28s. 6d. per lb., and were also purchased, like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last lot of Pekoe, which was the last of the tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place—there were near sixty different bids made for it. It was at at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 34s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also the purchaser of this, and has thereby become the sole proprietor of the Assam, as well as the Howqua's Mixture Tea. The general opinion of the collected tea brokers and dealers with whom the room was crowded, was, that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself is of very superior quality, being of a pleasant flavour, and of such strength that some asserted the fifth water from it was as strong as the first. The fact of Captain Pidding having become the sole purchaser of the whole of this seemed to excite a great sensation; it was whispered that he intended to allow small parcels of it to be sold by each of his agents at prime cost, and in such small quantities as to allow of the greatest number of people trying, by tasting it. We think his spirit and enterprise is deserving of the support of both the Hon. Company and the Board of Control.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.

London, 11 Mincing Lane, December 10, 1838.

Sir,—In accordance with the wish expressed by you, at the time you favored us with a sample of the Assam Souchong grown in the Honble Company's territory, we now beg leave to report our opinion of the quality of the same; the precise character which we attach to it, is:

"Middling, strong, high burnt, of large, bold, black Pekoe leaf, with some flower in smell, rather heated."

We consider the specimen of tea now under review, to have been materially injured by being over fired, which, as well as giving it a heated smell, and burnt flavour, has most probably destroyed its fragrant properties; the entire absence of this latter quality, we regard as its chief and great defect, as on the other hand, we view as its leading recommendations the great strength which it possesses, and the perfect color of, and bloom on, the leaf.

As a whole, its properties we consider to be much more those of Pekoe, than of Souchong tea; regarded as Pekoe, its leaf,tho' slightly coarse or rough in appearance, is very handsome, not alone from its face but from its bold lines and size: the color of the leaf too after infusion, is of that rich bright brown which characterizes Pekoe tea, but it is more closely folded and less broken than the leaf of that species generally runs.

(Signed) T. & R. Moffatt.

Probable value from fine appearance of leaf and great strength 2s. 2d per lb.; but if the quality had been uninjured in curing we should raise the quotation to 2s. 6d. a 2s. 8d. even considering the present low prices of fine Souchong and Pekoe.

Extract from a Private Letter.

"There have been several samples of *Assam* Tea sent down here (Liverpool) by the E. I. Company; chiefly a good Black-leafed Tea called *Pako*, about the quality of good *Hung Muey*, and considered worth 1s. 10d. a 2s. 3d. per lb.

In Calcutta there is a Company forming chiefly composed of members of the civil service; and it is expected their means will be abundant, and the cultivation hereafter extended to a degree which may shortly affect the produce of China. Nothing much, however, more than regulations &c. were formed by the last advices from Bengal."

France.—The *Journal de Paris* informs us, that the demand for stamps has been so great this year that the provision made by the commissioners for the last two months of this year has been already entered upon, and what remains will not be sufficient. The quantity of paper required for stamps has generally amounted to 45,000 reams, but an extraordinary supply has been ordered and it is expected that the next contracts will be to the amount of 75,000 reams.

A letter from an officer on board the *Zele*, second ship, under the expedition of Captain Dumont D'urville, repeats the accounts already given by other officers of the difficulties experienced in following the line of antarctic ice-fields, and, by additional details, showing the severe labours of the crews.

Prussia.—Berlin, Aug 27.—Three Persians have lately been here who mean to go to London to obtain a great number of Bibles in the Chaldee tongue. They speak only Persian, and cannot make themselves understood by any body here, as none of the *literati* speak Persian. They are very poor, and it has been necessary to make a collection to defray their expenses.

Russia.—Between 16th December, 1835, and 9th March, 1838, twenty-three companies or associations were formed in Russia for different enterprizes, and brought into circulation 32,000,000 roubles or 128,000,000 francs. Upwards of fifty grants have been made, putting into circulation 3,000,000 roubles or 12,000,000 francs more.

A complete collection of minerals peculiar to Russia and Siberia, comprising 980 specimens, has been presented by the Emperor of Russia to a Natural History Society in the North of England, to be delivered free of all charge.

Poland.—General Schypoff, Minister of the Interior, and Director of Public Institutions in Poland, has lately published at Warsaw the following decree:—"1. Neither the male nor female citizens or peasants of Poland shall wear the Cracovian or Mazovian costume, but Russian dresses of dark colours. 4. A premium of one rouble will be given to each person who shall promptly submit to these regulations. Those who refuse to comply shall be punished with whipping. 5. This reform in costume must be completed by 1st January, 1839.

The Emperor of Russia has restored to Count Fredro, the Polish dramatist, the possession of his estates in that country.

Turkey.—In Constantinople nothing is to be seen but new buildings erected or erecting—here a mosque, there a palace, now a custom-house, and then a succession of manufactories and warehouses. It is a popular belief that the Sultan indulges in this taste for building in consequence of a prophecy, that he will lose his life as soon as he ceases from such undertakings. At this time the very magnificent naval school at Kassim Tacha is being erected; and also a saw-mill moved by steam engines for boring cannon and musquet barrels is nearly finished. The Galata Seraglio will shortly be converted into a fine college; and we must not omit the lazaretto just commenced on the Calcedonian promontory. The port of this ancient town, Calcedon, has been cleared, and the wall, which has been in a dilapidated state, is now restoring. A theatre for Europeans is in contemplation at Constantinople, for it is to be raised by a company with 500 shares of 6300 piastres each.

China.—We learn from Pekin, where a mission from the Greek Church of Russia has existed since the time of Peter the Great, that upwards of 300,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity, and there was every reason to believe that all the persecution of Christians was on the point of ceasing. The Emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity and to hold it in respect, while at his accession to the throne Christian blood was frequently made to flow. The rigorous laws against Christians now exist only on paper, and their execution is entrusted to such mandarins alone as are favourable to Christians. The law of 1813, although in terms applying to all Christians, was directed solely against the English, of whose political influence they began to be afraid. There are in China several Venetians whose chiefs are to be found at Peking, Nankin, and Macao.

American.—Lake Ontario has been rising since 1823, and this year is 6 feet 10 inches above its level then.

Lake Erie and the Niagara river below have risen about 4 feet.

The lakes rose rapidly in 1815, 16, 1817, 1818, though not so high as now, and were reduced by the heat of the summer in the last year full two feet.

New Continent.—A new continent to the south of South Shetland has been discovered by the French expedition under M. D'Urville, and forty leagues of its coast explored in spite of the ice.

Sandwich Islands.—Tamehamea III., king of the Sandwich Islands, has forbidden the propagation in his dominions of "the peculiarities of the Catholic religion," "or any thing similar," alleging the intolerance "of those who follow the Pope" as the cause of this exclusion. Any teachers of that religion landing on the island are to be sent back to the vessel, and it is not to be suffered to sail without them.

[*Foreign Quarterly Review, for October* 1838.]

THE BARBARITIES COMMITTED IN SPAIN.

The following letter, to Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston, has, we understand, received a vast number of signatures, amongst which are those of the most eminent merchants and bankers in the City of London:—

"My Lords—We have the honour to intreat the most earnest consideration of your Lordships to the appalling condition of the Spanish people. We have been brought together without reference to political or personal opinions, for the expression of one sentiment common to us all.

"War, even when waged in a righteous cause against foreign aggression, and under the conventional usages of civilized nations, is a desolating scourge; but civil strife, where the children of the same soil and parents are arrayed against each other, magnifies the horrors of war, and ends in barbarism, misery, and degradation.

"The kingdom of Spain is rapidly sinking into this condition. Every arrival brings intelligence of cold-blooded and atrocious murders that hitherto were only known in the history of barbarous ages.

"The pacification of that unhappy country appears to us to be the especial province of those nations that rank foremost in power and enlightened policy, and whose position enables them to exercise a genial influence over the destinies of weaker states.

"In the name, therefore, of suffering humanity we venture to appeal, through your Lordships, to our most Gracious Queen, and to the ruling powers of the civilized world, and to implore that such measures may be adopted by her Majesty's Government, in concert with her Majesty's Allies, as shall extinguish a revolting warfare—one that for its cruelty and ferocity can be scarcely paralleled in the page of history, and one that, while it continues, hardens the feelings of surrounding nations.

"As men of all parties and opinions, we entreat your Lordships to regard this expression of strong feeling from the City of London as a proof that its inhabitants consider this subject to be one of the highest order that can engage the attention of their fellow-men; and they trust that the general opinion throughout Europe is that no policy can be merciful or just while it neglects the pacification of unhappy Spain.

"We have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient humble and devoted servants.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston."

Memorials to the same effect have been drawn up to the King of the French and the Emperor of Russia.

(*The Observer, December* 2, 1838.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

To Correspondents. L's letter arrived yesterday when the matter of our paper was prepared. It shall be published in our next number.

CANTON.

Latest Dates.

England	21st Jany.	Singapore	19th April
U. States	20th Dec.	Java	9th March
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	8th May
Bombay	1st March	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—Lama, (Am.) Perrier, from the Sandwich Islands. Marmion, Jellurd, from Liverpool 21st January.

PASSENGER.—Per Marmion,—Finlay, Esq.

SAILED.—Orixa, Ager, for Cork for Orders. St. Vincent, Muddle, Orwell, Collard, Lord William Bentinck, Stockley, for London. Covington, (Am.) Holbrook, for New York.

UNDER-DESPATCH.—Elizabeth Buckham, for Buenos Ayres. Corsair, for the Straits and Calcutta. Trusty, for Hobart Town & Port Jackson. Panama, (Am.) for New York. Ariel, for the Red-Sea—from Macao, by H. M's. Superintendents on the 29th inst. L'Esperance, Gril, for Hong-Kong.

The George 4th, and David Scott, for London, will be despatched in a few days.

By the *Marmion*, English papers have been received to the 18th January. The following is an abstract of the principal events. On the 6th and 7th January there was a dreadful hurricane in Ireland and many of the English counties, which committed the most extensive ravages. The destruction of property at Liverpool is estimated to exceed £1,000,000. The Oxford, Pennsylvania, and St. Andrew,

American Packet ships, and the British ship Lockwood, were wrecked, the first in Bootle bay, the others on the breakers at West Hoyle. A great number of the crews and passengers were drowned. The only surviving officer of the Pennsylvania (Geo. Washington Richards), in a letter to the *Liverpool Chronicle*, observes — "Just before the last sea came I ordered the men into the rigging, to save themsleves if possible, and I followed them myself, when we finally took to the main and mizen tops, and wrapped ourselves up in sails for preservation from the weather, and in this condition we remained until half part 10 A.M. on Wednesday (9th), when we were rescued from our perilous situation, and put on board the Victoria steam tug, which brought us all to Liverpool, except three of the crew, who were starved to death in the rigging during the night.

I ought to observe that the Magazine life-boat would not have attempted to render us the least service if they had not been shamed into doing so by a small green gig, which succeeded, after a desperate effort, in reaching us.

There were forty souls on board, including five dassengers—12 saved from the wreck, and 19 drowned."

The Menai bridge is so shattered that all communication is interrupted.—On the 1st January at 4 o'clock P. M. an assassin fired at and mortally wounded the earl of Norbury, while walking with his steward in his own ground at Durrow Abbey, King's conuty.

Lord Oxmantown, lord lieutnant of the King's county, had called a public meeting of the magistrates on the 10th of January, in consequence of the murder.—On the 27th of November the French bombarded the castle of San Juan de Ulloa for five and a half hours, when the castle, and town of Vera Cruz capitulated. The Mexicans lost 600 or 800 men, with a large proportion of officers; the French loss was trifling. By the 2d article of the treaty of capitulation the port of Vera Cruz will be open to all Flags, and the blockade will be suspended for eight months, expecting that an amicable arrangement will take place between France and Mexico.

From a Public notice, in a preceding column, our readers will learn that captain Elliot, with all the "proscribed" British subjects, left Canton on Friday last.

The hour of 11 A. M. had been fixed by captain Elliot for his departure, but the local government, in order to evince every possible mark of comtempt for, and to cause every kind of petty annoyance to, the British Superintendent and the expelled of his countrymen, delayed the departure until 5 P. M. Captain Elliot had already put off from the steps of the British Consulate, when Howqua and *Mandarin* Mowqua — as he is called — arrived; and to prove to these individuals the superiority of Foreign amenity to the so-much-boasted ceremonial politeness of the Chinese, captain Elliot backed his boat to the steps, landed, and received Howqua in the garden of the Consulate. Howqua, we believe, made some lame excuses for the delay.

The surrender of the 20283 chests of opium was completed on last Tuesday morning at 2 A. M. *Finis coronat opus.* (Quere, *Funis*, as to some actors in the play?) The report current among the Chinese is that these *opima spolia* will be forwarded to Peking: the question now is—how many full chests will arrive at their destination!

On Saturday the thoroughfare into Old China Street having been opened by the local authorities, we walked through those streets usually frequented by Foreigners; and with reference to the following assertion in the *Canton Press* of the 18th inst:—"We mentioned that New China Street was to be closed for ever and all its shops shut; this is to be carried into execution, nor, perhaps, is the injustice of doing so very great, that street having previously been inhabited by opium brokers chiefly."—we enquired of one of the most respectable inhabitants of New China street how many shops there were in the street, and how many were inhabited by opium brokers, the reply was —*sixty four* houses in the street (two without the South gate) and *five* opium brokers resided in the street.—Is it not strange that the local government should find an apologist for their gratuitously oppressive acts in the Canton Press?

The houses and their occupants in both Old and New China Streets looked melancholy enough; most of the shops were stripped of all their goods, and in some the fixtures were in the course of removal.

In a following column will be found an address to lord Palmerston, on the late aggressive conduct of the Chinese government. The paucity of signatures is accounted for by the fact of the retirement of many British and Parsee merchants from Canton.

In a preceding column our readers will find some highly interesting and important information on *Assam* Tea.

Assam, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, lies between the 27th and 28th degrees of North latitude, which is upwards of a degree to the Northward of the black tea districts in Fuhkeen.

The country between Assam and the province of Yunnan is not very well known; but as tea is grown extensively in Yunnan, Chinese thoroughly acquainted with Tea husbandry will soon flock from thence into Assam for employment; and as the great art of making good tea consists in the times and methods of picking, drying, and firing the leaves, with the experience and practice of Chinese husbandmen at command, it is not improbable that the export of Tea from Assam may in a few years affect the Foreign demand for the article in China.

The following edict was received last evening, and is circulated for the information of American residents.

W. P. SNOW.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of the two Keang, and Tang, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang, issue this edict to the original Senior and all the other Hong merchants for their full instruction.

On the 17th inst. Tseang Lichugang, sub-prefect of Macao, and Hwuy-Chowqyaou, Commodore of the squadron of Heangshan, presented to us a joint report, in which they state:

"Having received your excellencies orders to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao offings, to examine the ships recently arrived with cargo, to ascertain their draft of water, and to present a report of the same in detail; we in obedience thereto went in person, taking with us pilots and measurers. Each of the several ships was duly measured, before, behind, right and left, according to the prescribed form; and on the 15th the measuring of thirteen ships having cargo was completed. But there was one American ship, *Peih-ta-le*, laden with cotton, seeing the ships were being measured, got under weigh on the 14th, and sailed away to the Eastward, evidently unwilling to be measured. As soon as we can ascertain where she has gone and anchored, we will make another report. Moreover, the masters of the vessels declared that on the 20th of this month hitherto there have been gales of wind, and that the anchorage off the Nine Islands being open and exposed, they were afraid they could not remain there with safety, and wished to remove their anchorage to Jounshatsuy (Hong-Kong) so as to avoid the winds and waves. Respectfully we present this report.

The above has come before us, the High Commissioner and Governor, duly authenticated. We find that the delivery of the opium from the foreign ships is nearly completed, that the ships at Whampoa have been already allowed to reopen their trade; the newly arrived To-le and other ships, thirteen in number, have been duly measured by the subprefect of Macao, in obedience to our orders, but the cargo of the several ships has not been ascertained in detail. The masters of those ships, having come from afar to trade, how can they be without particular account of their cargoes? Certainly it cannot be difficult to specify clearly each particular kind of the goods. Yet, now they only speak in general terms, in their usual delusive manner. But as they have consented to be measured, and as they have moreover declared that hitherto there have been gales of wind on the 20th of this month, and that the anchorage off the Nine Islands is open and exposed, they were afraid they could not remain there with safety; it behoves us to show them compassion, and early instruct them to enter the port to escape the storm.

Besides, when they all arrive at Whampoa, according to the regulations, let them wait for the instructions of the commissioner of customs. We issue our commands to the sub-prefect of Macao, and the commodore of Heang shan, and they must immediately transmit the same to the ships To-le and others, declaring that it be unnecessary for them to remove their anchorage to Hongkong; that they may receive pass-ports for pilots directly from the sub-perfect of Macao to come speedily to Whampoa, there to await the hoppo's examination for their unloading of their cargo.

The ship Peih-ta-le, which refused to be measured, and presumed to sail away Eastward, has evidently done so for evil. We have sent a communication to the hoppo, that he convey commands to the hong merchants not to trade with her, but to hasten her departure back to her country. The said sub-prefect &c. will give direct commands to the cruizers to take with them linguists and pilots, and ascertain plainly where Peih-ta-le has gone; and, finding her track, convey to her the commands: that, having been unwilling to be measured, it is evident she has brought contraband goods, and has dared to show opposition; that, while orders have been given for the others to enter the port of Whampoa, she is not allowed to trade, but must sail back to her country and not loiter about. If she dares to sail to other places on the high seas, where it is unlawful for her to go, to form connexions with the ships of Chinese marauders, and traffic in opium, the cruizers will all unite in attacking her, when repentance will be too late. As soon as any real traces of the said vessel are found, let the same be clearly reported to us by express.

Moreover, we now issue this edict: when it reaches the Hong merchants, let them act in obedience to it. When the ships To-le and others all arrive at Whampoa according to the regulations, let them await instruction from the hoppo. But the ship Peih-ta-le, which was unwilling to be measured, and dared to sail away to the Eastward, has done so evidently for evil. Let the said hong merchants communicate this edict, forbidding them to trade with her, and requiring her immediate return to her country. Let them search out faithfully the

traces of the vessels, and report thereon. Let there be no opposition.—Haste, quickly! A special edict. May 18th, 1839.

Lin, high Imperial Commissioner, and Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, issue these commands to the original, the senior, and other hongmerchants for their full information.

"Opium, pervading with its poisonous influence the inner land, has been a source of very great injury. These ten persons, Dadabhoy, Framjee, Henry, Daniell, Stanford, Bomanjee, Inglis, Green, Keusze, and Ilbery, natives of England and other countries, have all been habitually accustomed to deal therein. They have eagerly snatched at gain, and strove for clandestine advantages. At this time, when measures of investigation are being so urgently adopted, and the regulations of government so strictly enforced, it would have been right to put the laws in force for their punishment. But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners, after they had received commands to deliver up their opium, in speedily joining with Elliot to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear of the laws, we, the commissioner and the governor, have reverently embodied the heavenlike benevolence of the great emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences.

Now, that the store ships have given up the entire amount of the opium, it is not expedient that they should be allowed any longer to delay their stay in Kwang-tung, lest their own cunning should bud forth again.

We proceed therefore to give our urgent commands. When these reach the said original merchants &c., let them immediately enjoin these commands on each of the said foreigners, Dadabhoy and the rest, individually, that they speedily return to their countries, and that they give duly prepared voluntary bonds, that they will never again venture to come. These being placed on record, let them wait until passports are given them to go outside. Should they presume, under cover of altered names, to come here again, so soon as the fact shall be discovered, their offences shall surely be punished with severity. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence.

The said original merchants are imperatively required to proclaim the favor and the majesty (of the emperor), and with earnestness to enjoin these commands. Let them immediately procure the bonds, and report in answer. Let there not be any connivance shewn, nor any delay allowed, lest they bring investigation on themselves also. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy!—A special order.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th month, 11th day,—(23rd May, 1839).

(True translation) J. R. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and interpreter to the Superintendents.

Proclamation from the Kwangchow Foo, the Nanhae and Pwanyu magistrates.

(Concluded from No. 21, page 97.)

These orders having been received by us, the Foo and Heen magistrates, we have met the Chung and Kwang Hons, and at the head of all the hongmerchants have directed the orders to be carried into effect.

The entrances to Hog lane, New China Street and Leen Hing street have been already walled up; the entrance to Old China street is to remain open as a public thoroughfare, where a gateway is to erected on a low wall, so that all connection with the outside Foreigners may be completely prevented.

The shops on the East and West sides of Old and New China streets, are all closed to the Foreign residences, affording great facilities for traitorous communications; the orders of all the superior officers must be obeyed. All the people are ordered to remove and to shut up and lock their houses, in order to cut off evil communication.

We first issue this urgent and precipitous proclamation, by which we order the inhabitants of the said two streets, that ten days after the issue of this proclamation all the goods in those streets must be removed. Let no one tread in their former footsteps, opposing the laws, secretly storing up goods and delaying, that they may continue their former practices; and should any persons not remove within the given time, the offender against the laws shall surely be forcibly expelled his shop or house, and his goods and chattels be sealed up.

At the North end of Leenhing street on the East side the shops abut upon the wall of the Foreign factories, and from the windows of the Factories natives carry on an illicit intercourse. Now this street must be included under the same orders as the others as to the limited term of ten days, when the inhabitants must remove, and their houses be closed and sealed up. Shops in the street on the West and South sides, are a little further off from the dwellings of the Foreigners, and a lawful trade being carried on there, the shops may continue open according to custom.

The said hongmerchants are especially charged forthwith to examine whether there are any prohibited goods for buying and selling stored up, and whether any clandestine intercourse is carried on with Foreigners; and on conviction they are immediately to state the facts to the district magistrate, who will forthwith try and punish the offender according to law.

Further, in Hoglane there are many natives who make for and sell to the Foreigners, clothes and cap; these are necessary articles which are in constant use and demand, and therefore if the hongmerchants are willing to give a bond for the good behaviour of these tradesmen, they may continue their callings as heretofore; but if the hongmerchants are unwilling to give such a bond, they are forthwith to be expelled, and the inhabitants of those places that are close to the Foreign Chambers are, in the same manner as those of Old and New China Street, to remove within ten days.

With reference to those shops at which sign boards in the Foreign characters are suspended, this practice has long been forbidden by the laws; but the laws have for long time been slackly administered and the people have encouraged each other to disregard them more and more. But now it is of moment that the old regulations be obeyed, and this practice be forbidden and stopped for ever. Henceforth, without distinction of thoroughfares, lanes &c., if them are any who dare to tread in their former footsteps, most assuredly they shall catch "three inches of law", and then suffer capitally. Decidedly there will not be any indulgence granted. All should implicitly obey, oppose not. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 2d day. (14th May, 1839.)

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
&c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned British Merchants, trading at Canton, consider it our duty to address Your Lordship regarding the recent acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese Government.

These acts of violence, which will be officially communicated to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent, consist;—

1. In the stoppage of the whole legal Trade of the Port, even of Vessels fully laden, and waiting only their port clearances, and against which no ground of complaint is alleged.

2. In the forcible detention in Canton of all Foreigners, including Her Majesty's Superintendents, in order to compel the supposed holders of Opium to the surrender of Property belonging to themselves, and others in India and Europe, to the value of from two to three Millions Sterling.

3. In the open and undisguised threat to hold foreigners responsible with their lives for this surrender, and for any future infraction of the Chinese Custom Laws.

4. In the attempt to force foreigners to sign Bonds, rendering not only themselves, but all others coming to China, over whom they have no control, liable to the same penalties; And on the refusal on the part of foreigners to sign such Bonds, in the promulgation of an Edict by the High Commissioner, declaratory of the determination of the Government to enforce such penalty.

We may be permitted to state that all foreigners reside in Canton on sufferance; that they have no means of ascertaining the laws except from the acts of the Provincial Government; and that the Opium Trade has steadily increased from an Import of 4 100 Chests in 1796, to upwards of 30,000 Chests in 1837, with the open and undisguised connivance of the local authorities.

The importation of Opium into China was at one time allowed on payment of a Duty, but discontinued in 1796. Its admission was again strongly recommended to the Imperial Government in 1836. No penalties have ever been enforced against foreigners bringing it to China, and the prohibitory Laws have never been a rule to the functionaries of the Chinese Empire, who should have administered them, nor to the Chinese people on whom they were intended to operate, which facts are openly admitted in the recent Edict of the Imperial Commissioner, under date the 18th March last, in which he states: "that "the prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court "against Opium were comparatively lax," and that "the "foreigners are men from distant lands and have not "before been aware that the prohibition of Opium is so "severe."

We may further state that the peculiar character of the Opium Trade was distinctly recognized in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and that in the subsequent Repot in 1832, the Committee express their opinion; "that it does not seem "advisable to abandon so important a source of Revenue "as the East India Company's monopoly of Opium in "Bengal."

We conceive it will therefore be admitted that British Subjects have carried on this Trade with the sanction, implied, if not openly expressed, of their own Government; and at the same time with an advantage to the Revenue of British India, varying of late years from one to one and a half Millions Sterling.

We do not attempt to deny the unquestionable right of Opium, and have readily signed an agreement to abstain from that Trade at Canton on the first requisition of the Government to that effect; but we think Your Lordship will perceive that long prescription had hitherto given foreigners ample reason to question the sincerity of the Chinese Government with regard to the discontinuance of the importation, and that under any circumstances, that Government cannot be justified, by the lax observance of prohibitions, and open connivance of its Officers, in at one time fostering a Trade involving several millions Sterling, and at another rendering its pursuit a capital crime.

There seems no reason to doubt, from the late proceedings of the Local Government, that they have always had the power most materially to check if not totally to put a stop to the importation of Opium when disposed so to do; but that power has seldom hitherto been exercised, except for the purpose of exacting higher fees for its introduction.

The proceedings of the High Commissioner since his arrival in Canton, will be fully reported to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent; but we may observe that this demand for the unconditional surrender of the whole of the Opium in the Depot Ships, was one with which foreigners could not comply, the great bulk of that Opium being the Property of others in India, and elsewhere; and they were equally unable to give the Bonds required.

The High Commissioner finding at the expiration of three days, the time within which he had ordered the whole of the Opium to bedelivered up, and the Bonds to be given, that his orders had not been obeyed, sent the Hong Merchants in chains to the foreign Factories, threatening to put them to death before our doors, and at the same time commenced other menacing preparations against the foreigners themselves.

At this stage of the Business Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent arrived in Canton.

We feel it our duty to express to Your Lordship our deep sense of the public spirit which induced this Officer, at no inconsiderable risk, to endeavor to rescue British life and property from a position of fearful jeopardy; and we may assure Your Lordship that but one feeling existed of the extreme peril of the whole community at the period when he succeeded inforcing his way to Canton, and took charge of all responsibility in the negotiations with the Chinese Government.

Although the measures of Her Majesty's Representative have relieved us from all responsibility in surrendering so large an amount of Property, we may still be allowed respectfully but earnestly to entreat Your Lordship's mediation to obtain the earliest possible fulfilment of the guarantee given on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and thus be the means of saving many of the owners of the property from inevitable ruin, and all of them from heavy loss.

We deem it also an imperative duty to assure Your Lordship most solemnly of our firm conviction, that the public approval, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of the prompt interposition of Her Majesty's Representative, and the early adoption of such measures as the wisdom of Her Majesty's Advisers may determine on with regard to our future relations with the Chinese Empire, can alone avert the occurence of similar, or even more violent outrages.

We beg further to state to Your Lordship that, independently of the Opium now violently seized, there was at the same period British Property of other kinds in Canton to the value of upwards of One Million Sterling, besides a large and valuable fleet of shipping lying at Whampoa, consigned to our care, but totally beyond our control; and although this Property was not alleged to have incurred any penalty, the High Commissioner never attempted, to distinguish the participators in the one Trade, from those in the other, but placed both under one common suspension, and the whole body of foreigners in arbitrary confinement.

After the completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered, the High Commissioner has expressed an intention of opening the legal Trade, under new regulations, but circumstances do not justify us in entertaining the expectation that these regulations will afford any security for life or property.

We therefore think Your Lordship will be convinced that some serious alterations in our relations with this Empire are indispensably necessary; and that British Commerce can never safely be carried on, and certainly can never flourish in a Country where our persons and property are alike at the mercy of a capricious and corrupt Government.

In conclusion it only remains for us again to urge upon Your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government the great importance of an early recognition of our claims on account of the Opium surrendered for Her Majesty's Service; and the pressing and paramount necessity of placing the General Trade of British Subjects upon a secure and permanent Basis.

Canton, 23rd May, 1839.

Dent & Co. Lindsay & Co. Bell & Co. Macvicar & Co. Dirom & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Charles S. Compton, D. & M. Rustomjee, Jamieson & How. W. & T. Gemmell & Co. Bibby, Adam & Co. Turner & Co. Robert Wise, Holliday & Co. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Hormasjee Framjee, Shavaxshaw Rustomjee, Cowasjee Pallonjee, Bomanjee Hoongjee, Pallonjee Nesserwanjee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee Tabuck, Burjorjee Maneckjee, Daniell & Co. FramjeeDadabhoy, Bomanjee Maneckjee, Sackhuson Badwoden, Burjorjee Sorabjee, Nesservanjee Dorabjee, Nesservanjee Bomanjee Mody, Dosabhoy Hormusjee, Pestonjee Ruttonjee Saroh, Abeedin and Sheemsoodeen, Framjee Jamsetjee, Cooverjee Jeevajee, Pestonjee Nowrojee, Jamsetjee, Rustomjee, Hormusjee Byramjee, Cursetjee Sapoorjee, Jemsetjee Eduljee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee, Langra, for myself and Partners.

DIED.—On board the Viscount Melbourne, about a fortnight after leaving China, Mrs. Cotgrave.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1839. NO. 23.

FOR LONDON.
THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE, will take Freight from HongKong £5 per ton of 50 at feet. Apply to JARDINE, MATAESON & Co.
Canton, 18th May, 1889.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STUBBS, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co.
Canton, 13th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.
Canton, 11th May, 2839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.
Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, *ex Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.
Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for *Cash*, on the terms advertised, of Messrs. MARKWICK and SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	3.
Auction Bills,.....		

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO.

[From the Athenæum.]

[It is strange that while the enterprising spirit of Englishmen and of the British government have made such costly efforts in the hope of opening new channels of commerce, and for the purposes of geographical discovery and general science,—while expedition after expedion has been sent out in the hope of solving the mystery of the Arctic Seas, and for the survery of its barren shores, and adventurer after adventurer has been content to lay his bones to bleach on the burning sands of Africa, scarcely a voice has been heard directing attention to a field which offers itself with golden promise of adavntage—the Asiatic Archipelago.—We know scarcely anything of the people of that vast region, or even of the geographical features of the country they inhabit; yet, in the recorded judgment of the few persons who have had casual opportunites of forming an opinion on the subject, these islands present a boundless field for commercial enterprise, are rich beyond even the Americas in mineral wealth, and unrivalled in natural beauty. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction we announce that an English gentleman, Mr. James Brooke, a well-known member of the Yacht Club, is about to adventure on this bold enterprise, and see how far individual exertion may be successful. Already we are indebted to this gentleman for an account of the Gulf and Island of Symi, printed in the last volume of the Transactions of the Geographical Society, and we are happy now to have it in our power to lay before our readers an outline of the proposed objects of the present expedition, from a report submitted to the same Society. Mr. Brooke's yacht, the Royalist, a fine schooner of 140 tons burthern, is now lying in the East India Export Dock; she is equipped with all the necessary instruments for observation, and the means for collecting and preserving specimens of natural history, and is expected to sail in a week or ten days.]

It is proposed, in the first place, to proceed to Singapore, which may be considered the head quarters for the necessary intervals of refreshment and repose, and for keeping open a certain communication with Europe. Here the best local information can be obtained, interpreters procured, the crew augmented for any particular service, and here, if needful, a small vessel of native construction may be added to the expedition, to facilitate the objects in view. An acquaintance may likewise be formed with the more respectable Bughis merchants, and their good-will conciliated in the usual mode,—viz by civility and presents, so as to remove any misconceived jealousy on the score of trading rivalry, and induce a favourable report of our friendly intentions in their own country, and at the places where they may touch. The Royalist will probably reach Singapore in the month of February or March 1839, at the latter end of the north-west, or rainy monsoon. The delay consequent on effecting the objects above mentioned, besides gaining a general acquaintance with the natural history and trade of the settlement, and some knowledge of the Malay language, will usefully occupy the time until the setting in of the south-east, or dry monsoon. It may be incidentally mentioned, however, that in the vicinity of Singapore there are many islands imperfectly known, and which, during the intervals of the rainy season, will afford interesting occupation. I allude, more especially, to the space between the straits of Rhio and those of Duryan,* and likewise to the island called Bintang, which, although laid down as one large island, is probably composed of small ones, divided by navigable straits; a better acquaintance with which might facilitate the voyage from Singapore to the more eastern islands, by bringing to light other passages besides those of Rhio and Duryan, and, at any rate, would add something to our geographical knowledge in the immediate vicinity of our settlement. On the commencement of the healthy season I propose sailing from Singapore, and proceeding without loss of time to Malludu Bay. This spot has been chosen for the first essay; and in a country every part of which is highly interesting, and almost unknown, the mere, fact of its being a British possession gives it a prior claim to attention.

The objects in view may be briefly mentioned:—1. A general knowledge of the Bay, and the correct position of various points,—more especially the two principal headlands at its entrance, so as to determine its outline. The westernmost of the headlands, called Sampanmange, will likewise determine the extreme north point of Borneo. 2. Inquiries for the settlement of Cochin Chinese, reported on the Earl's authority to be fixed in the vicinity of Bankoka: and intercourse will, if possible, be opened with this settlement, if in existence. 3. The rivers which flow into the Bay will be carefully and minutely explored, and an attempt will be made to penetrate into the interior as far as the lake of Kini Ballu. 4. For the same purpose, every endeavour will be used to open a communication with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and every means employed to conciliate their good opinion; and (if the ceremony exists in this part of the island) to enter into the bonds of fraternity (described by Mr. Dalton) with some of the chiefs.

I speak with great diffidence about penetrating into the interior of this country, for I am well aware of the insurmountable difficulties which the hard reality often presents, which are previously overlooked, and easily overcome in the smoothness of paper or the luxury of a drawing room. The two points to be chiefly relied upon for this purpose are, a friendly intercourse with the natives, and the existence of navigable rivers. It is mentioned by Sir Stamford Raffles, on native authority, that a land communication of not more than forty miles exists between Malludu Bay and Lake Kini Ballu; but neither this computation, nor any other derived from the natives, however intelligent otherwise, can be relied on, for the inhabitants of these countries are generally ignorant of any measure for distance, and their reckoning by time is so vague as to defy a moderately certain conclusion. The fact, however, of the vicinity of the lake to the bay may be concluded; and it follows, as a reasonable inference, that the river, or rivers, flowing into the bay communicate with the lake. They existence of such rivers, which were from the locality to have been expected, is vouched for by Capt. Forrest. "Most of this north part of Borneo, (he says), granted to the English East Ind a Company by the Sulus, is watered by noble rivers: those that discharge themselves into Malludu Bay are not barred." It is by one or other of these rivers that I should hope to penetrate as far as the lake and mountain of Kini Ballu, and into the country of the Idaan. I have not been able to learn that any Malay towns of importance are situated in the bight of Malludu Bay, and their absence will render a friendly communication with the aborigines a matter of comparative ease. The advantages likely to result from such friendly relations are so evident, that I need not dwell upon them, though the mode of effecting such an intercourse must be left to the thousand contingencies which govern all, and act so capriciously on the tempers of the savage races; the utmost forbearance, and a liberality guided by prudence, so as not to excite too great a degree of cupidity, appear the fundamental rules for managing men in a low state of civilisation. The results of an amicable understanding are as uncertain as its commencement, for they depend upon the enterprise of the individual, and the power of the native tribe into whose hands he may have fallen. I will not, therefore, enter into a visionary field of discovery; but it appears to me certain, that without the assistance of the natives, no small party can expect to penetrate far into a country populous by report, and in many parts thickly covered with wood. Without entertaining any exaggerated expectation, I trust that something may be added to our geographical knowledge of the sea coast of this bay, its leading features, its productions, rivers, anchorages, and inhabitants, the prospect of trade and the means of navigation; and although my wishes lead me strongly to penetrate as far as the lake of Kini Ballu, yet the obstacles with may be found to exist to the fulfilment of this desire will induce me to rest satisfied with the more moderate and reasonable results.

It may not be superfluous to notice here, that a forgone conclusion appears to be spread abroad regarding the *aboriginal* (so called) inhabitants of Borneo, and that they are usually considered and mentioned under the somewhat vague appellation of Dyaks. They are likewise commonly pronounced as originating from the same stock as the Arafuras of Celebes and New Guinea, and radically identical with the Polynesian race. The conclusion is not in itself highly improbable, but certainly premature as the facts upon which it is built are so scanty and doubtful as to authorise no such structure. On an island of the vast size of Borneo, races radically distinct might exist; and at any rate, the opposite conclusion is hardly justifiable from the specimens of language, or the physical appearance of the tribes of the southern portion of the country. We have Malay authority for believing there are many large tribes in the interior, differing greatly in their degree of civilization, though all alike removed from the vicinity of a superior people. We have the Dyaks of the south; and the Idaan of the north; the Kagins, and a race little better than monkeys, who live in trees, eat without cooking, are hunted by the other tribes, and would seem to exist in the lowest conceivable grade of humanity. If we may trust these accounts, these people resemble in many particulars the Orang Benua, or aborigines of the peninsula; but the Dyaks and Idaans are far superior, living in villages, cultivating the ground, and possessing cattle. Besides these, likewise, we have the names of several other tribes or people, and, in all probability, many exist in the interior, with whom we are unacquainted.

There are strong reasons for believing that the Hindu religion, which obtained so extensively in Java and Sumatra, and yet survives at Bali and Lombock, was

* All the names of the places mentioned in this paper will be found in John Arrowsmith's Map of the Asiatic Archipelago.

likewise extended to Borneo; and some authors have conceived grounds for supposing a religion anterior even to this. If only a portion of these floating opinions should be true, and the truth can only be tested by inquiry, we may fairly look for the descendants of the Hindu dynasty as well as an aboriginal people. It never seems to have occurred to any one to compare the Dyaks with the people of Bali and Lombock. We know, indeed, but little of the former, but both races are fair, good-looking, and gentle. Again, respecting the concluded identity of the Dyaks and the Arafuras; it is clear we have a very limited knowledge indeed of the former; and I may ask, what do we know of the Arafuras?

In short, I feel as reluctant to embrace any preconceived theory as I am to adopt the prevailing notion on this subject, for it requires a mass of facts, of which we are wholly deficient, to arrive at any thing approaching a reasonable conclusion. To return, however, to the proceedings of the *Royalist*, I would remark that it depends greatly on the time passed in Malludu Bay whether our next endeavour be prosecuted at Abai on the western, or Tusan Abai on the eastern coast. The object in visiting Abai would be chiefly to penetrate to the lake, which, on the authority of Dairymple and Burton, is not far distant thence, by a water communication; but should any success have attended similar efforts from Malludu Bay, this project will be needless, as in that case the enterprise will have been prosecuted to the westward, and reach to the vicinity of Abai. As Kimanis is the limit of the British territory to the westward, so Point Kani-ungan, situated to the southward of the bay of Sandakan, forms the eastern boundary; and a line drawn from coast to coast between these points is represented as including our possessions. A reference to the chart will show the extent to be considerable, and the eastern coast from Malludu Bay to Point Kaniungan is to very little known, that it is highly desirable to become acquainted with its general features and conformation, and to seek thence the means of gaining an inlet into the interior, should it be denied at Malludu Bay.

The reported proximity of Kini Balu to Malludu Bay, and likewise to Abai, would (supposing it in any thing like the size it is affirmed to be) lead us to expect that it cannot be far distant from the eastern coast; and it is but reasonable to conclude that some rivers or streams discharge themselves into the sea in the numerous indentations that abound on this shore. However this may be, the coasts, which its bays and islands, and bold headlands is one of great interest, and almost unknown; and the careful inspection of it as far as Point Kaniungan, will, I trust, add something to our knowledge. The longitude of Point Kani-ungan and Point Unsung will likewise determine the eastern extremity of Borneo.

Much more might be added on this topic, especially of the reported communication by a line of lakes from Malludu Bay to Benjar Masseen, which, if true, would in all probability place some of these lakes near particular points of the east coast, as the whole line, from the relative position of the two extremes, must be on the eastern side of the island. These reports, and the various surmises which arise from them are rather matters for verification than discussion; and I will therefore only add, that, tempted by success, I shall not devote less than a year and a half to this object; but in case of finding a sickly climate, or meeting with a decidedly hostile population, I shall more easily abandon the field, and turn to others of not less interest, and perhaps of less risk.

Equal to Borneo in riches, and superior in picturesque beauty to any part of the archipelago, is the large and eccentric country of the Bughis, called Celebes. So deep are the indentations of its coasts, that the island may be pronounced as being composed of a succession of peninsulas, nearly uniting in a common centre in the district of Palos, and thus, by the proximity of every part to the sea, offering great facilities for brief and decisive interior excursions. The Dutch are in possession of Macassar, and had formerly settlements on the north-west coast, and in the bay of Sawe. Their power appears, however, never to have been very extensively acknowledged; and at present I have not been able to meet with any account of the condition of their factories. This information will propably be gained at Singapore. Avoiding the Dutch settlements, I propose limiting my inquiries to the northern and north-eastern portion of the islands, more especially the great bay of Gunong Tella. It is impossible to state here the direction of these inquiries, or any definitive object to which they should be turned, as I am acquainted with no author who speaks of the country, save in a general and vague manner. It is reported as rich, fertile, mountainous, strikingly beautiful and possessed of rivers; abounding in birds, and inhabited, like Borneo, by wild tribes in the interior, and by the Bughis on the sea shores and entrance of rivers. The character of the Bughis, though so variously represented, gives me strong hopes of rendering them, by care and kindness, useful instruments in the prosecution of these researches; for all writers agree that they are active, hardy, enterprising, and commercial; and it is seldom that a people possessing such characteristics are deaf to the suggestions of self-interest or kindly feeling. The arrogance, and especially the indolence, of the Malays, counteracts the influence of these strong incentives; and the impulse which governs such rude tribes as the Dyaks and Arafuras is a dangerous weapon, which cuts all ways, and often when least anticipated. The Bajus, or sea gypsies, are another race on whom some dependence may be placed. Mr. Earl, who had a personal acquaintance with this tribe, and could speak their language, always expressed to me a degree of confidence in their good faith, which must have had some grounds.

I may here conclude the first stage of the expedition, during the progress of which the head quarters will be fixed at Singapore. During some of the intervals I hope to see Manila, and to acquire a cursory knowledge of the unexplored tract at the southern extremity of Celebes, called in Norie's general chart the Tiger Islands.

The time devoted to the objects above mentioned must, as I have before said, be regulated by the degree of fortune which attends them. for, cheered by success, I should not readily abandon the field; yet, if persecuted by climate, or other serious detriments I shall frequently shift the ground, to remove myself beyond such evil influence. It is scarcely needful to continue a detail of projects so distant, having already carved out for myself a work which I should be proud to to perform, and which is already as extended as the chances of human life and human resolves will warrant. The continuation of the voyage would lead me to take the Royalist to Timor or Port Essington, thence making excursions to the Arru Isles, Timar, Laut, and the southern shores of New Guinea. That part of the coast contiguous to Torres Straits I am particularly desirous of visiting, as it has been suggested to me by Mr. Earl, and I think with reason, that a better channel than the one we are at present acquainted with may be found there. That such a channel exists, and will be discovered when the coast is surveyed, I entertain but little doubt; but the navigation is hazardous, and must, from the westward, be attempted with great caution.

My own proceedings must, of course, be regulated by the discoveries previously made by Captain Wickham or others; and as this gentleman has orders to survey Torres Straits, the field may be well trodden before I reach it. The rest of the voyage I shall consider as one merely of pleasure, combining such utility as circumstances will permit. It is probable that I shall visit our Australian settlements, glance at the Islands of the Pacific, and return to Europe round the Horn. Before concluding, I may observe that there are points of inquiry which may be useful to the studies of the learned, which, (provided the process be moderately simple,) I shall be willing to make, and I shall always be happy to receive any directions or suggestions regarding them. I allude to observations on the tides, to geology, to the branches of natural history, &c. &c., for the general inquirer often neglects or overlooks highly interesting facts, from his attention not having been called to them. The specimens of natural history will be forwarded home on every visit to Singapore; and the information will be sent to the Geographical Society, and may always, if it be of any value, be used as freely as it is communicated. In like manner, the objects of natural history will be open to any person who is at all interested in such pursuits. I cannot but express my regret, that from pecuniary considerations as well as the small size of the vessel, and the limited quantity of provision she carries, I am unable to take a naturalist and draughtsman: but I should always hail with pleasure any scientific person who joined me abroad, or who happened to be in the countries at the time; and I may venture to promise him every encouragement and facility in the prosecution of his pursuits. I embark upon the expedition with great cheerfulness, with a stout vessel, a good crew, and the ingredients of success as far as the limited scale of the undertaking will permit, and I cast myself upon the waters—like Mr. Southey's little book—but whether the world will know me after many days is a question which, hoping the best, I cannot answer with any great degree of assurance.—*The Glasgow Herald, Oct. 22, 1838.*

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH GREECE.—The Globe publishes officially a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Greece. This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of December 1837, by Mr Stevenson, our Minister at the Court of Great Britain: and by Spiridion Tricoupi the Minister of the king of Greece at the same, and the ratifications were exchanged at the same place on the 25th of June last. The treaty stipulates for the reciprocal admission of the vessels of each country into the ports of the other, and the admission and export in them of all goods on the payment of the same duties as are exacted on national vessels, from whatever ports they may come, except other ports of the same country, the coasting trade being excepted. It contains, also other provisions similar to those embraced in the commercial treaties of the United States with other States.—Nat. Int.

Requisitions made by Russia to Circassia, and the Circassians' reply.

"1st. Hostilities between us must entirely cease

"2d. You are to give us in hostage those persons whom we shall name, and exchange those every four years for others whom the Russian Governor shall point out.

"3d. You are to send back to our camp all the Russian prisoners and deserters to be found in your country.

4th. You must solemnly promise not to receive any stranger in your houses without the authorization of the governor whom Russia shall appoint, and to hold intercourse with individuals belonging to tribes which refuse paying allegiance to our Sovereign.

"5th. The horses, sheep, and cattle belonging to rebels are on no account to be allowed to graze with your own. In case of contravention of this regulation the flocks and cattle found with those the property of rebels, shall be seized and distributed to our troops, and the owners severely punished.

"6th. These tribes which shall allow passage across their territories to bands of robbers making incursions on our frontiers shall be responsible for the depredations which they may commit, and restore to Russia the number of men, as well as of sheep, &c., which they shall have carried away.

"7th. The governor of your country shall be appointed by Russia, and his orders you shall implicitly obey.

"8th. It will be requisite on the part of every man in your country to exchange once a-year the certificate of submission delivered to him by the governor for a new one. The names of those who shall fail complying with this formality shall be inscribed in the registers of Government, and to them protection from our troops shall be refused.

"Inhabitants of Circassia! Once more I repeat to you my friendly advice; accept without hesitation the proposals my august master, the Emperor, is graciously pleased to make to you. They are the offsprings of his innate kindness and mercy, and be not foolish enough to imagine that his object in inviting you to accept them is thereby to facilitate the conquest of your country. I expect an answer from you.

"From the Russian camp, in the neighbourhood of Sotshan, on the 12th day of the month Seffor, 1254."

CIRCASSIAN'S ANSWER.—To this communication the Circassians returned the following answer:—

"From the Camp near Soodjah, the 14th of Seffer, 1254.

"Russian General,—We have received the letter you have addressed to us, and perused its contents. We have well understood the meaning; and, though we do not consider your words as deserving an answer, yet we shall make a few observations on some of the most striking passages.

"You allude in the most abusive terms to the Englishmen who are residing with us. Whether they are honest men or not we have better means of judging than you. They are merchants, subjects of the King of England, a country indebted for its greatness and prosperity entirely to commerce; and, notwithstanding your remarks on their character and the quality of their goods, we prefer them vastly to you, and while they choose to remain with us they shall be treated by us with the kindness and respect we have from time immemorial been in the habit of showing to strangers.

"You would have us believe that the sultan in the treaty of Adrianople made our country and its inhabitants over to Russia. How can this be true or possible, since from the remotest period down to the present hour our country never had a sovereign, and without interruption enjoyed an independence which with God's assistance, we trust to be able to maintain!

"It is now ten years that you have been endeavouring through all kinds of misrepresentations to impose upon us. Simple minded as we are, we have sufficient intelligence left us to see plainly through your artifices and falsehoods. One of the most glaring proofs of your effrontery is the attempt on your part to make the world believe that our country was one of the provinces of the Ottoman empire. When was its conquest achieved by the Ottomans? Did not, previous to the war, your merchant vessels, and those of other European nations, freely frequent our ports, not only without paying any port dues or custom duties, as in every other port throughout Turkey, but even without requiring a firman from the Sultan? You know very well, that neither the Sultan nor his Viziers ever claimed the slightest authority over us. But falsehood has ever proved your most constant and powerful auxiliary. The perfidiousness of your Government's policy is proverbial, not only throughout the world, but even in our mountains.

"We know how you have of late years been endeavouring to overthrow the throne of the Sultan, and are aware of the baseness of the means you have called into operation to accomplish this, the foremost object of your ambition. After creating and fermenting revolution among his Greek subjects, and instigating the most powerful among his Pashas to revolt, you have offered your assistance to enable the Sultan to restore tranquility to the empire. Aware of the perfidiousness of your friendly professions and offers, he declined your good services, and replied, that if left alone he had power sufficient left to quell the insurrection of the Greeks. This object was on the eve of being accomplished, when, finding no other means of preventing it, you, in the midst of peace, after entering as allies and friends into the harbour of Navarino, destroyed in the space of a few hours the unsuspecting fleets of the Sultan.

"Before giving time to the Mosselman nation to recover from this treacherous blow, your Emperor seized on the first pretext he could lay hold of to declare war against the

Sultan. It was on that occasion that Russia displayed before the eyes of Europe the perfidiousness which has characterized all its policy towards the nations professing Islamism, and imposed upon the good faith of Christian Powers with the same barefaced effrontery. Before undertaking the war against the Sultan, and promising in the most solemn manner to Europe not to aggrandize her territory, what did Russia do at Adrianople? Standing with the bloody sword drawn out of the scabbard of injustice over the heads of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries sent to his camp, the Russian General cried out 'Write what I am going to dictate; put down that the Sultan has ceded to Russia the whole extent of territory between Kizil Tashboguzee (Ridout Kalreh) and and Sokoom.' Even had our country belonged to the Sultan, which never was the case, it is certain that a cession obtained from him in so lawless a manner would have been in our eyes one of no value. Why did the King of England protest against the treaty of Adrianople? We have but slight means of judging of foreign nations besides your own; yet we know this for certain, that as you have proved the relentless enemy of the Ottoman nation from time immemorial, so has the British nation proved on every occasion the defender of her interests. How dare you, whose soul is tempered in the waters of injustice, speak against the English when writing to Mahomedans? Were not the French expelled from Egypt by the English? And lately, when Mehemet Ali, encouraged by your suggestions, expressed to the King of England the intention of declaring himself independent of the Sultan, what answer did he obtain? 'Pay your tribute, and continue as before to serve the Sultan, as your master, if you attach any value to the continuance of England's friendship to you.' But, after all, you are to be excused if you dislike the English; for were it not for the apprehension which her fleets give you, you would by this time be master of Constantionople and the Dardanelles,

"The British Goverment is aware of the strength of our position, of the bravery of our warriors, and knows that we do not stand in need of foreign assistance to enable us to prevent you from conquering our country. It is but natural it should take a lively interest in our successes against you, aware as it is, that our country is the keystone of the arch of power in Asia, and that as long as we continue unsubdued, Persia, Turkey, and India have little to apprehend from Russia.

"The whole world has become acquainted with your duplicity and insolence, and has, therefore turned, its face from you in disgust. The day of retribution, Insballah! is not distant.

"What we have been writing to you is not the result of our fears, but solely to give you plainly to understand that there is no use any longer to try to impose upon us by words. We again repeat it, never shall we allow ourselves to be deceived by you, and not even a *hair of friendship* can exist between us. Such is our definitive answer. You talk to us about the admirable administration, the order and tranquility reigning over your Mahomedan subjects. We see with our own eyes the state of misery and degradation to which you have reduced those unfortunate men. You force them to wage war against us. If Russia be so strong as you say she is, why does she not accomplish alone the subjugation of our country? Alas, the poor Mussulmans! if even now, that Circassia remaining unconquered, it is your interest to treat them kindly—their condition be so deplorable, what fate will theirs be should ever this country fall into your hands? We trust in God.

"If your own co-religionists throughout the empire lead an existence worse even than beasts of burden, can we feel surprised on seeing the vexations to which the Tartars, the inhabitants of the Crimea, and other Mahomedan populations, groaning under your yoke of iron, are unremittingly subjected? We have, though in our mountains, had ample means to judge of the spirit of justice and humanity which characterizes Russian forms of government. Enough have we learned on the subject on seeing tears of blood trickling down the cheeks of the Russian deserters when relationg to us the tales of their misery. They escape from your camp and fortresses daily, and implore us to employ them as slaves rather than send them back to their homes. God be thanked, we do not fear you.

"We have to inform that it will be better not to send us any more letters nor agents; for the letters we shall tear to peices without reading them, and your agents we will put to death."—*Bombay Times, 26th January.*

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

(From Galignani's Messenger, December 14.)

A letter from St. Petesburg, given by the *Hamburgh Correspondent* contains some details, not without interest, relative to the comparative state of Russian and English commercial intercourse with Persia. The principal land channel for Russian trade it states to be from the Trans-Caucasian entrepot at Tiflis, established as late as last August, across Georgia and Armenia to Tabriz, the central Persian depot for European commerce;—another channel, by water, is by Astrakan and the Caspian Sea to Sensili, Reschta, and Astrabad, from which towns Russian goods reach the interior of Persia. The English trade is carried on with Persia through Bushire on the Persian Gulf, but principally through Constantinople, Trebizond, and Erzeroum; and the writer of the letter argues in favour of the superior safety of the Russian way of communication over those of England, by which precious convoys of merchandize have always to traverse long tracts of country inhabited by predatory tribes. Notwithstanding this, however, it appears that the English trade far exceeds that of Russia; for the former amounts to at least 5,500 bales of goods annually sent through Trebizond alone, and estimated at a value of five millions and a half of roubles, while two English commercial houses at Tabriz received in 1834 goods to the amount of 796,000 roubles. Persian merchants at Constantinople also received in the same year Turkish and other European goods to the value of nearly 15 millions of roubles. Russian imports into Persia, in the same year (1834), amounted to only 2,259,406 roubles, and the exports to 6,022,994 roubles. Iron and cotton are stated to be the principal articles of the Russian trade with Assia, the iron being considered in these countries as superior to that of England, and the quantity annually sent into Persia being about 200,000 pouds, or more than eight millions of pounds. In 1831, the supply of Russian iron, this letter proceeds to state, failed in Western Asia, and the English merchants, taking advantage of the circumstance, introduced English iron goods, manufactured in the Russian manner to suit the Persian market, of which they have since kept chief possession, and established large depots of iron at Trebizond, as well as other Asiatic towns. Cotton is largely imported into Russia from Persia by the Caspian Sea, having amounted, in 1836, to more than two millions of pounds of raw cotton, and about the same quantity of cotton yarn, the total value of which was 7,796,816 roubles. Persia, Chiwa, Bokhara, and other countries, chiefly supply the cotton, and the province of Mas anderam alone is stated by this letter to be capable of producing more than 280,000 pouds per annum. The countries on the shores of the Caspian Sea are also said to produce cotton in abundance.—(*Calcutta Courier, March 6, 1839.*)

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—The late Bishop of Caspa, M. Bruguire, having been appointed vicar apostolic and head of the Catholic mission in Corea, traversed the most important parts of the Chinese empire in the Chinese dress, and, aided by Chinese Christians, to Tartary, before he could reach his destination. The journal of his travels has been published in the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi. No. 50. In the course of his journey he passed the great wall, his description of which is somewhat at variance with that of preceeding travellers:—"On the 7th of Oct., 1834, we arrived at the great wall, so highly extolled by those who know nothing about it, and so emphatically described by those who have never seen it. This and the other wonders of China should only be seen in pictures* to maintain their reputation. The great wall has nothing remarkable but its length, which is about 1500 miles; its principal direction is from east to west; but a little to the north of Shanse it tends to the west-south-west. This rampart, formerly covered with bricks, which have tumbled down, forms the frontier of three or four provinces, each of which would in Europe be a considerable kingdom. In the plains and ravines it is a regular wall, faced with battlements between 30 and 40 feet high; on the mountains I doubt if its height exceeds 10 feet; indeed, on the hights it is a little more than a ridge of earth, flanked by numerous projections like redoubts, but there is no person to guard them. There are gates at regular intervals for the convenience of travellers, and the levy of transit duties. I passed through the gate called Chan Tekahu (Changkee kow)—it is that though which the Russians go on their road to Pekin. No one paid the least attention to me; and the guards turned their backs, as if to give courage to me and my followers. Were a more rigorous watch kept, it would be easy to cross the wall in the mountains, or through the breaches which time has made." *Asiatic Journal.*

* And the benevolence, compassion, honesty, justice, and reason of the government and people should only be read in relicts, & be obeyed merely as far as outward professions warrant.—*Ed. C. R.*

PROHIBITION OF THE DUTCH FLAG.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the continuance of the existing Trade between this Colony and the Dutch East India Possessions can no longer be permitted, it having been recently decided by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that the commercial intercourse between the Subjects of the British and Dutch Governments, in the Eastern Archipelago, allowed by the Treaty of 17th March, 1824, does not extend to New Holland.

In pursuance of this decision, no Dutch Vessels will be admitted to entry in the Ports of New South Wales or its Dependencies, which may sail from any port of the Dutch East India Possessions, after the receipt of the present Notice at the Port from which she sailed; or which may arrive in New South Wales after the first day of January, 1839, whatever may be the date of her departure from any Port in the Dutch East India Possessions.

By His Excellency's Command.
E. DEAS THOMSON.
Government Gazette, September 3d, 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	21st Jany.	Singapore	19th April
U. States	25th Dec.	Java	3rd May
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	9th May
Bombay	1st March	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—None reported.

SAILED.—From Macao ARIEL, Warden, for the Red Sea, on H. M's. Service. From Whampoa, GEORGE 4TH, Drayner, RELIANCE. Marquis, DAVID SCOTT, Spence, ELIZA, Lay, for London. ELIZABETH BUCKHAM, Scott, for Buenos Ayres. TRUSTY, Jamieson, for Hobart Town and Port Jackson. L'ESPERANCE, Gril, for Hong Kong. June 2d. PANAMA, (Am.) Benjamin, for New York. CORSAIR, Porter, for the Straits and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per ARIEL, Robert Inglis, C. S. Compton, Esqs. Per ORWELL, Mr. Gouldsborough. Per GEORGE 4TH, J. W. Smith, Esq. Per RELIANCE, Two Misses Marquis, John Thacker, Wm. Cragg, Esqs. Per ELIZABETH BUCKHAM, —— Kauffman, Esq. Per TRUSTY, James Pearson, Esq, lady and family. Per PANAMA, J. C. Green, Esq.

The COWASJEE FAMILY will be despatched from Macao on the 6th inst. for the Straits and Calcutta. The HORATIO, for New York, and the MAHOMMEDEE, for Bombay, will be despatched in a few days.

The following Proclamation from the imperial commissioner and his colleagues has ended all speculations as to the method of dealing with the extorted and surrendered opium. We have been informed that the governor &c. proceeded to the Bogue on Saturday; and it appears from the proclamation that the flowery sons of Han are to begin digging the grave of £2,500,000 of British government property to day. The very stones by and bye will "prate of it's whereabout."

Lin, imperial commissioner, *Tung*, governor general of the two Kwang provinces, *E*, lieut.-governor of Canton, issue this proclamation to explain to the understanding of the people the affair of the surrender of opium from the store ships.

It is known that we, the above named great minister, governor, and lieut-governor, have received 20,283 chests of opium, surrendered from the store ships.—We made an immediate report by express,* requesting the imperial will to send the opium to Peking, there to be strictly examine and destroyed.

* Travelling 600 *le* per day.

On the 17th day of the 4th moon we received a despatch from the cabinet council, as follows.

"An imperial edict has been received." "*Lin Tsihsen* and his colleagues have reported that the opium on board the store ships has been surrendered, and requested that it may sent to Peking to be destroyed. This affair has been extremely well managed, & I, the emperor, certainly have no suspicion that there is any deception or, glossing in the matter; but as to the request that the opium shall be sent to Peking to be destroyed, I consider that the distance is great and the roads difficult, and it would require the strength of too many of the people; therefore there is no necessity to send it to Peking. *Lin Tsihsen* and his colleagues are to assemble the civil and military officers and destroy the opium before their eyes, thus manifesting to the natives dwelling on the sea coasts and the foreigners of the outside nations an awful warning.—*Respect this.—Obey respectfully.*

We immediately despatched civil and military officers to the Bogue and fixed the 22d of the moon for them to superintend the excavation of a stone-lined trench, into which the opium is to be thrown, and mixed and stirred up with unslaked lime and rock salt, and be thus destroyed before the eyes of all the civil and military officers, and the dregs be then cast into the sea; for the natives of the sea coasts and the foreigners of the outside nations must be made to know how greatly the anger of the emperor has been excited; and to learn that even ordure is more valuable as a manure for the land than the smoking mud.—A special proclamation. 4th moon, 19th day. (May 31.)

We have, as we promised we would, published *L's.* letter in the Register of to day. The word "*confuted,*" in the second line, is our own, the original being illegible by us; and the meaning of the third paragraph is to us obscure.

We conclude that L. has never attended the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in India; but in support of our "*uncharitable mistake,*" we beg to refer L. to the publicly expressed sentiments of the "wisest of the sons of men" on the subject in question; as delivered in his solemn charges to the Grand Juries in Calcutta.

The last offence which I shall mention to you is so general, that it may effect every part of our proceedings in this court, and to atrocious, that human nature, in which a sense of religion seems inherent, starts at the name of it; I mean the wilful violation of solemn oaths, without the sanction of which, neither our fame, our properties, our freedom, or our lives can be long secure. Nevertheless, I have many reasons to believe, & none to doubt, that affidavits of every imaginable fact may as easily be procured in the streets and markets of Calcutta, especially from the natives, as any other article of traffick. I need not exhort you in general to present perjured witnesses, and their suborners of every class or persuasion, but will detain you a few moments longer with a remark or two on such inhabitants of these provinces, as prosess a belief in God, and in Mohammed, whom they call his prophet. All the learned lawyers of his religion, with whom I have conversed in different parts of India, have assured me with one voice, that an oath by a Muselman is not held binding on his conscience, unless it be taken in the express name of the Almighty, and that even then if is incomplete, unless the witness, after having given his evidence, swear again by the same awful name, that he has spoken nothing but the truth. Nor is this abstruse or refined learning, but generally known to Mohammedans of every degree, who are fully apprized, that an imprecation on themselves and their families, even with the Koran on their heads, is in fact no oath at all; and that, if, having sworn that they will speak truth, they still utter falsehoods, they can expiate their offence by certain religious austerities; but that, if they forswear themselves in regard to evidence already given, they cannot, except by the divine mercy, escape misery in this world and in the next: it were to be wished, that the power of absolution, assumed by the Romish priesthood, were at least equally limited. My inquiries into the Hindu laws have not yet enabled me to give perfect information on the subject of oaths by the believers in Brahma; but the first of their law-books, both in antiquity and authority, has been translated into Persian at my request; and thence I learn, that the mode of taking evidence from Hindus depends on the distinction of their casts, but that the punishment of false evidence extends rigorously to all, whether an oath be administered or not; and many Brahmans, as well as other Hindus of rank, would rather perish than submit to the ceremony of touching the leaf of the Tulasi, and the water of the Ganges, which their Shastras either do not mention at all, or confine to petty causes. It is ordained in the book of Menu, that a witness shall turn, his face to the east or to the north; and, as this, rule whatever may have given rise to it, is very ancient, a revival of it may have no inconsiderable effect: according to the same legislator, 'a Brahman must be 'sworn by his credit, a Shatri by his arms, a Vaisya 'by his grain, cattle and gold, and a Sudra by every 'crime that can be committed;' but the brevity of this text has made it obscure, and open to different interpretations. The subject is, therefore, difficult for want of accurate information, which, it is hoped, may in due time be procured, and made as publick as possible. In general I observe, that the Hindu writers have exalted ideas of criminal justice, and, in their figurative style, introduce the person of punishment with great sublimity: 'punishment,' say they, 'with 'a black complexion and a red eye, inspires terror, 'but alarms the guilty only; punishment guards those 'who sleep, nourishes the people, secures the state 'from calamity, & produces the happiest consequences 'in a country, where it is justly inflicted; where un-'justly, the magistrate cannot escape censure, nor the 'nation, adversity.'

* * *

Having spoken of the little credit, which I gave to the oath of a low native, I cannot refrain from touching upon the frequency of perjury; which seems to be committed by the meanest and encouraged by some of the better sort, among the Hindus and Muselmans, with as little remorse as if it were a proof of ingenuity, or even a merit, instead of being, by their own express laws, as grievous a crime as man is capable of committing. I cannot name this offence without emotion: for (besides its natural enormity) it renders the discharge of our publick duty both difficult and painful in the highest degree; it is not in causes, where Hindus or Muselmans give evidence, that a fact is proved, because it is sworn; and we are compelled to take a greater latitude in judging by probability and a comparison of circumstances, than the strictness of English judicature in general allows. With respect to the Muselmans, we can establish no stronger sanction than the oath now administered; but, as to the Hindus, I cannot relinquish my opinion, that the most solemn possible form ought to be adopted, either by ordering all the witnesses, who are to give evidence, to be previously sworn by the Brahman, our officer, in one of their own temples, or by swearing them in court before consecrated fire brought from some altar of acknowledged holiness. The charter requires the most binding form, and we know from our own Brahman, that the present form is not the most binding; so that a doubt might be raised even on the legality of an indictmet for violating on oath so taken. Until some change can be made (and change even from wrong to right has always its inconvenience) we must not forget to remind all Hindu witnesses from time to time, that false evidence even by their own Shastra's, is the most heinous of crimes, and to adjure them by the name of GOD, (as a learned Brahman at Nediya assured me we were empowered to do, without shocking their prejudices) to speak the whole truth & nothing but the truth: but such, after all, is the corrupt state even of their erroneous religion, that, if the most binding form on the consciences of good men could be known and established, there would be few consciences to be bound by it; and, without exemplary punishments of actual perjury, subornation of it, and attempts to suborn, we shall never be able to administer justice among them with complete satisfaction. It has been urged, with specious good nature, "that punishments lose their effect by a frequent in-"fliction of them; that pain becomes familiar to the "evil hearted; that every villain indulges a hope of "suffering in company; and that it is dangerous for the "community to know, how few honest men are among "them:" but this is the language rather of benevolent speculation, than of attentive observation and experience; for as long as men exist in a state, who, without fearing GOD, fear the law and without horror of a crime, tremble at the thought of punishment, so long it is necessary, that all crimes clearly proved be certainly and strictly punished; while few, it must be hoped, will suffer, and all will be warned.—Sir Wm. Jones—charges to the Grand Jury in Calcutta.

From an extract in a preceding column, it will be seen now much the English trade with Persia exceeds that of Russia with the same country; and from such beneficial relations it is clearly the interests of both England & Persia to remain in friendship; and it is as clearly much more for the interest of Persia to have England for a fast and powerful friend and ally, who has no wish to occupy any part of her territory, than Russia, who would willingly reduce the whole of Persia to the degraded condition of a Russian province.

We invite attention to the spirited reply of the Circassian chiefs to the insolent requisitions of the Russian general.

Doubts have been thrown on the sincerity of the intentions of the local government towards the foreign ships that may hereafter enter the port, as set forth in the following letter from the hong merchants, dated 31st ulto.

LETTER FROM THE HONGMERCHANTS.

This is respectfully to inform you that we have received the following orders from the governor and hoppo, with directions to transmit them to the consuls and foreigners of every nation, to be by them respectfully obeyed accordingly.

Henceforth, it is imperative that the foreign ships which come hither to trade, must respectfully obey the former regulations, and enter and anchor in Whampoa reach, near the village of Shin Taing, there waiting to be examined and searched, after which they will be allowed to break bulk and send their cargo up to Canton; but they will not be allowed to remain anchored at Yuchoo, Woochung, and other places; if they presume obstinately to oppose these old regulations, most assuredly they shall be driven out of the river; therefore let them be most careful not to involve themselves in crime: such are the orders, and we, the hongmerchants, have accordingly transmitted all the circumstances to the established authorities and gentlemen of every nation, begging that you may thoroughly know and understand them, &c. With compliments we remain,

(Signed) BY THE ELEVEN HONG MERCHANTS.
4th moon, 19th day, (31st May, 1839).

The only American merchant included in the "proscribed sixteen" did *not* subscribe the *bond,* exacted of and submitted to by the remaining fifteen, who were all either native British or Indo-British subjects: what is the *why* for this *wherefore?*

The Editor of this paper called yesterday on the senior hongmerchant, and, through him, requested the permission of the local government to go to the Bogue and be a witness to the destruction of the opium, on the plea that if no foreigner of respectability were present at the singular ceremony—for the interment of the flowing poison is intended to be very ceremonious and highly impressive—*all* foreigners, *malgré* the assertions of *all* Chinese, would disbelieve the fact of the opium having been destroyed. The senior hong merchant replied, that permission could not be granted, that it was an affair of government, and that there would be a great assemblage of officers and troops. We may mention that the senior hongmerchant inquired when the English would return, and observed that he considered their leaving Canton a foolish act.

The following is a list of the Foreign merchants at present in Canton. Messrs. G. T. Braine, Bell, Gemmell, Wilkinson, Forbes: Delano, Wetmore, Cooper, Hathaway, Low, E. King, Bull, Nye, Sacksen, Cryder, F. A. King; and the revd. P. Parker, M. D. We believe there are a few Parsees, whose names we know not.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Canton, 27th May, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—Had there not been Europeans who have long since '*confuted*' the very extravagant notions of their fellow Western men regarding the "slight regard for truth in the Oriental nations among all grades of society," and the consequent argument used in the Register of the 14th May upon that supposition, there would have been some difficulty in convincing a Westerner that he is mightily mistaken when he supposes that "neither the knowledge, the love, nor the practice of truth are to be found in an equal degree in the Asiatic as compared with the European nations."

It is much to be wondered that a Westerner of such extensive knowledge as the writer of the Canton Register appears to be, whose columns teem with justice, charity, and philanthropy, should have fallen into this most unfortunate mistake of considering that the "Orientals do not consider these virtues so important and indispensible in discharge of the duties of life as the Europeans do."

Allow me to assure you that it is neither "from want of memory, imbecility of mind, nor a deep-rooted self love which influences Asiatics of all grades of society to have slight regard for truth; but it must either be the ignorance of the Western moralists of the character of the Asiatics, or a deep-rooted self love by which they consider themselves perfect, to the prejudice and sacrifice of the "Orientals of all grades of Society."

In making these remarks I wish to be understood that I do not in any shape or way either advocate or countenance the late proceedings of the imperial commissioner.

Your's most truly, L.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum 9 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

Off the Press.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 62 do.
Price Current, do { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... 3 0

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1839. NO. 24.

FOR LONDON.

THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE, will take Freight from Hong Kong £3 per ton of 50 cft. fmt. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the following Passage Boats, beg to intimate to the Public, that owing to the very small number of passengers they now han. up or down, to defray the expences of the Boats, they will from this date charge (not knowing at present, under the existing circumstances, how long the Boats are yet to run) for each passenger in the schooners "*Alpha*," "*Union*," "*Sylph*," and "*Rover*."

To and from Canton, Lintin and Macao....$30
" " " Capsingmoon and Hong Kong "25

No merchandize whatever will be allowed to be taken in the Boats from Canton, nor any brought up; and in the event of any passenger transgressing the following "Regulations," the accompanying Regulations of the General Chamber of Commerce, he, or they, will be held liable for the consequences.

Passengers are permitted to land their baggage on the *Praya Grande*, in Macao, but merchandize of all description, and dollars, must be landed in the Macao Custom House, or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the Boat; should none come within that space, the Boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transactions, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture, should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any Licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the License of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and co-operation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Passengers and Lascars are most earnestly required to give no gratuity of any sort to the Chinese officers at any of the stations, and should any demand be made that they report the same to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately on arrival at Canton

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 28th February, 1839. Secretary.

NOTICE.—In the absence of people of our establishment in Canton, Mr. C. Lloyd will take charge of our Boats here, to whom parties will please to apply for passage.

Mr. Lloyd is authorized to collect Cash for Postage of Letters, &c. in Canton, until further notice. No Canton transactions will for the future be carried to account.

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton *Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—The Upper part of the Factory, No. 5, Danish Hong. And the Factory No. 2, Dutch Hong. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2, Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Sumbook, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LARGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASES SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office N°. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for Cash, on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages.....	"	5.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Extracts from Baines's history of the Cotton Manufacture.

* * * *

The quantity of cotton imported from the western states, through the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, is now greater than that from the Atlantic states; and as the planters of the Mississippi and Alabama can afford to grow cotton at the present prices, all other descriptions of cotton necessarily fall to the same level, in proportion to their quality.* The growing cheapness of the raw material must have been a principal cause of the extension of the manufactures in England since the peace, though improvements in our machinery have been another powerful cause.

Thus do mechanical improvements in England, and agricultural improvements in America, act and re-act upon each other: thus do distant nations become mutually dependent, and contribute to each other's wealth. The spinning machinery in England gave birth to the cotton cultivation in America; and the increase of the latter is now in turn extending the application of the former. In the vast machine of commerce, the spindles of Manchester are as necessarily tied to the plough and hoe of Mississippi, as to their own bobbins. They must move or stop, be accelerated or retarded, together. The American government cannot wage war against English manufactures, without waging it equally against the southern states of its own confederation. The English government could not obstruct the trade and navigation of America, without stopping its own mills and looms. * * * *

* Mr. Joshua Bates, of the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co. stated, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Trade, Manufactures, and Shipping, in 1833, that "it was understood that even 6 cents, or 3d. a lb. was a price at which the cotton planters could gain money in the valley of the Mississippi." Mr. Kirkman Finlay stated before the same Committee, that "the lowering of the price of cotton in America is much owing to its greatly extended cultivation in the new western states, where it has increased very much more than in the eastern." Mr. Gabriel Shaw, of the house of Thomas Wilson and Co., London, said—"The cultivation of cotton is increasing, and therefore I suppose it affords the growers a remuneration for the capital and time employed."

Grand Summary of Cotton Mills in the United Kingdom.

Districts of Factory Inspectors.	Number of Mills.	Horse Power. Steam.	Horse Power. Water.	Number of Persons Employed.		
Mr. Richards's.....	284	26,513	6,084	173,208	165,031	
Mr. Horner's.....	158	3,670	2,797	38,625	31,809	
Mr. Saunders's.....	61	438	1,172	9,125	4,023	
Mr. Howell's.....	24	232	160	1,850		
Total.....	1,154	30,853	10,203	$50,825		200,863
In ENGLAND & WALES	1,060	27,449	7,343			
In SCOTLAND.....	125	3,320	2,459			
In IRELAND.....	29	604	280			
Total in the United Kingdom	1,154	30,853	10,083			

The above returns are avowedly incomplete as regards the districts of Mr. Richards and Mr. Saunders. In the former, I learn from the Inspector that he is convinced he has not yet received an account of all the mills; and it will be seen that, owing to the incompleteness of the returns from the mills known to the Inspectors, several of the numbers have been supplied by estimate. In Mr. Saunders's statement, several mills in which cotton is worked are omitted, from the causes assigned. In Mr. Horner's statement, at least one mill (in the north of Yorkshire) is omitted. We shall probably not err on the side of excess, if we take the operatives in the cotton mills of England and Wales (instead of 165,031) at 200,000, those of Scotland at 32,000, and those of Ireland at 5,000;—total 237,000. These mills are moved by power about equal to that of 44,000 horses, of which 32,000 horse-power is that of steam engines, and 12,000 is that of water-wheels.

* * * *

The following calculation was made in 1836 by an extremely well-informed calico printer, of the number of individuals employed in the printing trade, and in the manufacturing of the cloth printed:

"The duty is in round numbers £2,000,000, which is equal to 8,000,000 pieces of prints.

	s.	d.
Average price of printing cloth, per piece -	7	0
Deduct the value of the raw material - -	2	6
	4	6
Deduct for profits of machinery, &c. - - -	1	0
Supposed amount paid in wages on each piece	3	6
8,000,000 pieces of cloth—wages for spinning and weaving, at 3s. 6d. - - -	£1,400,000	
Average of wages for printing do. at 3s. 6d.	1,000,000	
	£2,400,000	

Or equal to £36,154 of wages paid weekly for labour in spinning, weaving, and printing: the average of which is about 3s. per head; divide £36,154 by 3s. and there results 115,385 individuals employed in spinning, weaving, and printing; and it may be said that as many more are dependent upon them—thus giving 230,770 individuals, employed in and dependent upon the printing trade. It is presumed that a repeal of the print duty would give an increased employment of 15½ per cent.,—making the total 230,770 individuals dependent on the prosperity of the printing trade."

The repeal of the print duty has proved highly beneficial, having given a stimulus both to production and improvement. To the consumer it is a great relief, especially to the poor, as a poor woman can now buy a useful and respectable printed dress for half a crown, which before the repeal of the duty, would have cost nearly four shillings. Indeed a printed dress of good materials and neat pattern, with fast colour, may now be bought for two shillings.

* * * * * *

Supposing the average wages of the adults and children in this line to be 10s. a week,* the number of hands would be 38,461. But this was in 1830, since which time the repeal of the excise duty has considerably extended the printing trade; and we may probably assume 45,000 men, women, and children, to be now engaged in that trade.

If, then, we take the numbers of the workmen employed in the spinning and weaving factories of the United Kingdom, as above given, and the other classes of workmen whose number has been estimated, we shall have before us the following calculations of the hands employed in the several great branches of the British cotton manufacture, viz.

In the spinning and weaving factories	237,000
In hand-loom weaving	250,000
In the lace making and embroidery	150,000
In the hosiery	33,000
In calico printing	45,000

These would make 721,000; but, in addition to these, there are the bleachers, the dyers, the calenderers, the fustian-cutters, the sizers, the winders and draw-boys for the hand-loom weavers, the embroiderers of muslin, the machine makers, the engravers, and designers, the makers of steam-engines, cards, rollers, spindles, shuttles, jeanies, looms, &c. &c.; there are all those engaged in the mercantile department in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, with their clerks and warehousemen; there are the classes engaged in the packing department, namely, the packers, paper makers, canvass manufacturers, trunk and packing-case makers, &c.; there are the seamen by whom the cotton is imported and the manufactured goods are exported, the carriers by land and water in this country, the porters, &c. There are also considerable numbers of men constantly employed in building the mills and warehouses required for carrying on the manufacture. If all these, most of whom may be regarded as directly employed in the manufacture, could be enumerated, they would swell to an enormous amount. And if we should add those who are employed in aid of the manufacture, namely, the cotton growers in America, India, Brazil, &c.; the workmen in this country who provide the metals, timber, leather, coal, bricks, stone, &c., used for building mills, machinery, implements, and fuel; the agriculturists who grow food for the manufacturing population, and the trades men who provide them with the necessaries of life; all of whom are unquestionably supported by the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, and would be thrown out of bread by its failure; the importance of this vast branch of productive industry would then rise in our estimation to its just magnitude, and would much exceed the calculations usually made of the capital it employs and the population it maintains.

But as it is impossible to estimate with even an approach to accuracy many of the classes last mentioned, it is usual to comprise only those more directly engaged in the manufacture, in the calculations made of its extent and value. One mode of calculating the number of workmen, is to take the whole value of the goods produced, as nearly as it can be ascertained, and divide it into cost of raw material, profits of capital, and wages of labour; then to form an average of the workmen's wages, and to see how many workmen the whole amount paid for labour will remunerate. The ground of this calculation is the "real or declared value" of the cotton goods exported, as entered in the books of the custom-house; together with a universal opinion that the value of the goods consumed at home nearly equals that of the exports. Another mode of calculation is to ascertain the quantities of each different kind of goods exported, and to assume an average price per yard or per lb., the value of the whole exports may be thus estimated, and this, being nearly doubled, would shew the entire value of the manufacture. The former of these methods has been pursued by Mr. M'Culloch, in the *Edinburgh Review*, and subsequently in his *Dictionary of Commerce*, the second edition of which contains a careful revision and modification of his estimate.* The latter method is that of Mr. Burn, in his *Commercial Glance*.

Mr. M'Culloch assumes the annual value of the manufactured goods to be £31,000,000; which he founds partly on the estimate of the late Mr. Huskisson, who in 1823 stated the whole value of the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom to be *thirty-three millions and a half*; and partly on the "real or declared value" of the cotton exports, which was £19,428,664 in 1830, £17,357,203 in 1831, and £17,398,203 in 1832. In this estimate he has the concurrence of Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, who, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, estimates the value of the manufactured goods at £34,000,000 a year. Mr. M'Culloch then proceeds as follows:—

"The average annual quantity of cotton wool imported, after deducting the exports, may be taken at about 250,000,000 lbs. weight. It is supposed, that of this quantity about 30,000,000 lbs. are used in a raw or half manufactured state, leaving a balance of 240,000,000 lbs. for the purposes of manufacturing, the cost of which may be taken on an average, at 7d. per lb. Deducting, therefore, from the total value of the manufactured goods, or £14,000,000, the value of the raw material amounting to £7,000,000, there remains £17,000,000; which of course forms the fund whence the wages of the persons employed in the various departments of the manufacture, the profits of the capitalist, the sums required to repair the wear and tear of buildings, machinery, &c., the expenses of coals, &c. &c., must all be derived. If, then, we had any means of ascertaining how this fund is distributed, we should be able, taking the average of wages and profits, to form a pretty accurate estimate of the number of labourers, and the quantity of capital employed. But here, unfortunately, we have only probabilities and analogies to guide us. It may, however, be confidently assumed, in the first place, that in consequence of the extensive employment of highly valuable machinery in all the departments of the cotton manufacture, the proportion which the profits of capital, and the sum to be set aside to replace its wear and tear, bears to the whole value of the manufacture, must be much larger than in any other department of industry. We have heard this proportion variously estimated at from a fourth to a half of the total value of the manufactured goods exclusive of the raw material; and, as the weight of authority seems to be pretty much divided on the subject, we shall take an intermediate proportion. Assuming, therefore, that the profits of the capital employed in the cotton manufacture, the wages of superintendence, &c., the sum required to replace the wear and tear of machinery, buildings, &c., and to furnish coals, &c., amount together to *one third* of the value of the manufactured goods, exclusive of the raw material, or to £9,000,000; a sum of £18,000,000 will remain as the wages of the spinners, weavers, bleachers, &c., engaged in the manufacture; and taking, inasmuch as a large proportion of children under sixteen years of age are employed, the average rate of wages at only £22. 10 a year, we shall have (dividing 18,000,000 by 22.5) 800,000 as the total number of persons directly employed in the different departments of the manufacture.

"We should mistake, however, if we supposed that this number, great as it certainly is, comprised the whole number of persons to whom the cotton manufacture furnishes subsistence, exclusive of the capitalists. Of the sum of £9,000,000, set apart as the profit of the capitalists, and the sum required to furnish coal, and to defray the wear and tear of machinery, &c., a large proportion must annually be laid out in paying the wages of engineers, machine-makers, iron-founders, smiths, joiners, masons, bricklayers, &c. It is not easy to say what this proportion may amount to; but taking it at a *third*, or £3,000,000, and supposing the rate of wages of each individual to average £30 a year the total number employed in the various capacities alluded to, will be (3,000,000 divided by 30) 100,000, and a sum of £6,000,000 will remain to cover the profits of the capital employed in the various branches of the manufacture, to repair the different parts of the machinery buildings as they wear out, and to buy coal, flour, &c. The account will, therefore, stand as follows:—

Total value of every description of cotton goods annually manufactured in Great Britain	pnds string 34,000,000
Raw material, 240,000,000 lbs. at 7d. per lb.	lbs. 7,000,000
Wages of 800,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. at pnds. string. 22. 10 a year each	18,000,000
Wages of 100,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at pnds. string. 30 a year each	3,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c.	6,000,000
	Pnds. String 34,000,000

"The capital employed may be estimated as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	10,000,000
Capital invested in spinning-mills, power and hand looms, workshops, warehouses stocks on hand, &c.	20,000,000
	Pnds. String 34,000,000

"Now, this sum of pnds. string. 34,000,000 supposing the interest of capital, inclusive of the wages of superintendence, &c., to amount to 10 per cent., will yield a sum of 3,400,000 which, being deducted from the 6,000,000 profits, &c. leaves 2,600,000 to purchase materials to repair the waste of capital, the flour required for dressing, the coals necessary in the employment of the steam engines, to effect insurances, and to meet all other outgoings.

"The aggregate amount of wages, according to the above estimate, is pnds. string. 21,000,000; but there are not many departments of the business in which wages have to be advanced more than six months before the article is sold. We are therefore inclined to think that 10,000,000 is a sufficient (perhaps too great) allowance for the capital employed in the payment of wages.

"If we are nearly right in these estimates, it will follow—allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c., dependent on those who are actually employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture, and in the construction, repair, &c. of the machinery and buildings required to carry it on—that it must furnish, on the most moderate computation, subsistence for from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 persons."*

* * * *

It may assist to form a conception of the immense extent of the British cotton manufacture when it is stated, that the yarn spun in this country in a year would, on a single thread, pass round the globe's circumference 203,775 times; it would reach 51 times from the earth to the sun; and it would encircle the earth's orbit *eight and a half* times!

The wrought fabrics of cotton exported in one year would form a girdle for the globe, passing eleven times round the equator!

This manufacture furnishes nearly one-half of the exports of British produce and manufactures; it supports more than one-eleventh part of the population of Great Britain; and it supplies almost every nation of the world with some portion of its clothing.

None of the kingdoms of Hanover, Wirtemberg, or Saxony, has a population exceeding that engaged in the manufacture of cotton in this island.

The receipts of our manufacturers and merchants for this one production of the national industry, are equal to two-thirds of the whole public revenue of the kingdom.

To complete wonder—this manufacture is the creation of the genius of a few humble mechanics; it has sprung up from insignificance to its present magnitude within little more than half a century; and its still advancing with a rapidity of increase that defies all calculation of what it shall be in future ages.

As we have not seen the American papers in which the speech of the President is published we beg to submit to our readers the following, extracts from the "Leed's Intelligencer" and "Colonial Gazette (a new paper established in London), in which the speech is remarked upon, and in part quoted.

The American Message was brought by the Liverpool steamer, which left New York on the 7th inst., and arrived in fourteen days and ten hours. The passage most interesting to Englishmen at the present moment is the one relating to the Boundary and Canada questions. We extract from their place in the document these paragraphs. The President descants as follows:

"With respect to the north-eastern boundary of the United States, an official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration I am, however, assured will be met by Her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that those instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

"I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honour of their own country, which have ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a Power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens of the United States have associated together to make hostile incursions from our tiritory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the United States, and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

"The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighbouring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them, have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontiers has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by

---

* The average wages paid to the hands in the print-works of Messrs. Thomson and Chippendale, Clitheroe, were stated by Mr. Thomson in the Committee on Manufactures (Report, p. 282) to be 12s. 3d. per week; but, this being an establishment of the first class, where the finest work is done, and the best wages paid, probably the average wages of the print-works would not exceed 10s.

* In the first edition of his "Dictionary," Mr. M'Culloch estimated the annual value of the manufactured goods at £ 0,000,000, and the amount of the capital employed at £51,000,000. In the second edition he has raised the annual value to £31,000,000, and the capital also to £ 4,071,022.

* In a former part of the work I have supposed, with Mr. M'Culloch, that the number of individuals to whom the cotton manufacture affords subsistence is from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 persons; but further examination leads me to conclude that the number cannot be less than 1,800,000.

conditions into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change of its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

"By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our own country. They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character; the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honour. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are at any time in good faith struggling for their acquisition be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguished expression thereof on their part, the government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honour of the United States requires that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and by inevitable consequence to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is by the laws already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our Country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honour of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of our fellow-citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honour and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order, for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time the existing laws have been, and will continue to be faithfully executed, and every effort will be made to carry them out to their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide."

Without accusing the President of insincerity, we must say that the tone of these remarks has none of that stern and unlike indignation, which we might have expected from the head of a government against the perpetrators or abettors of a series of outrages against a friendly people, calculated to involve his own country in a ruinous war with a great and insulted nation.

Has he no power! If so, how deplorable must be that state of constitutional law which has not given to the executive the means of preventing its own citizens from making war or committing piracy at their own will and pleasure! If he has the power, and shrinks from the responsibility, as indeed he appears to do, by abstaining from any vigorous interference, and referring the measures of remedy to Congress, how unfit is he to wield the destinies of those powerful states at a crisis when both their honour and safety may be compromised by the slightest delay or negligence or indecision!

The President anticipates the speedy resumption of pacific relations with Mexico through the mediation of a friendly Power.

The remainder of the voluminous Message relates to subjects which are not likely to interest very deeply the general body of our readers. Those who are curious to know how the President of the United States arranges upon this occasion his annual demonstration of the uselessness and evil consequences of banks in connexion with the fiscal operations of a Government, and those again who expect to derive amusement or instruction from a lengthened narrative of negotiations with the Indian tribes, terminating invariably in the removal, by purchases or by terror, of the red men out of the way of the white, will find occupation for several hours in reading the entire document, to which we beg to refer them.

The general character and aspect of the internal affairs of the American Union cannot, however, be without interests to any class of intelligent readers. These subjects are explained by the President in the following few and very unsatisfactory words:—

"When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by excessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by the unforeseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the inevitable derangement arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, as required by Congress; and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes, by the military operations in Florida, and on account of the unusually large appropriations made at the last two annual sessions of Congress for two other objects, we have striking evidence of the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country, to fulfil all its obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigour, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues—by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation, and by the honourable application of all available means to the fulfilment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility seemed to all the operations of trade."—Leeds Intelligencer, Dec. 29.

THE AMERICANS, AND CANADA.

The conduct of the American Government, throughout the progress of the disturbances in Canada, has, so far as its public acts & appearances could be relied on, been, up to the present time, characterised by good faith, in its relations with the British authorities. Not only did the PRESIDENT, by his proclamation, discountenance and condemn the sympathizers on the frontier, but an American army was moved from the south to the Canadian frontier, for the ostensible purpose of controlling the refractory citizens. During Lord DURHAM'S administration, he received many testimonials of American respect for the old country, and professions of an anxiety to perpetuate amicable relations between the two powers.

All this looked well; and who, it was said, has a right to question the sincerity of such warm professions of friendship? All well disposed men shrunk from imputing bad faith, upon mere vague rumours, and nothing occured to interrupt the train of our harmonious communications with the Cabinet of Washington.

But the case is now altered. The PRESIDENT in a public message, has alleged the existence of "renewed disturbances in the Canadas" at a time when, in Upper Canada, the loyalty of the people was beyond all question. Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, at the suggestion of the inhabitants, has, by proclamation, publicly repudiated the PRESIDENT'S charge, and has caused an official remonstrance to be made with the United States' Government on the subject. What answer will be returned from Washington, remains to be seen.

We do not suppose it likely that Mr. VAN-BUREN really believed his unwarrantable assertion, but have little doubt he made it *ad captandum*, to tickle a certain portion of his constituents, who, he knows, desire nothing better than an excuse for a most unjustifiable violation of the law of nations. It should be considered, that a government constructed like that of the United States, has has not, and cannot have, within itself, any moral force sufficient to restrain its citizens from the execution of plans to which external circumstances strongly impel them. If a numerous band of American citizens conceive themselves interested in fomenting disturbances, or even making irruptions into the Canadas, we know not in what way the Federal Government can effectually, or permanently, check such lawless proceedings. Then the Government must at all events court popularity; and it is to be feared that there are other classes of American citizens, besides the sympathizers, who would by no means object to a war with Great Britain. What else is the meaning of the threatening language held by the American press in regard to the boundary question?—a question unfortunately so complicated and difficult, that without concession on one side or the other, the prospect of settlement seems almost hopeless. There can be no reliance upon a Democratic Government, either for good or for evil, as opposed to the voice of its citizens; & we much fear that the objectionable expression of the President must be taken as an indication in some sort of the disposition of the people in general.

Men of property and intelligence in the States may indeed exert their influence in deprecating war: but of what fluctuating and loose materials is the mass of the population composed? What security is there that the public will can be guided by reflection, much less by any sense of right and justice as between nations. The invasion of Texas is a case precisely in point, for it is an instance in which a mass of American citizens, without the sanction of their Government, made an irruption into the territory of a foreign power, and there succeeded in establishing themselves, introducing moreover negro slavery—a curse before unknown in the land. The Government, though it did not instigate, was wholly impotent to prevent, that daring breach of international law; and what, we ask, is to arm it with greater power, to the cause of Canada, than it was able to exercise to save Texas from invasion?

It is, therefore, futile to place confidence in the permanence of that pacific spirit, which hitherto seems to have animated the American executive. The best guarantee for the protection of the Canadas from foreign aggression consists in the loyal attachment of the Canadians themselves to their Queen and country. In Upper Canada, we rejoice to remark, in the language of the address to the Governor, on this and other occasions, the feelings of unquestionable loyalty, and the firm determination to resist to the utmost American aggression. Let the Home-Government only do justice to the real wants and wishes of the Colonists, and they will be ready, as heretofore, to rally round the standard of England, and to show the world, that where that standard is planted, foreign dominion shall never come.—Colonial Gazette, January 19, 1839.

THE EXTERMINATING WAR IN SPAIN.—Lord Melbourne, in reply to the deputation of merchants, said they and the gentlemen they represented might be assured that Government would do, as they had hitherto done, everything in their power to put a stop to scenes so afflicting to humanity as those to which their attention had been called. They would, however, see that if the practice of extermination was continued on one side, reprisals must take place on the part of the other, as a matter of necessary and self-defence. It was to be feared that England, by herself, could not immediately bring this state of things to a close, and if she applied for the co-operation of other powers, their answer would probably be, that they had no influence with Don Carlos. All that ministers could effect should certainly be done.—Colonial Gazette, 29th Dec. 1838.

ASSAM TEA.

EXTRACT of a letter from Captain Jenkins, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general in Assam, to Lord Wm. Bentinck, dated Gowhattee, 6th May, 1838:

"My object in now addressing your lordship, is only to give you information on one subject connected with the province in which I believe you to take peculiar interest; I allude to our prospects of tea cultivation.

"The first batch of tea made by the China manufacturers has just been sent home, and I trust your lordship will receive a sample of it, as I sent two boxes to Dr. Wallich for private circulation, and requested that a portion might be sent to you, and he told me this would be done by Dr. Pattle. Your lordship is aware that there has been a doubt whether the tea plant of Assam is the black or green tea variety, and that the manufacturers sent us were not able to settle the point, being capable only of making black tea, and the two processes of manipulation being very distinct. The tea, therefore, now sent to England is sent as black tea, of which I am no judge whatever; but from what Dr. Wallich tells me, I hope the tea will not be considered bad as such.

"I have, however, myself been long persuaded that the tea plant we possess was of the green variety, from the great fragance of the smell of the leaves; and I have now the great pleasure of informing your lordship that I consider the question now put beyond a doubt, for within the last week I have had a specimen of tea, manufactured as green tea, from Mr Bruce, according to some information which he has lately fallen upon. The tea has been fully acknowledged to be good green tea by every gentleman who has drank it, and it has been drank as "excellent fresh green tea" by those who were led to suppose it came from Calcutta. I have, therefore, entire confidence now, that when the green tea China manufacturers, who are now on the way from Calcutta, commence operations, we shall be able to send home green of as good a quality as the black tea now under despatch; and I hope it will be decided, also, that the same plants, under different management, will make either variety of tea, black or green.

"Should our teas be considered of good marketable qualities, I hope some capitalists in England will join to farm our tea tracts. The extent of country over which the tea plants have been discovered to grow is so great, that the manufacture of tea might at once commence on the largest scale; and it is very important that this should be generally known, for the promise it gives of immediate returns will aid much to encourage capitalists to embark in a speculation for the manufacture of tea in Assam. The establishment of any such society will be the highest importance to this province, and I hope it would not be without much benefit to India generally; and I look, therefore, with much anxiety to the result of the trial of our first batch of tea by the London merchants; for although, if due allowance be made for the great disadvantages under which this tea has been made, preserved, packed, and sent to market, this cannot be considered a fair sample of what could be manufactured under more favourable circumstances of good godowns and proper packing, &c.; yet I fear if this our first despatch be condemned, all our prospects of great local and national advantage from the culture of tea in British India will be at once lost; and I trust, if your lordship has the opportunity, you will let it be known that our attempts to manufacture tea have really been made very rudely indeed, and that we still labour under so many difficulties, only to be removed by a greater expenditure than the Government has thought fit to allow us the experiments, that no tea we can at present send home can be a fair test of what may be done in time, with experience and appropriate means."—Asiatic Journal, December, 1838.

ABUNDANCE OF BABES.—It is an old saying that we "cannot have too much of a good thing." Whether this is a true saying or not, it is unnecessary perhaps to decide, but there is certainly such a thing as having more "goods" than we know well what to do with. Thus much prefatory to the following items of intelligence:—1. The wife of Mr. William Tinker, a fisherman in New York, presented him on Thursday with three little female Tinkers. 2. A Mrs. Dunn, of Detroit, recently presented her loved and loving lord with three little Duns. These are not the worst kind of duns. 3. Mrs. B. F. Cannon, of New Salem, in this state, on Tuesday night presented her husband with four small Cannons. This fine little park of artillery is said to be in excellent condition. Here's business for the agents and lecturers of the anti-carrying-a-squalling-baby-to-church-society, lately formed in Lynfield.—American paper.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	31st Jany.	Singapore	9th May
U. States	16th Feby.	Java	3rd May
Calcutta	15th March	Manila	9th May
Bombay	1st March	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—SPLENDID, (Am.) Land, from New York, 16th Feby; 107 days passage. CANNIBON, ——, from Bombay. KELPIE, from London, 31st Jany.

The HELLAS, Sir HERBERT COMPTON, and Sir EDWARD RYAN, were at Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per SPLENDID, A. A. Ritchie, Esq. Consignee.

The HORATIO, (Am.) Howland, is under sailing orders for New York; and the INDUS, (Am.) Mott, will sail in the course of next week for the West coast of So. America.

The ANNE JANE, Stubbs, will be despatched from Whampoa on the 13th instant.

British Merchants in Canton. Messrs. Bell, T. Gemmell, Thom, Wilkinson, Millar.

American Merchants in Canton. Messrs. W. S. Wetmore, Forbes, E. King, Low, Delano, Lejee, Cooper, Morss, Hathaway, Bull, Nye, Ryan, Kellogg, Gilman, Spooner, Kimball, Cryder, F. A. King. The revd. P. Parker, M. D. and Captain Mott, of the Indus.

We understand the "Kelpie" has brought London dates to the 31st of January; but the date of the latest paper that we have received (the Colonial Gazette), is only of the 26th January. Extracts will be found in preceding columns.

The destruction of the opium, as we are informed, is proceeding at the rate of 300 chests daily. The health of H. E. the imperial commissioner is slightly disordered.

The square before the factories between Old China Street and Hoglane is railed in; and the railing of the square from Old China Street to the Danish factory is nearly finished.

The Chinese shopkeepers have sent in a petition to H. E. the imperial commissioner, praying relief from the ruinous measure of removal from the streets where they have hitherto been allowed to open their shops. We hope to be able to published a translation of this document in our next number.

We have been informed that the *Cambridge* brought up the overland mail from England; but as the letters and papers have not yet been received in Canton, we cannot publish the latest dates.

On Sunday divine service was performed in the chapel by the revd. P. Parker. His Reverence afterwards preached on the text, 14th c. of St. Luke, 22v.

We have heard complaints made by the American shareholders in the property of the *Town clock*, that time, like all subsolary things at present, is also at a stand-still with them. We have no doubt the authorities holding the keys of the clock-tower will, when they are aware of the wishes of the resident proprietary, remit them to Canton, and enable us to pass old time at the usual rate.

We have been told that the *Spey* and *Snarley Yow*, have sailed for the East coast; we trust the controllers of these vessels will not hoist any flag belonging to civilized nations.

To exhibit the great importance of the trade to China, to the manufacturers of Great Britain, we request attention to the preceding interesting extracts from "*Baines's history of the cotton manufacture.*"

"The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to China in 1836, was £1, 326,388. (*vide British Almanack* for 1838); and it should never be forgotten that these exports were sent to only one port of this empire, and that one the least favorably situated for the foreign trade; the increase that will accrue in the exports of British manufactures to China, when free admission to the ports of Fuhkeen, Chekeang, Keangnan, Shantung, and Pechele, is obtained, and uncontrolled rights of unshackled trade with the natives are established, is beyond all estimation; but, in the words of Baines's history,—although the British commerce with China is at present suspended,—it may yet be said that "it is still advancing with a rapidity of increase that defies all calculation of what it shall be in future ages."

From the following edict our readers will learn that captain Elliot has applied to H. E. the imperial commissioner for permission to the British merchants to conduct their business at Macao. As we learn this fact only through the channel of a Chinese edict, we forbear remarking at present on captain Elliot's proposition.

It is singular that this edict, which relates only to British affairs and to British interests, should have been forwarded, by the hong merchants, only to the American merchants in Canton; not a British merchant, nor a British subject has received a copy: this cavalier treatment of the British by the hong merchants requires explanation and satisfaction.

Yu, Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

On the 24th day of the 4th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (5th June 1839), I received a joint communication from their excellencies the High Commissioner and Viceroy to the following effect, viz:

'It appears that the English Superintendent, Elliot, has petioned us, saying "that "'the foreign ships full laden have left Wham "'poa, and will immediately get under weigh "'to return to their country, &c. &c.

'Now this coming before us, the High 'Commissioner and Viceroy, we at that 'time gave an answer, to say—that as regards 'the foreign ships laden with full cargoes 'having left the port of Whampoa to return 'immediately to their countries, we find 'this to be perfectly true; and these having 'requested their grand chops to leave the 'port, the one after the other, they may all 'be urged to get under weigh as speedily as 'possible. But in reference to those merchant 'vessels which during this year have arrived 'at Canton, if they are indeed willing to trade, 'then they ought immediately to proceed 'to Whampoa, and wait till they be examined 'in conformity with the regulations, if they 'are not willing to trade, then they ought to 'return home as speedily as possible, there is 'no use in their remaining hankering about 'here. As to what he (Elliot) says, that the 'ships must wait till they can get a reply from 'the sovereign of their country, this is clearly 'an evasive excuse. Think for a little: every 'one of these ships has got a chop or clearance from their respective countries, permitting them to come to the inner land to 'trade, and therefore it is that they come 'hither with full cargoes: what reason can 'there be, in their first arriving here full 'laden, and then beginning to wait for edicts 'in reply (from the sovereign of their country!) 'The said superintendent thinks, that because his country is distant and difficult of 'access, that he may borrow these excuses 'to loiter and delay. Who does not know 'that all these foreign merchants bring large 'capital along with them; and who is there 'that likes to involve himself in loss? (or to 'ruin his own business). Moreover, the laws 'which guard our sea-coast are exceedingly 'strict and severe, if these ships be not merchant men, how can we permit them to 'roam and loiter about at their ease? In 'reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still 'more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted. He ought instantly to urge the 'empty opium ships to return to their country; let each follow after a lawful trade, for 'we will not permit the scheming after 'any thing beyond this. The said superintendent ought from first to last to 'secure the foreign merchants from loss, 'and think anxiously how they may enjoy 'their blithesome profits; he should keep 'the old laws, and discharge his duties with 'propriety and in unison; let him not set 'about producing thorns and briars (which 'will choke up business and prick himself). 'Besides giving instructions to Lew, the acting Tungcho of Teh shan, and Tseang, the 'acting Keun min foo of Macao, that they 'lay these commands upon the said superintendent, Elliot, we hereby see it fit also 'to advise your excellency, the hoppo, that 'you duly examine and put it in force &c. &c.

Now this coming before me, the hoppo, I accordingly issue this edict that the same be duly known and when my edict reaches the said hong merchants, let them, forthwith, in conformity with the spirit of the accompanying communication—lay the commands upon the superintendent, Elliot, that he obey accordingly. Besides urging all the vessels proceeding from Whampoa with full cargoes to return home forthwith, as regards the merchant men which have arrived this year at Canton with cargo—if they really wish to trade—let them proceed to Whampoa, and conformably to the regulations let them wait till they are examined; if they do not wish to trade, then let them not hanker about here—for there are only two ways, either to enter the port, or begone; there is no medium course to be followed. Seeing that he has previously delivered up the opium in the store ships, this is proof enough that he is respectful and submissive; the said Elliot need not be ashamed to be called a superintendent of trade. But now with these present foreign merchants ships, he has turned to give birth to other kinds of expectation: it is, indeed, as their excellencies the high commissioner and viceroy say in their communication: "the said superintendent ought from first to last to "secure and protect the foreign merchant, "and think how he may enjoy his blithesome profit; to keep the old regulations, "and perform his duties in unison and "with propriety: let him not himself give "birth to thorns and briars. Tremble at this! think of this! A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 28th day,
Canton, 9th June, 1839.
(Translated by Mr. Thom.)

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 18th At Minto House, Roxburghshire, Ralph Abercromby, Esq., her Majesty's minister at Florence, to Lady Mary Elliot, eldest daughter of the Earl of Minto.

Oct. 3rd.—At St. Pancras Church, Robert Wilkinson, Esq. of Canton, to Elizabeth Warden Dent, eldest daughter of John Dent, Esq., Madras civil service.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1839. NO. 25.

FOR LONDON.

THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE, will take Freight from Hong Kong £5 per ton of 50 at feet. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY GORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the following Passage Boats, beg to intimate to the Public, that owing to the very small number of passengers they now han. up or down, to defray the expences of the Boats, they will from this date charge (not knowing at present, under the existing circumstances, how long the Boats are yet to run) for each passenger in the schooners "*Alpha*," "*Union*," "*Sylph*," and "*Rover*."

To and from Canton, Lintin and Macao....$30
" " " Capsingmoon and Hong Kong "25
POSTAGE.—Letters from Macao.....15 cents.
" " and Ships's letters.....10 "

No merchandize whatever will be allowed to be taken in the Boats from Canton, nor any brought up; and in the event of any passenger transgressing the following "Regulations," the accompanying Regulations of the General Chamber of Commerce, he, or they, will be held liable for the consequences.

Passengers are permitted to land their baggage on the *Praya Grande*, in Macao, but merchandize of all description, and dollars, must be landed in the Macao Custom House, or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the Boat; should none come within that space, the Boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transactions, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture, should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any Licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the License of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and co-operation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Passengers and Lascars are most earnestly required to give no gratuity of any sort to the Chinese officers at any of the stations, and should any demand be made that they report the same to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately on arrival at Canton.

By Order of the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 28th February, 1839. Secretary.

NOTICE.—In the absence of people of our establishment in Canton, Mr. C. Lloyd will take charge of our Boats here, to whom parties will please to apply for passage.

Mr. Lloyd is authorized to collect *Cash* for Postage of Letters, &c. in Canton, until further notice. No Canton transactions will for the future be carried to account.

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the Canton *Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—The Upper part of the Factory, No. 5, Danish Hong. And the Factory No. 2, Creek Hong. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2, Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, *ex Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Her Majesty this day opened the Session of Parliament in person, with the usual formalities. The body of the House and the Galleries were crowded with ladies. As court mourning universally prevailed, the *tout ensemble* would have been rather sombre but for the profusion of ostrich feathers which gracefully waved on all sides. Her Majesty entered the House about half-past two o'clock. She was attended by the Lord Chancellor bearing the great seal, Viscount Melbourne wielding the sword of state, the Earl of Shaftesbury carrying the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Norfolk as Earl Marshal, the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council, and Viscount Duncannon, Lord Privy Seal.

The Commons having been summoned to attend at the bar, her Majesty, on their appearance, read the following Speech in a very clear and audible manner:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.

"I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

"I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

"A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced.

"The unanimity of the five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

"Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

"The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of my dominions.

"It is also urged that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my people.

"The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—I have directed the Annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

"Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the state, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that, throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions, the period fixed by law for the final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and that the transition from the temporary system of Apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquility. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance of the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

Her Majesty was so clear that every word reached the farthest corner of the house, and made us wish that some noble lords would, in the delivery of their addresses, take a lesson from her Majesty. The greatest emphasis was laid upon the paragraph relating to Belgium, the paragraph alluding to the good working of the Apprenticeship Abolition Acts, and the sentence in which her Majesty stated her reliance "on the good sense and right disposition of her people."

Her Majesty then left the house, and on her return as on her progress, was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the persons assembled along the line of procession.—*The Observer, February 10.*

SPAIN.—Letters from Bayonne of the 2d. Jan. state, that the snow blocked up every passage through the mountains, and intercepted all the communications. Generals Espartero and Maroto continued to occupy the same positions in the provinces of Alava. Cabrera had captured a rich convoy on the road between Saragossa and Calatayud. Among the baggage belonging to the Marquis d'Espeja, former Ambassador of Spain in Paris, was a splendid silver service, made in that capital for the Queen's table. The Carlist chief hastened to forward these valuable articles to Don Carlos, who, it appears, declined making use of them. His headquarters remained at Ascotia.—*Ibid.*

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 31st ult. publishes a long article, dated from the

banks of the Maine, from which it would appear that the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg had opened negotiations for the purpose of adjusting in an amicable manner the difficulties which had arisen between them in Europe and in the East. The Russian Government was said to have declared to that of England (through the medium of Count Pozzo di Borgo), that it had never had any intention to disturb her in the possession of her Indian establishments, and disavowed all that had been written or said on the subject of Russian projects. The Czar (forsooth) thinks that the part of Asia situate beyond the Indus is entirely out of the sphere of Russian policy, and must continue so from respect for the tranquility of Europe. Russia approved, it was true, the war waged by the Schah of Persia against Herat, because Persia was incessantly exposed to the incursions of the inhabitants of that province, and its possession appeared to her necessary for the pacification of the Persian empire, and conducive to the interests of both Russia and Great Britain. The Russian Ambassador being, from his situation, obliged to follow the Schah, had accompanied him to the siege of Herat, and, being a military man, assisted him with his advice, as the British Ambassador, placed in similar circumstances, would have done."—The Observer, Feby. 10th, 1839.

China.—The information received at Salem via St. Helena from China, produces considerable excitement in the tea market, and not without more reason than generally attaches to Canton rumors. There has been for many months a conflict going on between the Chinese government and the patrons of Opium smuggling in China, which, it was felt both there and here, might produce trouble, and advices from Canton received here by the last arrival, were of a character to lead to the anticipation of some crisis in this business, and none more likely than that reported via St. Helena of the imprisonment of the chief hongmerchants. We give below an extract of a letter from an intelligent source in Canton to a commercial house here, which shows that there is reason at least to apprehend interruption for a time to our usual intercourse. Whether it ought to have any important influence on the market, others can judge better than ourselves. The duty of our government to keep a vigilant eye towards our relations with Eastern Asia, is becoming more and more evident.

Extract, &c.

"Capt. Elliot leaves for Macao, to wait the further orders of his government. This course he takes, by order of her Majesty, on the refusal of the Governor to confer with him, without the intervention of the hongmerchants. It is perhaps well that Captain Elliot is thus relieved from his awkward position as to the opium trade, the course of which you will see more clearly from the edicts in the Repository. It seems that the emperor would admit the article for the benefit of the treasury, but the dread of posthumous infamy deters him, and in his efforts to cut off the traffic he has gone the length of now making the governor personally responsible. The poor governor will hardly escape the net spread for him. His measures have been carried so far as to raise the Canton price to $100 per chest above the Lintin value, and this enormous bribe has again excited an avarice stronger than all his pressure. Boats and even ships have been used to introduce the drug within the "Cordon," at the Bogue, and it is said that more than 1000 chests have recently been brought to Whampoa under this immense bribe of $100,000. This is a new way of reprieving forces and who is at the bottom of it, none can tell. Perhaps the Governor himself, utterly unable to accomplish his required duty, thus aims to posses at least the means of screening his failure. Perhaps it is the old case, venal under officers. Either way it is a complete illustration of Chinese weakness. Under these circumstances, is not the plot thickening fast, and what will be the denouement? So far as the British question is concerned, I suppose a quiet Envoy will be sent to the Northward, so soon as it can be arranged, and if this fail, perhaps a quiet use of force will be resorted to. Now will the United States stand idle while England is preparing to get commercial advantages? Will she not at least be in at the death of the Chinese system? Will she have no more part in the spoils than in the honor of the chase? Under these circumstances is America doing herself justice? I have not hitherto believed that England would do any thing, but there is a new vigor about this young queen, and unless the United States be quickened, we may be too late for her. Don't let us be distanced by her. The first departure carries the refusal of the Viceroy to have further communication with Captain E. and I do not believe that the ministry who have required Captain E. to press this ultimatum, will delay a moment to apply their supposed corrective. Captain Elliot, before leaving Canton, suggested to his countrymen the propriety of drawing up a full report on the state of the Cohong, to make the British Government more aware of the extreme hazard to which property in China is subjected. If our Government would join that of Great Britain in a common expedition Northward, there is little doubt the desired ends would be effected. Is such union impossible?"—N. Y. J. of Commerce, 13 June, 1838.

"It is already known that Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland had given great offence to the Chinese, by entering their waters with the Wellesley and Algerine vessels of war, and that insult had been offered to boats proceeding from the British ships. The following will be found to be authentic particulars of the whole case:—On the 28th of July an English boat was entering the Bogue, when certain Chinese boarded her, and insultingly demanded whether Admiral Maitland, "his women, or any of his people," were on board. On being answered in the negative the boat was allowed to proceed, but was subsequently boarded, and the same question asked. She was even fired at by some of the Chinese forts. The British Admiral, on learning these facts, immediately made sail towards Canton, and came to opposite the Bocca Tigris, the principal fort of the Chinese with his own ship, the Wellesley, the Algerine, and another, a small vessel. All being cleared and ready for action, he sent on shore to demand reparation "for an insult offered (to use his own words) to the Sovereign of my Country, in the person of myself, by firing at and boarding a British vessel, under the pretext that I might be on board."

The result was, that the Chinese admiral deputed officers of rank to go on board the Wellesley, to disclaim all participation in the insult thus complained of, and at the same time to assure Sir F. Maitland that the offending parties should be punished; for that, in truth, the Chinese authorities would regard any insult offered to Sir F Maitland just as if it had been offered to their own admiral. What a powerful peace-maker the broadside of a British man of war is!—The Observer, Jany. 27, 1839.

A New York Newspaper Establishment.—We are frequently enquired of by our friends, as to the number of men we employ, and various other details of our office. Their curiosity will perhaps be gratified by a statement somewhat more accurate than we are able to give off hand. The physical force employed in bringing out the Journal of Commerce stands about thus:

Editors		2
Reporter		1
Correspondent at Washington		1
Clerks in the business office		4
In the Type room—Men		15
	Boys	5—20
Press-room—Men		3
	Boys	3
	Mail clerks	2— 8
Marine news—Men		12
Carriers		10
Total		58

Were we to include the persons employed in the manufacture of paper for our use, and of types, which require to be renewed about once in two years, it would make the list still more formidable. There are also a number of persons, a portion of whose services are rendered for us as correspondents, and who in one way or another receive some compensation.

The Press we use is a single cylinder Napier machine, which being driven rapidly by steam, we have contrived to make answer our purpose thus far. But the constant enlargement of our business has rendered it necessary to employ Mr. Napier to build us a double cylinder machine, which we shall be able to get from London and put in operation before winter.

All the individuals enumerated above, devote their whole service to this establishment except one, and except also the carriers, whose service in distributing the paper over New York and Brooklyn, extends only to two or three hours in the morning. In the department of marine news also, the Gazette and the Daily Express are associated with us. Some thirty to thirty-five families get their daily bread from this source. This force looks strong, and so it is. But it is organized with all the regard for economy which is consistent with the proper management of the business. All of us work hard. With this force we get together the materials and publish 3250 daily papers, and as many more for the country, making the weight of two tons a week, or one hundred tons a year. Our subscription list, and all the business, have increased about one quarter within the last eight months.

There is no hour or moment, day or night, week in and week out, save from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 12 o'clock on Sunday night when more or less persons of the above mentioned force are not hard at work. The man who finds a paper at his door every morning, does not always think of the watchings and toil it has cost to produce it; and it is well that he does not. A due consideration, however, of the complex nature of the business, and the liability to accident among so many hands, wheels, and types as are necessarily employed in getting out a paper, would make men charitable in respect to occasional mishaps and errors, and they would only wonder that a thing so complicated could be produced with so much regularity.

Actual state of the British Navy.

The assertions which are daily made of the weakness and neglected state of the British Navy, and the invidious comparisons which are drawn between its asserted condition and that of the other Navies of the world, have induced Sir John Barrow to go somewhat into detail on the subject, in a Supplemental Chapter to his recently published *Life of Lord Anson*. In this masterly production, the monstrous assertion that the English Navy has decreased while that of France has increased, is met by the fact, that England, which in 1820 had but 14 ships of the line in commission and 23,000 seamen, has now, in 1839, 21 ships and 34,000 seamen, and France, instead of 73 sail of the line which she possessed in 1815, has now but 49, and only 10 of them in commission. Sir John completely demonstrates the utter ignorance and unworthy feelings of the alarmists, and having in two most valuable Tables exhibited the true state of affairs, says, "In conclusion, I cannot hesitate to affirm, and I do so neither rashly nor vauntingly, nor without due research, that if any confidence is to be placed on official statements and returns, at no former period of profound peace, in the whole history of Great Britain, was her Navy in so efficient a state, as to the number, condition, and equipment of the ships in commission, and the number and superior qualities of the petty officers and effective seamen borne on their books; nor were the number, the dimensions, and the condition of the ships in ordinary, and the preparations and stores in the dockyards for increasing the active and efficient force of the fleet, at any time more satisfactory than at the present moment—the commencement of the year 1839."

We give the first of Sir John's Tables, but as the second, though representing the Navies of six states, (Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Naples, and Sardinia) only exhibits 80 ships of the line in commission, and only four building, but nine frigates in commission and seven building, and six steamers in commission and one building—a total of fifteen effective vessels—it is unnecessary to give it in detail.

After this we may surely hope no more to hear that the British Navy is inefficient, except from those who would be glad if it were so.

"Supplementar Chapter.

"It had been my intention to confine myself, in the following chapter, to a few observations on two important points—'Manning the Navy,' and 'Preservation of the Health of Seamen;' but there has recently been so much abuse of the Admiralty, and so many misrepresentations with regard to the state of our Navy, compared with that of Foreign Powers, bandied about in party pamphlets, newspapers, and after-dinner speeches, that I deem it right, and even feel it a duty, to disabuse the public, by showing that the oft-repeated charges of the neglected and reduced condition of the British Navy are wholly unfounded in fact. I had, for other purposes, collected from authentic information, and arranged in two tables, the actual state of all the Navies in Europe and America. With this information before me, as an old servant of more than thirty years in this department, and as one who has been an humble instrument under eleven different Naval administrations—Whig and Tory—and professing myself moreover, as far as my official character is concerned, of no political party, (my only party being the Navy,) I claim the privilege of endeavouring to remove that false impression, which the misrepresentations in question are calculated to make on the British public, and (which is still more to be deprecated) on Foreign Powers—that the Navy of Great Britain is neglected, and in a progressive state of decay—a gratuitous falsehood, the fact being the very reverse.

"For the facts and observations I have ventured to state I hold myself wholly and solely responsible, having, advisedly, communicated with no one, not even with a single member of the Board of Admiralty. I have no other object in view but that of letting the truth be known, by which test I am willing to abide. "J. B."

A Return showing the Number of Line-of-Battle-Ships, Frigates, and Steamers (Men of War), belonging to England, France, Russia, America, Egypt, and Turkey, distinguishing those now in Commission, in Ordinary, and Building.

	Ships of the Line. 1st Class—Of 100 guns and upwards	2nd Class—From 80 to 100 guns	3rd Class—From 70 to 80 guns	Frigates. 1st Class—Remain & of 60 guns	2nd Class—50 and 52 guns	3rd Class—From 30 to 50 guns	Steamers. Ships of War,	Steamers on Foreign Stations	Post-Office Packets	
England. In Commission	12	4	12	19	*20	5	9	7	5	28
In Ordinary	12	13	33	19	8	5	1	6	12	13
Building	4	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	5
Total	28	19	47	46	30	11	11	14	18	46
France. In Commission	10	10	20	20	9	6	2	2	2	16
In Ordinary	6	6	11	5	5	2	1	1	1	9
Building	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	9
Total	18	20	35	27	16	10	4	4	4	34
Russia. In Commission	6	4	10	16	6	2	1	1	1	8
In Ordinary	12	8	20	14	4	1	1	1	1	8
Building	6	4	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	8
Total	24	16	40	36	12	4	3	3	3	24
America. In Commission	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
In Ordinary	2	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Building	6	6	12	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Total	9	9	18	18	6	3	3	3	3	30
Egypt. In Commission	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
In Ordinary	2	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Building	6	6	12	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Total	9	9	18	18	6	3	3	3	3	30
Turkey. In Commission	1	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
In Ordinary	2	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Building	6	6	12	6	2	1	1	1	1	10
Total	9	9	18	18	6	3	3	3	3	30

* One of the 2nd Class has since been commissioned, making 21.

† Uncertain, probably 5 only. Of these 7, 3 have recently been launched at Nicolaef.

‡ The Americans have made a contract for a supply of Timber to build 11 more, which will give 26 in the whole.

§ The steamers employed in the packet service of France, being armed with heavy guns (80 pounders), and consequently available for the purposes of war, have been included under this head. The steamers employed in the packet service of England, not being at present armed for purposes of war, have been omitted.

December 1, 1838.—Colonial Gazette, Jany. 19th, 1838.

Summary of Punishments inflicted on the Apprenticed Labourers in the British Colonies,—viz, in the first five Colonies for a Period of 22 Months, and in the other Colonies for the Terms respectively specified.

Colonies.	Time.	Number of Apprenticed Labourers.	Number Punished. Males.	Females.	Total.	By Flogging	Average Number of Stripes.	Total amount of Stripes.	Total Amount of other Punishments.	Total
British Guiana	22months	72,000	7,691	8,549	16,230	2,688	20	55,360	13,562	
Jamaica	ditto	260,000	35,536	22,881	58,417	10,770	22½	241,325	47,647	
Barbadoes	ditto	69,000	9,930	8,120	18,050	2,467	14½	35,761	15,583	
Grenada	ditto	21,500	2,667	2,195	4,862	[illegible]	20	13,440	4,190	
St. Lucia	ditto	10,300	1,114	767	1,881	[illegible]	19	14,193	1,134	
		433,000	56,938	42,502	99,440	17,344	....	359,079	82,116	
Mauritius	12months	51,000	10,946	3,425	14,371	7,304	18½	135,124	7,067	
St. Kitt's	9months	13,500	1,536	1,778	3,314	338	14	5 019	2,956	
Nevis	ditto	6,200	330	213	543	261	16½	4,306	282	
St. Vincent	ditto	19,300	2,021	1,861	3,882	476	24	10,472	3,406	
Cape of Good Hope	12months	....	814	326	1,140	....	....	....	....	
Montserrat	18months	5,000	904	602	1,506	346	19	6,574	1 160	
Trinidad	ditto	16,800	1,918	1,563	3 511	1,087	18½	20,109	2,424	
Honduras	ditto	1,650	85	100	185	33	27	891	102	
Tortola	12months	4,200	491	287	688	250	12½	3,125	438	
Dominica	20months	12,000	1,271	894	2,165	716	28½	20,406	1,449	
Tobago	21months	9,800	1,511	952	2,463	636	12½	7,950	1,827	
Bahamas	ditto	10,200	646	453	1,099	161	7	1,127	93	
		152,650	22,363	12,434	34,817	11,628	....	215,096	22,049	
Grand Total		585,650	79,301	54,936	134,257	28,952	....	574,175	104,165	

PUNISHMENT OF SLAVES IN THE BRITISH COLONIES. The following interesting Tabular Statement has been made from Government Returns recently

—Colonial Gazette, Dec. 29, 1838.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th Feby.	Singapore	16th May
U. States	18th Feby.	Java	3rd May
Calcutta	27th March	Manila	9th May
Bombay	10th April.	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—*At Whampoa* from *Hong-Kong*.—NANTASKET, (Am.) Commonds; PARIS, (Am.) King; CASHMERE, (Am) Meacom.

SAILED.—From Whampoa.—HORATIO, (Am.) Howland, for New York.—From Hong-Kong.—SPY, Smith, for Singapore and Calcutta. 15th inst., From MACAO ROADS.—CALEDONIA, ———, for So. Australia. 17th inst., from *Whampoa*, ANNE JANE, Stubbs, for Hong-Kong, and thence to Liverpool.

UNDER DESPATCH.—From Hong-Kong. For London, the DAVID SCOTT, Spence. Bombay; the MAHOMMEDER, ———. Calcutta; the RED ROVER, Wright.

PASSENGERS.—Per HORATIO, F. S. Hathaway, Esq. Per SPY.—— Galestin, Esq. Per CALEDONIA, Jas. Pearson, Esq. lady and family. Per GEORGE 4TH, J. W. Smith,—— Elias, Esqs. Per RELIANCE, Two Misses Marquis A Daniell, Esq. lady and family. John Thacker, and Wm. Cragg, Esqs. Per MAHOMMEDER, A. Matheson, and C. B. Adam, Esqs.

British Merchants in Canton. Messrs. Bell, Thom, Wilkinson, Millar.

American Merchants in Canton. Messrs. W. S. Wetmore, Forbes, E. King, Low, Delano, Lejee, Couper, Morss, Hathaway, Bull, Nye, Ryan, Gandy, Sacksen, Kellogg, Gilman, Spooner, Kimball, Cryder, F. A. King, D. Eckley. The revd. P. Parker, M. D. and Captain Mott, of the Indus.

The *Cambridge* has brought up the overland mail forwarded per *Hellas* and *Sir H. Compton* to Singapore. By this opportunity we received on Saturday last the following papers. The *Englishman* from the 11th to 27th of March. The *Calcutta Courier* from the 13th to do. &c. The *Commercial Advertiser* from 19th to 25th do. The *Bombay Gazette* from Feby. 1st to April 10th. The *Bombay Times* from March 2nd to do. The *Singapore Free Press* from the 25th April to 16th May. The *Malacca Weekly Register* from 18th April to 2nd May, and the *Penang Gazette* for all April.—We have also received some English papers;—amongst others, from the North and South American Coffee house, one of the 10th of February, from which we have extracted the Queen's speech, and other items of intelligence respecting the understanding between England and Russia.

We were wholly misinformed as to the destination of the *Spy* and *Snarley Yow*, last week. The former has since sailed for Calcutta, and the latter is laid up in ordinary in the inner harbour of Macao.

We omitted to notice in our last number that the American vessel *Splendid*, Land. spoke H. M.'s sloop *Larne*, on the 3rd inst., in Lat. 17½, Long. 113.50., all well.

With reference to the false report made by H. E. the imperial commissioner to H. I. majesty, on the subject of the demand for and surrender of British property on the 27th of March last, we may remark that the fact had been for some time the matter of public rumour previous to the receipt of the Gazette in Canton. From the Chinese source from which we procured our single copy we have not the slightest reason to doubt its authenticity. Probably we may obtain the whole report by and bye. We have heard it said that the censorate has advised H. I. M. on the present state of foreign affairs.

We cannot allow this report to pass our present notice without drawing the attention of our unknown correspondent, L. to its truth: and to ask him—after he has read Sir W. Jones's charges to the Grand Juries of Calcutta, and the report in question, if he will again assert that "Europeans have long since *"confuted"* the very extravagant notices of their fellow Western men regarding the "slight regard for truth in the Oriental nations among all grades of society:" and deny the palpable application of the argument, as we then used it, to H. E. the imperial commissioner?

But we are not surprised at the assertions of L.; for when British born subjects have attained that happy state of universal fraternization, when all national rights, feelings, and prejudices are thrown down before the altar of foreign might—and because might has been possessed by the Chinese in the late occurrences it has been argued by Britons that their *might* constitutes their *right* — we are not surprised, we repeat, that an abstraction should have been misunderstood & opposed: but we sincerely regret that a man, "in the highest grade of society," should have substantiated our abstraction by his own deed.

This professed state of mind and feeling leads us to think that the self-love of those who affect it begins with the *outer circle* of the poet, not with the *centre:* it is clear, then, that the centres of such persons can never be moved.

> God loves from whole to parts; but human soul
> Must rise from individual to the whole.
> Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
> As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
> The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds,
> Another still, and still another spreads;
> Parent, Friend, neighbour, first it will embrace;
> His country next, and next all human race;
> Wide and more wide, the o'erflowings of the mind
> Take every creature *in*, of every kind:
> * * *

To day the commanders of the American ships, which have lately entered the river, will send in a petition to the local-government for permission to trade under the former usual terms. We hope to be enabled to publish the petition and reply next week.

We have not yet obtained a copy of the shopmen's petition to H. E. the imperial commissioner; nor have we heard whether the deputation to H. E. has returned to Canton.

We have been informed that a total stop to all branches of trade at Macao, has been effected by the rigorous orders of the I. C.; but we confess we cannot explain to our readers what measures H. E. adopted to effect his object in matters connected only with the Portuguese custom house and the Foreign Ships.

We have much pleasure in referring our readers to the convincing statement of Sir John Barrow respecting the present state of the British Navy. The Queen's Speech will also be read with interest and satisfaction; and there cannot be a doubt but that at the opening of the next session of the parliament of the U. K. our relations with this country will be the most prominent question, to which the most serious attention of the parliament will be directed.

Divine service was performed last Sunday by the reverend F. W. Taylor, chaplain of the U. S's. frigate Columbia, who afterwards preached on Rev. 10c. 5v.

Meeting of British merchants at Macao. A meeting of the majority of the repre-

sentatives of British firms now at Macao, was held at the office of Messrs. Dent and Co., on the 13th inst., to take into consideration the present position of British interests, both as regards the future destination of British shipping, and of the cargoes of the vessels which have arrived since the suspension of commercial intercourse with the Chinese in March.

The result of the meeting was a resolution, —which, after having been opposed, was eventually carried by a large majority,— that Captain Elliot should be requested to give a more distinct explanation of the meaning of the following 9th clause of his Public Notice dated 22d of May; namely:

"And He has now to give Notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra-Cargoes, Commanders, Commanding Officers of Ships, Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said Port of Canton any such British ships or Vessels to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in foreign shipping, is safe in the premises"

—whether the British merchants were to consider the wording of the said clause as a distinct order, or merely as a suggestion, and, at the same time, a strong recommendation on Captain Elliot's part to desist from sending British vessels or British property to Whampoa.

A letter was drafted in accordance with this resolution, and a committee appointed to deliver the letter to Captain Elliot and to receive Captain Elliot's reply.

The substance of Captain Elliot's replies to the two questions proposed to him in this letter, are as follows; firstly:

"An embargo is an act of the government of a country, and therefore my public notices cannot place an embargo on British ships and goods."

"Under the unparalleled nature of the case, I have concluded that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question. I am of opinm, therefore, that the ordering of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve persons, upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed, in consequences of the most serious description."

"The stringency, however, of these notices, the construction of the language, and the liability of every kind to be incurred, by departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties, if such there be, proposing to postpone public authority and general considerations to their own views and particular interests; at all events, it is my duty again to warn all H. M.'s subjects, in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be in the highest degree perilous."

Secondly. "I see no present reason to believe that H. M.'s subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing circumstances as to admit of British ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of H. M.'s government be made known to me."

The above is the gist of Captain Elliot's reply, which we received at a late hour last night; but we trust we shall receive from Macao the letter from the Meeting and the reply, officially authenticated, in time for publication in our next number.

From Captain Elliot's reply, we conclude that neither British ships nor British property in Foreign bottoms, will enter the Canton River; and we understand that the only British firm in Canton, that of Messrs. W. Bell & Co. will leave for Macao tomorrow.

OPIUM.—IMPERIAL EDICTS.

PEKING GAZETTE.—"Since the commencement of the severe measures of searching for and prohibiting opium, very many reports on the subject have been received from all the provinces, and great numbers of the people are said to have made public acknowledgment of their habits, and to have delivered up to the government officers their opium and smoking apparatus; but if there is long delay in this surrender, it is to be apprehended that the evil habit may be resumed: therefore the very least and gradual advances must be guarded against; for when the time of surrender is passed, if the district magistrates relax in their duty, the use of opium will be again indulged in, and all fear of the spreading of the evil will be lost; therefore, if one or two individuals using opium are treated leniently, their imitators will soon not be limited even to hundreds or thousands: which will cause reflection on and weaken the force of the laws.

With reference to the surrender of the opium lard and the smoking utensils, I, the emperor, have heard that there are many false representations. Either the thoughts of the district officers are wholly bent on obtaining the merit of being zealous, or their minds are set on avoiding cause of reprehension, and they consequently do their duty in a careless manner, just merely to save appearances and escape censure:—thus only getting the mere name of delivering (opium &c.), or subjecting themselves to be imposed upon by obscure, confused stories and crafty impositions: words cannot express the wickedness (of such conduct).

I feel the greatest concern and pity for the simple, ignorant people, and it is my first wish to open to them a self-renovating path; but the troops and people are unable to throw off their old defilements.—If there were no difficulty to the people to exert their own powers to be a warning to themselves and reject their bad habits, what necessity would there be for them to report the surrender of their smoking-pipes, in order to manifest a self-originating change and repentance? It is just as if a man offending against the laws, by getting drunk with wine, if he is really able to repent and reform, there will be no difficulty in refraining, nor any necessity for him to surrender all his drinking cups.

Hereafter, when opium smokers are seized in any of the provinces, it is not allowed to mention in the reports the fact of their surrendering their opium and pipes. As to those offenders who have made a false confession of their habits, I order the governors and lieut.-governors of the provinces to give the sternest orders to the district magistrates, that whenever cases of examination again occur, if there are offenders of this sort, to consider their crimes enhanced, in order to put a stop to deceptions, founded upon obscure and confused confessions, and impositions, and to return to reality and truth. Promulgate this edict throughout all the provinces for general information." Respect this. (No date).

To day, Lin Tsihsew, &c., by a post-haste despatch, have reported respecting the management of the foreign (opium) ships and the surrender of the opium.—His proceedings are worthy of the highest praise.

The foreign ships that have hitherto been employed in clandestinely selling opium, are about to leave (the Chinese waters).—Lin and his coadjutors have already sent (or ordered) away twenty two ships, and have seized 20283 chests of opium, which the foreign ships, under a dread of the laws, voluntarily surrendered to him, and this disposition and feeling of the foreigners may be favorably considered. I, therefore, direct that their (former) crimes be forgiven.

The said officers have also reported, after having consulted on the subject, respecting the gift of some tea. Now, with reference to their management of this opium question, and as the number of chests surrendered is great, wait until the surrender is completed, and then immediately make a strict enquiry whether the number of chests are right, and then depute an intelligent and trust worthy officer to Peking, to report and explain all the facts of the affair.

Lin and his coadjutors, in their searching into and management of this business have managed and arranged extremely well, and it is right that that should I praise their zeal. I order that *Lin* and *Tung* be referred to the board of civil office for appropriate rewards. I also order that *E*, the lieut. governor of Kwangtung, *Yu*, the controller of the maritimes customs, and *Kwan*, the admiral, be referred to the said board for becoming rewards. Respect this.

Opium bond.—Oral communication from the governor to the hongmerchants.

Respecting the announcement of the American ships Nantasket, Remmonds, and Paris, King entering the port.

Since orders have now been issued, it is absolutely necessary that the new regulations be submitted to accordingly, and the management of affairs be in agreement with facts—there must not be an error of a hair's breadth.

With reference to what the original hongmerchants formerly reported to the Kwang chow foo for examination, respecting the voluntary opium bond, it is very far from being safely settled. The said original merchants should meet and consult with the security merchants, and arrange all matters connected with the bond, and then make a report on the subject; the ships, will be then permitted to open their holds and receive cargo.

Those ships which carry on an honest and fair trade, and really do not indulge in the disgraceful practice of smuggling opium, I, the governor, must most assuredly confer upon them sincere and substantial compassion, and most decidedly they shall not be annoyed by extortions and petty vexations; but those ships that attempt to smuggle opium, as assuredly shall they be immediately subject d to a strict investigation, and as decidedly their false dealing shall not be in the least degree indulged or excused. Thus the goodness of the good and the vices of the bad in each case is of, or proceeds from, themselves; I, the governor, decidedly will not involve the good in the consequences of the deeds of the bad, and as decidedly I will not, for the sake of the good, show any favour to the bad.—Let the good, then, carry on their trade without fear and with confidence; there is no cause or need of fear or suspicion; and the bad have only to make a speedy reformation of their errors, for certainly their disorderly imaginations will not be borne with. Acquaint the foreign merchants of every nation with the purport of these orders; let them investigate and manage with sincerity, and thus prove themselves to be honorable merchants; those who will still pursue a devious course will thus prove themselves to be dishonorable merchants: thus honor or disgrace is within their own free choice—there is nothing more to be said.

These orders were received orally from the governor on the 3d day of the 5th moon (13th June).

N. B. These orders were delivered, with a letter from the hong merchants, yesterday evening to the American merchants Messrs. Wetmore and Co. and Messrs. Russell and Co.

Canton Register Office, 14 June, 1839.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

THERM. 8 A.M. noon.	BAR.	WINDS.	
1 62 64	30.00	NaNNW. Cldy with rn, l. & lt. pts., mdly. lt. br.	
2 59 63	30.05	N a NNW. ,, ,, throughout ,, ,,	
3 62 68	30.05	NNW. Cloudy throughout light breeze	
4 68 78	30.00	N. Fine weather, ,, ,,	
⊙ 5 72 80	29.95	S a SE. ,, ,, ,, ,,	
6 73 78	29.90	S a SE. Fine wthr, l.pt, mid rn. lat. fine, lt. br.	
7 72 84	29.75	S. Fine weather with showers in mid pt, lgbing. in latter pt. mostly Light breeze	
8 76 87	29.70	S. Fine weather, mod breeze	
9 76 88	29.85	S. Fine weather, l. pt. light br. S. middle severe Thunder & lightg. with heavy rain fresh breeze N. latter light breeze	
10 73 81	29.90	N. Fine wthr, l. & mid pts., lt. unsettld. mod. br.	
11 70 69	30.00	N. Cloudy with rain at times, unsettled ,, ,,	
⊙ 12 69 70	30.00	N. ,, ,, ,, ,, most part ,, ,,	
13 69 73	30.00	S a SE. Rn. mst pt. l. pt. lt. br. N. mid. & lt.	
14 73 79	29.85	SE a N. ,, with Thund & lightg. vble. lt. br.	
15 74 78	29.85	SE. a N. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	
16 72 79	29.95	SE. Unsettled with heavy rn at tms. mod br	
17 72 75	29.90	SE. Rain throughout ,, ,, ,,	
18 73 77	29.85	SE. Rain most part ,, ,, ,,	
⊙ 19 74 81	29.80	SE. Unsettled with heavy rain at times ,, ,,	
20 78 84	29.80	SE a N. Cloudy, unsettled with rain at times. Thunder & lightg. vble. br.	
21 75 77	29.80	SE a N. Hvy rn. Thund. & lightg. most pt. vble	
22 73 83	29.90	SE. Fine weather, mod breeze	
23 77 85	29.90	SE. ,, ,, ,, ,,	
24 77 85	29.90	SE. ,, ,, ,, ,,	
25 77 85	29.90	S. Fine weather, light breeze	
⊙ 26 79 88	29.95	SE. ,, ,, ,, ,,	
27 79 87	30.00	SE. ,, ,, mod breeze	
28 78 84	30.10	SE. ,, ,, showers in l. & mid. pt. at tms. fr. br.	
29 77 83	29.95	SE. ,, ,, mod breeze	
30 76 83	29.95	E. ,, ,, ,, ,,	
31 77 83	29.90	SE. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1839. NO. 26.

FOR LONDON.

THE HASHEMY, Captain BUCKLE, will take Freight from HongKong at £5 per ton of 50 feet. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the following Passage Boats, beg to intimate to the Public, that owing to the very small number of passengers they now han, up or down, to defray the expences of the Boats, they will from this date charge (not knowing at present, under the existing circumstances, how long the Boats are yet to run) for each passenger in the schooners "*Alpha*," "*Union*," "*Sylph*," and "*Rover*."

To and from Canton, Lintin and Macao....$20
" " " Capsingmoon and Hong Kong "25
POSTAGE.—Letters from Macao.....15 cents.
" and Ships's letters.....10 "

No merchandize whatever will be allowed to be taken in the Boats from Canton, nor any brought up; and in the event of any passenger transgressing the following "Regulations," the accompanying Regulations of the General Chamber of Commerce, he, or they, will be held liable for the consequences.

Passengers are p rmitted to land their baggage on the *Praya Grande*, in Macao, but merchandize of all description, and dollers, must be landed in the Macao Custom House, or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the Boat; should no one come within that space, the Boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transactions, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture, should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any Licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the License of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and co-operation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Passengers and Lascars are most earnestly required to give no gratuity of any sort to the Chinese officers at any of the stations, and should any demand be made that they report the same to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately on arrival at Canton.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 28th February, 1839. Secretary.

NOTICE.—In the absence of people of our establishment in Canton, Mr. C. Lloyd will take charge of our Boats here, to whom parties will please to apply for passage.

Mr. Lloyd is authorized to collect Cash for Postage of Letters, &c. in Canton, until further notice. No Canton transactions will for the future be carried to account.

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

TO LET.—The Upper part of the Factory, No. 5. Danish Hong. And the Factory No. 2. Creek Hong. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, No. 2. Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—THE Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan, in the Island of Lombock, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, ex *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PEYRA DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for Cash, on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.... per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,....
Inquist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c, " 1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,..... " 5.
Auction Bills..... " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

As H. E. the imperial commissioner, is clipping the clipplers by his sharp, shearing measures; and as he has proved himself a complete revenue cutter, cutting out even Joseph Hume,—for coming contingencies we beg to advise the study of the ways and means of

"THE POOR GENTHEMAN."

The poor gentlemen has a clear £100 a-year, and prefers living on his income to being employed in trade or business of any kind, save peddling a little in the penny a-line way, to gain a few additional guineas for his pleasures. He is a bachelor, a lodger, and a breakfaster and dineer at the coffee-shops and eating-houses. He never lends, he never gets into debt; he pays ready money; he makes good bargains; he has no friend, no confident, no home, no hope; and, were he to fall into the river, or be Burked in going to his lodgings, no one would miss him, save his landlady, to whom he pays 8s. a-week for her rooms. His place at the coffee-shop and eating house would speedily be filled up by some other customer. The loungers in the parks, the bazaars, auctions, British Museum, national gallery, &c., where he found his *gratis* amusements, would never miss his presence; his seat in the various churches and chapels, where he finds an open door every morning and evening of the week, would be occupied by some other poor gentleman, or gentlewoman, who thinks the Gospel should be freely given.

But, if any small annuitant should make up his mind to the idle, "loveless, joyless, unendearing" life of the poor gentleman, and fix upon London as his head-quarters, very good counsel and directions are given him, by an "old-used hand," how to get the most for his money. Lodgings are the first consideration; and these the poor gentleman may have as confortable as at the West End, and much cheaper by keeping to such localities as the Edgeware-road, City road, Clapham, Brixton, &c.; and, as he has no particular business, a walk of a few miles will do him good, and kill an hour or two or those of which he has plenty to spare.

The necessity of going abroad to breakfast, foul day or fair day, seems severe to family-men; but then, for fivepence, the poor gentleman may have a buttered roll and a cup of coffee, and plenty of newspapers, *up stairs*; or, for threepence-half-penny below; and one penny to the female waiter gives her full contentment with the gentleman customer. It will, however, be best to give part of his tables, which contain so important an error in arithmetic, that many will about of the sonndness of his economical knowlege, which, however, seems unimpeachable. His *one* dress coat a year, lasts the year out, and cost four guineas—last year's coat serves him for ordinary occasions; two pairs of trowsers, three guineas; and one waistcoat, fifteen shillings; making, in all, £8. 2s.; and, as £12 are to clothe the the poor gentleman, £3. 18s. remain for hats, hose, boots, shoes, and keeping up his dozen cotton shirts with "Irish fronts." His lodgings cost 8s., and two more to the maid servant and for cleaning shoes, or £26 per annum. His dinners, averaging at 1s. 3d. a-day, afford a plate of the *best* meat, roast or boiled; pudding or tart, bread and vegetables, with 2d. for porter, and 1d. to the waiter. If he will have wine, he may want the porter and pudding, and have only a 5d. plate of meat, which will allow him occasionally a half-pint of wine. If he long for fish, he must go to the Billingsgate Tavern, and have the best fish dinner for 1s.; if for soup, he may have it at 6d. a basin, "at the Cock, or any of the chop-shops near the Royal Exchange." The general account stands—

365 breakfasts, at 6d. each..	£9	2	6
365 dinners, at 1s. 3d. each..	22	16	3
365 teas, at 6d.....	9	2	6
Wearing apparel,.....	12	0	0
Lodging, boots, & servants..	26	0	0
	£79	1	3

There is still a surplus of £20. 18s. 9d. of the £100. applicable to the uses and pleasures of the poor gentleman—which, by an enormous blunder, he states at 15 a week—for coals, in the winter, washing, library, an occasional treat, and all the necessities and contingencies not specified in his table; while, in fact, it is but 8s., which makes an important difference. Although we cannot think the self-contred cautious poor gentleman a model for any man, he gives excellent

advice to those who choose to remain as poor, single gentlemen, instead of becoming hard working, energetic men, and useful members of society; nor are his maxims or his small philosophy to be despised by those for whom he writes.

The poor gentleman is directed—

Keep your circumstances to yourself. Never ask an important favour. Always pay ready money. Never claim acquaintance in the street with richer people: let them pass, do not see them, if they do not see you first.

Accept not every invitation, even from your best friends; it is making yourself too cheap.

Spend as little as possible in cabs or omnibusses.

Waste no money in purchasing trifles you do not want, always bearing in mind, that £5 per year is only a groat a day.

Close your pockets against pastry-cooks cakes and soups.

Never accept invitations from other young men to dine at hotels; for, if you do, courtesy requires, that you invite in return, which is very expensive.

Never borrow of your rich friends. Pay *cash* to your tailor, for which he will give a liberal discount, which will bring the first-rate tradesman to a level with the botcher.

Never buy clothes of advertising puffing, tailors, who always make up inferior materials.

Frequent not taverns and hotels, for they are very expensive; the waiters frequently expect half as much as will pay for a comfortable meal at an eating or coffee house.

* * * *

Let us, looking to wealth, take any one gentleman who you so much envy, for instance, in his cab, or taking a canter at five or so in the Park. Where, in the twenty-four hours, shall we begin? He has, possibly, £3,000 a-year. The poverty of *fashionable* families, with a carriage, on £3,000 is pitiable. Does this make him *pass his time* one bit more *delightfully* from its own weight? Not a jot, I suspect! He is tired of his cab, and horribly annoyed on seeing Booby Bothercm with a more splendid turn-out than his; his reins were wrong, and his tiger was not so *smart!* He got home at seven to dress, tedious again; dinner at home: they sit down very formally with some humble *invite*, as it is not one of their *intimate* days; how wearisome this formal politeness. He wishes the fellow (his wife's cousin, or some scribbling *critic*) far away: they fly for refuge to the opera; too late for Pasta, Grisi, Malibran, Tamburini; Taglioni still pleases for a moment, spite of the tedium of repetition. The charm has lost its spring from being over-stretched: he yawns; nods across, and is bored by *lookers-in*, in some way or other: or he goes round himself to say "How d'ye do?" to people he sees every hour! But suppose he passes a pleasing hour in a *slyflirtation* with a friend's young wife, or some girl, whose eagerness for admiration does not care for his being married, as she hates his wife—perhaps an old flirt: this ended, he puts her in her carriage and drops in at C——'s St. Jame's-street, where he loses a hundred, and goes home perhaps very philosophically, or swearing all the way; gets up next day at one or two, the weather heavenly: ay, but he knows nothing of the fresh mornings; all is now dusty, noise and bustle—the very thing for a town life. His wife persuades him to go and make a call or two with her; they see some pleasant people, and talk of music possibly, and get into a hot argument on *Church Reform*. Away he comes, and gives his wife the slip at Howell and James's, for a lounge at the Alfred or U. S. club; takes up the papers; sees himself quizzed, perhaps abused; goes home in a rage, resolves not to notice it; dresses for a large dinner-party without curiosity, interest, or appetite. And thus his days drag on. How are they better than *yours*? His *wealth* has done *nothing whatever for him*. Yet; it has made him thinner and paler; there is nothing new for him. * * * * *

Do you long for two hundred pounds a-year? the pleasure of asking a few friends to a coffee-house dinner now and then; or a better room where you could ask them? and more cash in your pocket for cakes, jellies, and ices? All this would not increase your enjoyments one tittle; nor would I advise you to alter your rigid economy as to "food, fire, and clothes," if you have two hundred. On *three hundred* you can make no *appearance* more than on one. On four hundred, if you kept a horse and groom, you would be still poorer: and so on. Always, in short, say to yourself, this and that is, after all, a great plague to those who sport them; a servant's a plague, housekeeping's a plague; a carriage is a great plague and looking after horses; a wife is (I'm afraid) often a plague; children another; many friends often a plague; parties (the greater number) plagues: and the jealousy, shifts, envy, of those just above (on another thousand more!) and all the longing and heart-burnings for *show* in the fashionable world, the *ne plus ultra* of plagues in this life; compared with which, if you are still not *content*, wish yourself a Welsh curate on forty pounds a-year!—if this fails of making you *comfortable*, set yourself down as INCURABLE. —*How to Live in London, &c.*

Mr. Jardine.—Among the passengers per *Bolton* we have to welcome to this presidency, with which he has been so long connected, Mr. Jardine, the eminent and respected merchant of Canton, who, having bid farewell to China, is thus far on his way home overland to enjoy the fruits of his well-earned toil. Few individuals have been more widely or universally respected than Mr. Jardine. Immediately before the departure of the last magnificent fleet of Company's ships from China, he was entertained at dinner by the Commanders and officers, who presented him with a handsome piece of plate, as a token of the respect in which he was held by his late co-mates, (for he wore for some time the Lion Button) and the kindness and hospitality he had uniformly extended to them in China. We have now to record another gratifying proof of the estimation in which he is held by transferring from the columns of our Canton contemporary the report of a dinner given to him by the foreign residents at Canton in the Hall of H. M. Superintendents at which about 140 gentlemen were present. We also direct attention to the address of the Parsee merchants of Canton, which, with Mr. Jardine's reply, will be found among our selections in another part of the paper. The service of plate, it is said, will amount to the very handsome sum of one thousand guineas.—Bombay Times, March 20.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

To the Editors of the Englishman.

Sirs,—The vast property now at stake in China is of such an amount that whatever affects its safety ought, I think, to be brought before the public. In the utter uncertainty which exists as to the ultimate intention of the Chinese government, and the means which they intend to use to crush the trade, (if, as I believe, they are so determined,) it becomes one of those cases in which the multitude of counsellors may originate safety. Such at least is my impression; and on this account, and not because I am in any way interested in the trade, as you well know, I venture to offer my perhaps crude speculations on the matter.

By the last advices it appears pretty plain that the Chinese were assembling a fleet to drive the opium ships out of their waters. I have heard some (interested persons too,) make light of this, as we Englishmen are apt to do of every idea of resistance or attack from Chinese afloat. Contemptible enough they no doubt are, but it does not seem to me to have occurred to any one that, if the Chinese go the right way to work, they hold in their hands *the means of making the opium depot ships surrender at discretion and that without firing a gun.*

This assertion will startle many, but I think the plan is a very simple one; and such as the Chinese might very probably adopt. Here it is; let them simply surround the factories with troops so that escape from them is impossible, and then call upon the English residents, who are consignees of the different ships, for orders to allow them to be searched; and further inform them that, in case of resistance and loss of life, either at Whampoa or at Hong-Kong, *they would exact lye for lye!* What would be done, Mr. Editor, in such an emergency? I fear that our countrymen would 'obey tremblingly' and what the loss of property would be to Indian commerce if these ships were so seized and their opium destroyed as, it is said, the cargo of the *Attaran* has been, is not easy to calculate; and observe that this plan would paralyse all resistance. We shall be told, in reply to this, that the Chinese government would not dare to commit such an infraction of the laws of nations; that signal vengeance would be exacted for it, and the like, to all of which I think we may reply, that they are well known never to have admitted any thing like reciprocity between other nations and themselves; and that it is not probable they will begin now; that they are probably better informed than we give them credit for, of the true state of the question as regards our revenue here and at home; and that, if vengeance was taken, which is an exceedingly improbable case, it would not re-imburse the losers.

I fear, Mr. Editor, this will be called '*croaking*,' and no doubt it is so, but we know that the only way of getting through difficulties is to look them fairly in the face, and, expecting the worst provide against it, if we can. Despotic and barbarian governments appear to have at times fits of great activity and severity; and if as we have heard, the opium question is, for the present Tratar dynasty, a question of their political superiority, we have not, I fear, yet seen the worst of the business. Your's faithfully, P.

—Englishman, April 19.

Rapid increase in the use of opium.—Among the changes now in progress in the habits of the lower classes in England, not the least remarkable is the *rapid increase in the use of Opium among them as a means of intoxication.* The announcement will, no doubt, startle many of our readers, but it is not only in itself highly probable, but is stated on the authority of parties who can have no apparent motive in deceiving the public. The fact is, moreover, announced by the drug sellers in the provincial cities and towns of England without disguise. The low price at which preparations of the drug are sold in the country (for in London the druggists, by an imposition of several thousands per cent, on prime cost, have hitherto kept up its price as an article of medicine) places it within the reach of the very poorest classes, which can be made sufficiently obvious as follows:—The price of Turkey opium in England, including a duty of one shilling, is fifteen shillings per lb. The usual dose, sufficient to occasion a pleasant tranquility of mind, and a drowsiness approaching to sleep, is one grain. There are 7000 grains in a pound, and allowing the druggist as high a profit as *four hundred per cent* it will be found that two doses of laudanum (in which shape it is consumed), each sufficient to produce intoxication, can be sold for about *one farthing!* If our information be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, Opium will prove a more formidable enemy to ardent spirits than all the Temperance Societies in existence. We will not stop here to discuss the question whether the abuse of one or the other be attended with the more pernicious effects. Both are bad enough, although we very much doubt whether Turkey or China can produce so many distressing instances of the victims of Opium, as England can of those of ardent spirits. Notwithstanding all that has been said against opium, it is now well ascertained that when taken in moderate quantities, it is not only not injurious, but, in certain constitutions, highly beneficial. In the life of the late William Wilberforce, recently published, his sons have recorded of him that he could not take a glass of wine without being heated, whilst he never felt any effect from Opium, but the general invigoration which he required.

That the general use of Opium among our countrymen at home will be vehemently opposed is but natural to expect. Both the Temperance Societies, and the venders of ardent spirits will be up in arms against it. The latter, indeed, more keenly alive to their own interest, have already begun to sound the tocsin, and are reproaching their antagonists with being the cause of the insidious approach of the common enemy. It certainly is not the least remarkable feature of the case that *it is in those districts where the well meaning enthusiasts, vulgarly called Tee totalists, most abound that the use of Opium, as a substitute for ardent spirits, has most increased. This has been ascertained to be the case in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and more especially in those towns, and among those communities where the ordinary means of intoxication have been abjured.*

Dum stulti vitia vitant, in contraria currunt,

Tea and opium thus appear to go hand in hand in England as well as in China. The former used to be sold as a medicine in the druggist shops in small quantities as opium is now. Will the general use of the latter increase in the same or in a highly accelerated ratio? The question is replete with interest.

We annex a statement of the imports of opium into the U. K., with the home consumption, and customs duties received thereon, for the years 1834, 35, 36.

		1834.	1835.	1836.
Import	lbs.	106,846	43,916	85,681
Consumption	"	25,549	28,452	31,247
Duties	£	7,110	5,690	6,249

A similar statement for 1837 and 1838 would be interesting, as establishing the accuracy or otherwise

of the increased and increasing consumption in England and which we should be obliged by any of our readers communicating to us. The duty previous to 1829 was nine shillings per lb.; in that year it was reduced to four, and in 1837 to one shilling per lb.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge(in China?) have offered a premium of £100 for the best Essay on the Opium Trade; shewing its effects on the Commercial, Political, & Moral interests of the nations and individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it.' As the manuscripts were to be given in by the 25th ultimo, we may soon expect to receive a copy of the work here. It is possible that some notice may be taken in it of the subject of these remarks, as public attention had been drawn to it in England early in January. As, however, it is not stipulated that the copyright shall be the property of the author, a very superior treatise can hardly be expected.—Calcutta Englishman, April 18.

COST OF NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS OVERLAND.—In reference to repeated enquiries respecting the cost of newspapers and letters overland, we beg to subjoin a memorandum drawn up from a comparison of our own accounts with those of our London correspondents:—

A *single* letter from Calcutta to Bombay costs, - - - - - - - -	*Fifteen annas.*
A *single* letter from Bombay to England sent by the *Malta steamer*, -	*Two shillings and six pence.*
A ditto from Bombay to England superscribed '*via Marseilles*,' and written on *thin* foreign paper,* - -	*three shillings & eight pence half penny.*
A ditto from Bombay to England, superscribed '*via Marseilles*,' and written on ordinary thick letter paper.	*Five shillings and seven pence.*
A single newspaper from Calcutta to Bombay, - - - - - - - -	*Three annas.*
A ditto from Bombay to England by the *Malta steamer*, - - - - -	*Nihil.*
A ditto from Bombay to England superscribed '*via Marseilles*,' - -	*One penny.*

The English charges are of course *in addition* to those incurred in India. With regard to registry at the office of Mr. Waghorn's agents, we feel bound to repeat what we stated some months ago, (and which is now confirmed by the correspondent of the *Hurkaru*) that that registry is *a perfectly superfluous expence.* We are far from wishing to injure Mr. Waghorn, who has really done wonders for the community; but we cannot forget what is due to the public, while informing them of a matter in which every individual correspondent by way of the Red Sea has an interest. Of course, it is still optional with those who wish to encourage Mr. Waghorn, (and to whom the registry fee is a trifle, to send their letters through his agents if they please.—Englishman.

ASSAM TEA.

(*From the Hurkaru London Extra*)

At the first public sale of Assam teas, the Commercial Sale-room in Mincing-lane was crowded. These teas consisted of three lots of Assam souchong, and five lots of Assam pekoe. On offering the first lot, which was souchong, Mr. Thompson announced that each lot would be sold without the least reservation to the highest bidder. The first bid was 5s. per lb.; a second bid was made for 10s. per lb. After much competition, it was knocked down for 21s per lb., the purchaser being Captain Pidding, proprietor of Houqua's mixture. The second lot of souchong was bought for the same person for 20s. per lb. The third and last lot of souchong sold for 16s. per lb., Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam pekoe sold for 24s. per lb., after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it; it was brought for Captain Pidding. The second, third and fourth lots of Assam pekoe fetched the respective prices of 25s. 27s. 6d. 28s. 6d. per lb., and were also purchased like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last lot of pekoe, which was the last lot of the tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place. There were near sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 31s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also the purchaser of this. The general opinion of the collected tea brokers and dealers, with whom the room was crowded, was that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself is of very superior quality.

One gentleman of high consideration in the trade writes thus:—'As we have no descriptions of tea from China which corresponds with the sample from Assam it is almost impossible to attach a value to them with anything like accuracy. These teas have evidently been prepared unskilfully, being too much burnt or high dried, giving a burnt or smoky flavour, which so much preponderates that one cannot judge of the real quality. *As an experiment, I should say that it has completely answered. Even prepared as these samples are the article would be suitable for the consumption of this country, and would be readily marketable; but properly prepared, it is my opinion it would be superior in quality, and would sell higher than a large proportion of the black tea we now get from China.*'

Mr. Samuel Parker, Jun., of Tower-street, has favoured me with his opinion.

His character of it is: 'Midding tea, dull blackish leaf, rather strong, burnt, pekoe kind of leaf, with a little flower,' and adds, 'As a specimen it may be considered favourable, and I think it might have been forwarded to this country in better condition.'

Mr. Potts, of 3, Martin's lane, has also favoured me with a letter in which he writes: 'My opinion of the Assam tea is decidedly favourable; it would be difficult to give to it a character by which it would be known to the trade being possessed of certain peculiarities which I think may be attributed to slight damage in transit. The leaf, although not perfect, approximates closely to that imported from China, in liquor it is *good*, and it is a VERY *strong* tea.'

Mr. Pincham, of 55, Charing Cross adds his opinion to those already narrated thus,—

'Sir,—Having made trial of a sample of 'Assam Tea Tea Paho, 1st quality,' forwarded to me through the Board of Control, I find the quality '*Tea good middling strong, high burnt, rather smoky, pekoe kind.*' I am therefore of opinion, that the deficiency in its character arises more from the want of care in the preparation, than from the quality of the plant.'

The honorable Court of Directors and the Board of Control have shown a laudable anxiety to bring this truly important discovery fairly before the British public. The commercial capacity of the former body having ceased, it must be left to others to carry the discovery into extensive usefulness. Individuals cannot afford the risk (few although they may be) attended upon this untried enterprise, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object in view. We must therefore look to those means which have heretofore given us the ascendency in our vast foreign enterprises, to the formation of a great company, which by acting in conjunction with the public (to which we must look, in a great measure, for the prudent application of British capital), the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Associations formed in Calcutta, and other mercantile bodies, will be able with more extensive means, to accomplish the task in a much shorter time. To such an enlightened body of British merchants the nation would look with confidence for that fostering care, which shall enable the infant tea trade of Assam soon to rival, and ultimately supplant that of the vaunted Celestial Empire.—The Englishman, April 2, 1839.

MANNING THE NAVY.—Because the *Ganges* has been two or three months preparing for sea, the Naval alarmists insist that it would be impossible to equip a fleet in double that period. They forget that, when circumstances arise to call for exertion, and render dispatch necessary, extraordinary means can and will be applied; and hence they argue in a circle, when they instance this and other cases in proof of their assertions. Experience shows that, whenever war was probable, and it become expedient to prepare for it extraordinary exertions have been always made; and surely our means are greater now than they ever have been, when our seamen, employed in the Royal Navy and trading ships, are nearly 200,000 in number, besides an equal, if not a greater amount, well calculated for ordinary seamen, consisting of fishermen, boatmen, &c. &c. The French have put forth a bombastic statement, showing, that by means of their maritime conscription, they can man a large fleet and have a residue of some thousands of men. But, in this estimate they include, *every* seamen, fisherman, and boatman, they possess; in fact every person in any way connected with the sea, and enrolled in their maritime departments, leaving none for their mercantile marine. Were we to measure our means by the same standard, we might calculate on half a million of men, and therefore assert that we could man a thousand sail of the line! The Americans, with more modesty, admit the difficulty of manning a large fleet; and this difficulty will be greatly enhanced, owing to their practice of engaging British seamen for the greatest portion of their crews; which seamen, it is but natural to suppose, will return home in preference to fighting against their own country, in case of war, provided the same inducements are held out to them, with the further chance of prize money. Every measure adopted by us for the encouragement of our seamen is, therefore, not only beneficial in itself on our own account, but prejudical to our transatlantic rivals, who calculate on the service of our men, knowing the difficulty of inducing any great number of their native seamen to engage in the ships of the Union.

The Calcutta Courier, 13th, April, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR, New York, January 4th, 1839.

I send you herewith to the care of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. a few copies of a late article on Typhoons &c. which I have lately prepared for the Nautical Magazine and which will probably appear about this time in London. If, on account of the locality of the investigation or the general interest of the subject, you should decide to use any part of the article, I have only to request that it be acknowledged to the Nautical Magazine, which perhaps will reach you as soon as this communication. I have sent to C. W. King, Esq. a stereotype copy of the small plan or chart which pertains to the article, which, it is not improbable, will need to be reduced slightly in thickness, or an equivalent reduction of the tympan paper, in order to make the impression the *lightest possible*, so that the track of the levant may show as a finely dotted line, if practicable. I have requested of Mr. King that you have the first use of this plate if you desire it;—after which it may be placed at Mr. Kings disposal.

I hope that you will continue to furnish in the Register all the facts relating to storms, with specific dates and locality which you may at any time be able to obtain. The ultimate value of these passing records is not often appreciated.

Yours very Respectfully,
WM. C. REDFIELD.

---

* Such as that advertised by Rushton and Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

LATEST DATES.

England	28th Feby.	Singapore	16th May
U. States	18th Feby.	Java	3rd May
Calcutta	27th March	Manila	9th May
Bombay	10th April.	Austral-Asia	9th Feby.
Madras,	17th Jany.		

ARRIVED.—None Reported.
SAILED.—None Reported.

British Merchants in Canton. Messrs. Thom, Millar.
American Merchants in Canton. Messrs. Forbes, E. King, Low, Delano, Lejee, Couper, Morse, Bull, Nye, Ryan, Gandy, Sacksen, Kellogg, Gilman, Spooner, Kimball, Cryder, F. A. King, D. Eckley. The revd. P. Parker, M. D. and Captain Mott, of the Indus.
Dutch Merchants in Canton. Mr. C. Lloyd.

The past week has left no traces of its steps, reports are current which the Editor of this paper can not only not authenticate, but that he does not know, except through an in-direct channel.

The time lost in the passage from Canton to Macao, and the unavoidable delay in obtaining the press, types &c., from the Chinese boats has delayed the publication of our 26th number until to day.

The Register was nearly ready for publication in Canton on the 25th ulto., but the hurry of removal interfered with the mechanical operations.

We shall endeavour to recover the lost time; and pleading circumstances, trust to the indulgence of our readers.

A friend has favoured us with the following official reply of Captain Elliot to the letter addressed to him by the meeting of British merchants, held at Macao on the 14th of June.

We have not received any communication from the British superintendent or the committee appointed by the meeting of British merchants to confer with him: we are, therefore, left to our own judgment, and we express it thus.

The commercial meaning of the commercial word, '*embargo*', is worse than misunderstood by the superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China; for a mere misunderstanding of that, or of any other word, in affairs connected with this country, may be easily pardoned; but not so the determination to understand the word in only one sense, and then to found, upon that understanding, a reply that it is impossible can be satisfactory, to either party, as the *basis* of the reply is *assumed* by the answerer.

The *argument* ends here: the reply, or explication, or any other term that may be given to the letter of the British superintendent of trade: is "*founded on this impression*"—which is evidently *wrong*.

In the third paragraph the management of an *unparelleled* case is defended by a reference to former "*analagous* practice!" the word, "*embargo*," means to *arrest* vessels going into or leaving any port; though it is true that an embargo must be the act of a government.

And when the chief superintendent explains the meaning of his own words, he still leaves the interpretation to parties who have more than their own particular interests at stake and to attend to: *they* have the interests of their constituents—and, as it may appear hereafter, the interests of the general trade of Great Britain, to explain, to manage, and to retain—if possible—without further loss, or degradation.

We consider it our public duty to declare that it is impossible that any misapprehension as to the *present* management of the British trade with this port could have arisen, had the British merchants been left to their own judgments, but these

"*Public Notices*", and "*enjoinments*," (the latter a strong word, be it remarked, for the occasion), have not only unsettled the opinions of many so far as to induce them to publicly require a further explication of an official public notice, but when the required explication is attempted—"confusion is worse confounded."

It should be remembered that a member of the ministry, Sir J. Graham, that appointed lord Napier to *see, or open a correspondence with*, the governor of Canton, declared in his place in the house of commons that "lord Napier, leaving this country with an erroneous impression of the powers entrusted to him, did so deem himself to the Chinese authorities as seriously to endanger our commercial relations with that country. * * * Those who accompanied him, being taught by experience, so modified their course of proceeding as to be able to renew our intercourse." (*vide*, debate in the house of commons on the China Courts Bill—C. R. Dec. 11th, 1838).

Now we do not consider that the lawful powers entrusted to the British superintendent actual transcend those with which lord Napier was invested: we, therefore, conclude, that "previous analogous practice"—if it is to be, or can be, a guide in the present "unparelleled case," is only to be found in the proceedings of his lord ship and of the British merchants in August 1834 (*vide* C. R. for July, August, and September 1834).

An "unparelleled case" may not be managed in the wisest way; but, however managed, it will be, more or less, a case of precedent for future ages; but we presume it will be granted that unanimity and firmness are essentially necessary to conduct an "unparelleled case" to the least possible successful termination by the *least*, or as events may show, even the *most* objectionable means: but the means and the success can scarcely now be pronounced upon: hope may point with her rosy fingers to the first, and doubt, suspicion, and mistrust may discolour and repudiate the second; but the *denouement* must be left to time—the destroyer of all things; is his present mouthful the oldest and most populous empire in the world?

We quote, but not with approbation, the line.

"All own the man when, fortune owns the course,"

and as hope is a young lady of the most fascinating attractions, we would presume to recommend all—as we have already done—to throw themselves at her feet, as devoted and confiding adorers. Her ladyship is the most agreeable companion in life.

Macao, 14th June, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark that I understand an embargo to be an act of the government of a country prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another from its ports.

Founding my replies to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an embargo on British Ships and goods.

Their purposes and effects remain to be noticed.

A case, of a nature unparelleled in point of importance, has recently su ervened, in which I have found it my duty, for the general safety of the public interests under my Superintendence, to issue certain prohibitory injunctions to H. M's. Subjects; and careful reflection upon the act of parliament, the orders in council, and all previous analogous practice pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British Ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve those persons up on whom such responsibility can be fixed, in consequences of the most serious description.

The stringency, however, of those notices, the construction of the language, and the liability of every kind to be incurred by departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties, if such there be, proposing to postpone public authority and general consideration to their own views and particular interests.

At all events it is my duty again to warn all H. M's. Subjects, in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British Ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris, in the present state of affairs, appears to me to be in the highest degree perilous.

Beyond the consideration of danger too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it practically establishes the principle that British Subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this government, notwithstanding all that has passed, consenting for themselves and their countrymen to laws and condemnation by Chinese officers and power of judicature for capital and, *a fortiora*, lesser offences.

I trust I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any of H. M's. Subjects, requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of their country and so dangerous to innocent men, who so lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese government of the imagination the such a state of things will ever be tolerated.

I am conveying the plain sense of the instructions under the sign manual, and I declare that it is impossible of admission—at least till our relations with this empire are extensively modified.

After this exposition, it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ship within the Bocca Tigris, undera ctual circumstances.

In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say that I see no present reason to believe that H. M's Subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing circumstances as to admit of British ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris, under the sanction of my authority, before the pleasure of H. M's. Government be made known to me.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

G. T. Braine, Esq,

Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects.

The officer deputed by the Commissioner, and the Keun Min Foo, having caused certain notices to be publicly placarded at Macao, inciting British merchants, commanders, and Seamen to disregard the lawful injunctions of the Undersigned, he has this day transmitted to those Authorities the accompanying declaration. A copy of the same will be submitted to the Commissioner.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 21st June, 1839.

Elliot, &c., &c., learns that Official Notices have been publicly placarded and sent to the ships of his nation, inciting the English merchants, commanders and seamen to disregard his lawful injunctions, issued in the name of his most gracious sovereign. But wherefore are these notices silent upon the causes which have produced the conclusion of trade and intercourse at Canton? The high Commissioner has published his own communications to Elliot, but where are the replies?

These proceedings are highly inconsistent with the principles of peace and dignity: and Elliot must now declare the motives which have compelled him to require the merchants of his nation to leave Canton, and the ships no longer to return within the Bocca Tigris.

On the 24th March last, Elliot repaired to Canton and immediately proposed to put an end to the states of difficulty and anxiety, then existent, by the faithful fulfillment of the emperor's will: and he respectfully asked that he and the rest of the foreign Community might be set at liberty, in order that he might calmly consider and suggest adequate remedies for the evils so justly denounced by his Imperial Majesty.

He was answered by a close imprisonment of more than seven weeks, whith armed men day and night before his gates, under threats of privation of food, water, and life. Was this becoming treatment to the Officer of a friendly nation, recognised by the emperor, and who had always performed his duty peacefully and irreproachably, striving in all things to afford satisfaction to the Provincial Government?

When it thus became plain that the Commissioner was resolved to cast away all moderation, Elliot knew that it was incumbent upon him to save the Imperial Dignity, and prevent some shocking catastrophe on the persons of an imprisoned foreign Officer, and two hundred defenseless merchants.

For these reasons of prevailing force he demanded from the people of his nation all the English Opium in their hands, in the Name of His Sovereign, and delivered it over to the Commissioner, amounting to 20,283 chests. That matter remains to be settled between the two courts.

But how will it be possible to answer the emperor for this violation of his gracious will, that these difficult affairs should be managed with thoughtful wisdom, and with tenderness the men from afar? What will be the feelings of the most just Prince of his illvstrious dynasty, when it is made manifested to him by the command of Her Britanic Majesty, that the traffic in Opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire, and that no portion of the foreign trade to China, has paid its feets to the officers with so much regularity as this of Opium!

Terrible indeed will be his Imperial Majesty's indiguation when he learns that the obligations into which the high Commissioner entered, under his seal to the officers of foreign nation were all violated!

The servants were not faithfully restored when one fourth of the Opium was delivered; he boats were not permitted to run when one half was delivered; the trade was not really opened when three fourths were delivered; and the last pledge that things should go on as usual when the whole was delivered has been falsifield by the reduction of the factories to a prison with one outlet, the expulsion of sixteen persons, some of them who never dealt in Opium at all, some clerks, one a lad, and the proposal of novel and intolerable regulations.

Can a great moral and political reformation be effected at the sacrifice of all the principles of truth, moderation, and justice? Or is it believed that these spoliatory proceedings, will extinguish the traffic in opium? Such hopes are futile, and the emperor has been deceived.

But it is asked, on the other hand, whether the wise and just purposes of the emperor cannot and should not be fulfilled? Most assuredly they can, and they ought.

It is certain, however, that the late measures of the Commissioner have retarded this accomplishment of the Imperial pleasure, given a immense impulse to the traffic in Opium, which was stagent for several months before he arrived, and shaken the prosperity of these flourishing provinces.

It is probable that they will disturb the whole coasts of the empire, ruin thousand of families, foreign and native, and interrupt the peace between the Celestial Court and England, which has endured for nearly two hundred years.

The merchants and ships of the England nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa, because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are set at nought; because the truth is concealed from his Imperial Majesty's knowledge: because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory from the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrong which have been perpetrated, till full justice be done, and till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honorable and secure to this empire, and to England nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august Prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason.

Elliot and the men of his nation in China submit the expressions of their deepest veneration for the Great Emperor.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

(True copy). EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasure to the Superintendents.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

One do. Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1839. NO. 27.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the following Passage Boats, beg to intimate to the Public, that owing to the very small number of passengers they now han. up or down, to defray the expences of the Boats, they will from this date charge (not knowing at present, under the existing circumstances, how long the Boats are yet to run) for each passenger in the schooners "*Alpha*," "*Union*," "*Sylph*," and "*Rover*."

To and from Canton, Lintin and Macao....$20
" " " Capsingmoon and Hong Kong "25

POSTAGE.—Letters from Macao.....15 cents.
" and Ship's letters.....10 "

No merchandize whatever will be allowed to be taken in the Boats from Canton, nor any brought up; and in the event of any passenger transgressing the following "Regulations," the accompanying Regulations of the General Chamber of Commerce, he, or they, will be held liable for the consequences.

Passengers are permitted to land their baggage on the *Praya Grande*, in Macao, but merchandize of all description, and dollars, must be landed in the Macao Custom House, or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the Boat; should none come within that space, the Boats are at librety to proceed.

If the licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transactions, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture, should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any Licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the License of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and co-operation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Passengers and Lascars are most earnestly required to give no gratuity of any sort to the Chinese officers at any of the stations, and should any demand be made that they report the same to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately on arrival at Canton.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 28th February, 1839. Secretary.

NOTICE.—In the absence of people of our establishment in Canton, Mr. C. Lloyd will take charge of our Boats here, to whom parties will please to apply for passage.

Mr. Lloyd is authorized to collect *Cash* for Postage of Letters, &c. in Canton, until further notice. No Canton transactions will for the future be carried to account.

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839,

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, of Premier, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	20th March	Singapore	14th June
U. States	12th Feby.	Java	6th June
Calcutta	22d April	Manila	27th June
Bombay	11th April.	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—ALEXANDER, (Fr.) Poucaillet, from Manila. CORNWALLIS, Clark, from Bombay. PLANTER, (Dut.) Thaming, from Sydney and Batavia. PROVIDENCE, (Dut.) ——, from Java. BILBAINO, (Sp.) Ponsets, from Manila, on the 20th June.

SAILED.—ANNE JANE, Stubbs, for London, on the 20th June.

UNDER DESPATCH.—HASHEMY, Buckle, for London. EMILY JANE, Kennedy, for Manila and London. HERCULE, Benoet, for Manila. HELLAS, Scanlan, for do. EUROPA, (Am.) ——, for Sandwich Islands.

PASSENGERS.—Per Emily Jane, L. Dent, Esq. Honorable F. C. Drummond. E. Pereira, and —— Borgeh, Esqs. for Manila.

British Merchant in Canton. Mr. Millar.

American Merchants in Canton. Messrs. Forbes, E. King, Low, Delano, Lejee, Couper, Morss, Bull, Nye, Ryan, Gandy, Sackmen, Kellogg, Gilman, Spooner, Kimball, Cryder, F. A. King, D. Eckley. The revd. P. Parker, M. D. and Captain Mott, of the Indus.

Dutch Merchant in Canton. Mr. C. Lloyd.

Since our arrival at Macao, we have received a vast quantity of papers from India and England, which contain most important news.

Our latest date from England is the 20th of March; and from the Sunday Times we have made a few extracts of the most important items of intelligence.

We learn from our co-temporary of the Canton Press that H. E. the governor of Macao, and the other authorities of this city have permitted the publication of the English papers in Macao:—for this liberality we offer our most grateful thanks.

With reference to the signing of the bond, alluded to in our paper of the 18th ulto., in the oral communication of the governor to the hongmerchants on the 13th ulto., we cannot give any certain information to our readers.

Neither have we heard anything regarding the present position of affairs in Canton; we hope to have the Peking Gazettes transmitted to us soon.

We are disposed to consider that the domiciliary visits of the Chinese officers to the Foreign factories in Canton were merely inquisitional.

FORM OF BOND.

"*A duly prepared bond*"

The foreign Captain belonging to the nation, has now received the commands of the Heavenly Dynasty rigidly prohibiting Opium, and he has had it clearly proclaimed to him that certain new regulations have been established to that effect, and the said foreigner, holding the same in great dread, will not dare to oppose or violate.

Now the said ships just arrived brings no Opium, and I now give this as a true certificate of the same."

Signed by the Captain only.

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Macao, 12th June, 1839.

Minutes of a General Meeting held this day at the Office of Messrs Dent and Co.

On the motion of Mr. A. Jardine, seconded by Mr. W. Dent, Mr. G. T. Braine was called to the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. Constable and

1. *Resolved*, That this Meeting sees with regret that there are parties preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, in opposition to the strict injunctions of H. M. Chief Superintendent.

That with the view of ascertaining the position of British ships and property, a requisition be made whether the several public notices issued by him are to be considered as placing a positive embargo on British ships and property by the Government of Great Britain; and (secondly) whether he considers the present tone of his negociations with the Chinese Government such as to warrant a belief that, at no very distant date, we may expect such an arrangment of existing differences, as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris.

Proposed by Mr. Leslie, seconded by Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee and

2. *Resolved*. That a Committee be formed, to communicate with captain Elliot, such Committee to consist of Mess. G. T. Braine, Chair.

A. Jardine, W. F. Gray,
W. Thompson. D. Rustomjee.
W. Dent. C. B. Adam.
C. Kerr,

Proposed by Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Maclean and

3. *Resolved*, That this Meeting be adjourned, pending the receipt of Captain Elliot's reply.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting adjourned.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

The above resolutions were communicated to Capt. Elliot, who returned the following answer.

Sir, Macao, 14th June, 1839.

"I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yester day's date.

"The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark that I understand an embargo to be an act of the Government of a Country prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another.

Founding my reply to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an Embargo on British ships and goods.

Their purpose and effect remain to be noticed.

A crisis of a nature unparalleled in point of importance has recently supervened, in which I have found it my duty, for the general safety of the public interests under my Superintendence to issue certain pro-

bibitory injunctions to Her Majesty's subjects, and careful reflection upon the act of Parliament, the orders in Council, and all previous analogous practice pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in the notices in question.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British ships or goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve persons upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed in consequences of the most serious description.

The stringency, however, of these instruments, the construction of their language and the liabilities of every kind to be incurred by a departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties (if such there be) proposing to postpone public authority, and general considerations, to their own views, and particular interests.

At all events it is my duty again to warn H. M's. subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris in the present state of affairs appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree.

Beyond this consideration of danger, too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it establishes the principle that British subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this Government, notwithstanding all that has passed: consenting for themselves and their countrymen to trial and condemnation by Chinese officers, and forms of Chinese Judicature for Capital, and, a fortiori, all lesser offences.

I trust I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any subjects of Her Majesty, requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of their Country, and so dangerous to innocent men, whose lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese Government of the imagination that such will ever be tolerated.

I am conveying the plain sense of the Instructions under the Sign Manual when I declare that it is impossible of admission, at least till our relations with this Empire are more extensively modified. After this exposition it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ships within the Bocca Tigris under actual circumstances.

In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say that I see no present reason to believe that H. M's. subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing differences as to admit of British Ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority before the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be known to me.

I have the honour to remain
Your most obedient humble servant
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

G. T. BRAINE, ESQ.

Macao, 17th June, 1839.

Minutes of an adjourned General Meeting held this day at Messrs. Dent & Co's. Office, G. T. Braine, Esq., in the chair.

1. Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. Maclean, and

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Public Notices of H. M. Chief Superintendent, coupled with the explanations contained in his letter of 14th instant, are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the Organ of his Government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the Bocca Tigris in the existing state of our relations with the Chinese Government.

2. Proposed by Mr. C. Kerr, seconded by Mr. G. Smith, and

Resolved. That it now becomes necessary for British Subjects to make some proper arrangements for the present disposal of ships and property in the outer anchorages; and that the Committee be authorized to communitate with the Chief Superintendent with the view of determining what course is most proper to be pursued.

3. Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. J. H. Holliday, and

Resolved. That Mr. A. C. Maclean, Thomas Fox, Gilbert Smith be added to the Committee.

4. Proposed by Mr. W. Leslie, seconded by Mr. Smith, and

Resolved. That with implicit reliance on the chief superintendent and the most entire dependence on the justice, wisdom, and power of the Government of England to redress the wrongs of British Merchants, this Meeting is of opinion that the interests of all connected with the China Trade will be best promoted by a cordial unanimity, and a strict adherence to the orders of the chief superintendent.

5. Proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Kerr, and

Resolved. That the proceedings of this Meeting be submitted to the chief superintendent at an early date: and that they be printed in the Canton News papers.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS,

(From the *Standard* of last night.)

We have just received the following important communication from our Parisian correspondent, which we hasten to lay before our readers, having no time to make a single remark upon the momentous intelligence it contains:—

DISSOLUTION OF THE THIERS AND SOULT CABINET.

PARIS, March 22, ten o'clock morning.—The London public generally will not be prepared for the intelligence contained in this despatch. The large rise in the funds yesterday afternoon, at Paris, and the positive manner in which it was asserted that "*all had been finished*," and that the *Moniteur* of to-day would contain the royal ordinance appointing the new ministry, will have led to the belief in the British metropolis, that the Centre Gauche had triumphed, and that the Thiers and Soult ministry was permanently fixed in office.

You will perceive, however, from the official journals of Messrs. Thiers and Co. which I transmit herewith, that the cabinet is at an end. Of course the *Constitutionnel, Courrier Francais*, and *Siecle* are in dismay, especially as the chambers must now be PROROGUED, and new negociations commence for a Centre Droit Cabinet. The following is the official history of the event:

Yesterday (Thursday) morning M. Cunin Gridaine declined becoming minister of public instruction.

It was then resolved to have only eight ministers instead of nine, and two directors general, and the eight were to have been—Soult, Minister of War and President; Dupin, Minister of Justice and Religion; Thiers, of Foreign Affairs; Passy of the Interior; Humann, of Finance; Dufaure, of Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce; Duperre, of Marine; and Sauzet, of Public Instruction. Thus by uniting the two offices of Public Works and Commerce, which it was proposed to separate in the first instance, the withdrawal of M. Villemain made no difference. Thus constituted the new Cabinet met—the Royal ordinances were prepared, the one appointing Marshal Soult was signed by the King and countersigned by M. Barthe, and all was prepared by the Cabinet for the publication of the ordinances in question the next day.

M. Thirs required, however, prior to the ordinances being signed that a last and final interview should take place with the King. The King consented to this meeting, and it lasted four hours.

The King defended with great wisdom and talent his royal perogatives, and the whole course of his foreign and do nestic policy during seven years.

His Majesty resolved, however, finally and decidedly—

1. That he would not consent to extend the assistance he had hitherto given to the Queen of Spain, nor would he promise to extend the blockade by sea, nor to engage to supply her with naval assistance.

2. He would not consent to the triumph of the principles of the left in the Chamber of Deputies by selecting as the government candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies M. Odillon Barrot, the most able and uncompromising enemy of all Conservative governments in France.

M. Thiers then requested the King to receive his resignation, and the meeting broke up.

The King expressed his regret at this termination, but announced his firm intention not to yield.

Marshal Soult invited all the proposed members of the then dissolved cabinet to dine at his house in the evening. M. Humann refused to attend. M. Humann is in heart a CONSERVATIVE, and the proposition to be made for the nomination of M. Cunin Gridaine, as Minister of Public Instruction, proved that he was by no means satisfied with the cabinet as proposed.

At the dinner at Marshal Soult's it was agreed that the objections of the King could not be met and the cabinet was dissolved.

M. Thiers has written a letter to the King finally to resign. His letter states, "Je vous livre p on repos, mais je ne puis vous livrer mon honneur."

Messrs Soult, Dupin, and Humann, still talk of some coalition cabinet, but Thiers, Sauzet, Dufaure, Duperre, and Passy, have finally withdrawn.

All is now ended with the Centre Gauche, and there is no more question about Thiers or his party.

All parties admit that his Majesty has acted with great dignity.

What will be done next, it is impossible to foresee. M. Thiers admits that the cabinet which was proposed could not possibly have agreed on the leading points of foreign or domestic policy.

Of course the Chambers must be prorogued.

The funds fell last night at Tortoni's.

(*The Sunday Times*, 26th March, 1839.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MONEY-MARKET.

CITY, SATURDAY.—The advices obtained from the United States to the 2nd inst. relative to the Boundary question, have excited very considerable attention among the mercantile interests in the City, as well as among the speculators in the funds. It is apprehended by many that blood will be shed before the question is arranged. This apprehension has already had an injurious influence upon the state of the markets here for American Securities, and the commerce

between the two countries will, to a certain extent, at least, be impeded. The private letters received from the United States by American houses here, are general in their declaration of the right of the United States to the disputed land on the frontier, in which, too, many of the public journals published on the other side of the Atlantic concur. It is therefore, difficult to see how this long pending dispute can be amicably settled. It is a matter of very considerable regret that such a proceeding as that adopted by the Governor of Maine, should have occurred at a period when the intercourse with the United States in trade was again becoming brisk. The merchants here are now rather tenacious of executing orders for goods to any extent except to first houses lest the proceedings on the frontier might bring about an unfavourable state of feeling between the two countries.

The intelligence received at New York of the depression in the Cotton markets at Liverpool and London, had caused a heavy market in America, and shipments were made with much caution. The total exportation from the commencement of Oct. to the 1st inst. from all parts of the United States, had amounted to 302,000 bales, exhibiting a decrease in the shipments, as compared with the previous year, of 263,000 bales. The markets in America were again dull for British manufactured goods.—*Ibid.*

THREATENED REBELLION IN ENGLAND.

Departure of Troops for the North.

WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday morning in consequence of orders received late in the night from the master general of the ordnance (Lieut.-General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., G. C. B.), the rocket troop of the horse brigade of royal artillery, under the command of Capt. Strangeways (an old Waterloo officer), and the following officers Second Capt. Bloomfield, Lieutenants Teesdale, Gambier, and Grant, marched from the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, at six o'clock in the morning for Weedon. Order were also received for another troop of horse artillery to pack their baggage for starting, if necessary, at the dawn of day; and they, subsquently, marched on further orders, with the rocket troop, taking with them four six-pounder light field-pieces, with ammunition—carriages and mounted troopers. The other troops of horse artillery, and a mounted brigade of the battalion of foot artillery, or field-batteries, are also ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. It, however, so happens that there are only two brigades of field-batteries (four guns each) available at Woolwich at this moment; the other company, commanded by captain and Brevet-Major Wallis, having left on Saturday for Devonport. The rocket troop of the corps, which has been the first ordered on this unpleasant service, has not left quarters for many years.—*Ibid.*

THE SILK BUSINESS IN AMERICA.—Mr. Kenrick states, in his "American Silk-Grower," (which by the way, has gone to a second edition thus early), that as long ago as 1831 more than 81,000 dollars worth of sewing silk was made in Mansfield, Connecticut, alone. He thinks that the 2 dollars a pound offered by several of the states as a bounty, will fully pay the expense of raising and reeling; leaving the whole amount of the silk as clear profit. Under these circumstances, and considering how congenial our climate is to the culture, we may reasonably look for a very considerable silk business among us in a few years. At present we pay, it seems, something like 20 millions yearly for foreign silks, to say nothing of mixed goods. In 1833, at 140 millions worth of silk goods made in France, 40 millions were sent out to us. And yet our silk is as good as theirs; what there is of it. The Chamber of Commerce at Lyons say so themselves.—*New York Paper.*

Miss America Vespucci, said to be a descendant of Americus Vespucius, is about to apply to Congress for a section of land, in consideration of the services of her great ancestor. If she can establish the right of her claim to any portion of land, we think that a section (640 acres) is but a paltry return for a continent. —*New York paper.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AT WOOLWICH.

The enclosure includes immence ranges of storehouses, containing warlike stores of every description, in such quantities as to astonish even those accustomed to sights of this description. Beyond the guard-house, which is a handsome building, is the royal brassfoundry, where brass guns only are cast; to the east of the foundry are workshops for engraving and boring the cannon. All the ordnance used by the East India Company, and in the merchant service, is sent here to be proved before it is taken into use. Adjoining these buildings are the workshops for the manufacturing of gun-carriages and military waggons of every description, with machinery, worked by steam-engines, employed in planing, sawing, and turning wood or metal. Rather to the north of the foundry is the laboratory, in which blank and ball cartridges, of every description, are manufactured; and grape, canister, and other destructive ammunition, of various kinds, are prepared; here, also, are to be seen, machines for proving the strength of gunpowder, and samples of the varieties used by different nations, with models of fire-ships, fireworks, muskets, and many other objects of the same description. In the open air, or under sheds, surrounded by the immense storehouses we have described, are iron ordnance of various calibres, arranged in double rows, extending for several hundreds of yards in length, together with gun-carriages, piles of of shot, iron water-tanks, &c., in great profusion.

The canal, which is thirty-five feet in breadth, has along its banks ranges of wooden buildings, in which Congreve-rockets are manufactured. Near this spot is a saw-mill, in which large timber is sawn, by means of perpendicular saws, worked by steam. The same engine also gives motion to circular saws of various sizes, lathes for turning, &c.

The barracks for the sappers and miners is a short distance from the arsenal, and nearer to Woolwich Common; near to this is a grand depot of field train artillery, ready to be embarked at a minute's notice, and furnished with ammunition and material of every kind.

The barracks of the artillery form a splendid range of buildings, facing Woolwich Common; on the parade, in front of this building are several large and curious pieces of brass ordnance.

On the other side of the common, that is, opposite the barracks, is the Royal Military Academy, which was formerly established for instruction in the ordnance department, but is now used for the preparation of cadets for the East India service.

Looking westward from the parade in front of the barracks, the eye of the spectator is attracted by a curiously shaped building, in the form of a huge tent; this is the Rotunda or Repository, and contains numerous objects of curiosity and interest relating to the defence of the kingdom. The space surrounding this building is tastefully laid out in gravel walks and parterres, and contains within its enclosure, all the requisites for the instruction of the artillery in the practice of their formidable mode of warfare. There are model rooms containing drawings and models of implements of war, workshops in which experiments are made and new models constructed, and in the open air different kinds of fortifications are erected by the students, and all the details of the management of artillery are put in practice for the purpose of instruction, near an artificial fortification constructed of earth. On the left hand as you enter the grounds, the method of loading and firing the larger kind of ordnance, used in fortified places, is taught with all the attention to minutiæ which would be practised in the case of a siege.

The ground near this spot is beautifully diversified and irregular in its surface, and interspersed with several pieces of water; this condition of the ground affords excellent practice to the men, in dragging the guns up steep acclivities, or lowering them down rapid descents, forming pontoon bridges to transport them over water, and imitating all the operations of actual war. Round the entrance to the building many curious specimens of brass ordnance are seen; among them two with three barrels each captured at the battle of Malplaquet, a village in the north of France.

The Rotunda was originally erected in the gardens of Carlton House, by order of the Prince Regent, for the entertainment of the allied sovereigns during their visit to England, in 1814; it is a circular apartment, one hundred and fifteen feet in diameter, with low walls, in which the windows that admit the light are placed. The roof, which is like the awning of a tent, is supported in the centre by a stately Doric column of freestone, the pedestal of which is decorated with various pieces of armour, and half way up the shaft, a complete suit of inlayed steel armour is placed. From the summit of the pillars strong gilded cords proceed to the circumference, and support the canvas roof, to the painting and repair of which, the most scrupulous attention is paid to preserve it against the effects of the weather. The stone column we have described was not in the original construction at Carlton House. Round the base are four collections of fire-arms, in the form of trophies, showing the gradual improvement of small arms during the last hundred years or more; among them is a carbine with seven barrels, and a French musket furnished with a percussion and a flint lock, either of which can be used at pleasure. The models of different fortifications which are placed in the area of the room are exceedingly beautiful, consisting of the principal British dockyards, and their means of defence. The town of Quebec, in America, the rock and batteries of Gibraltar, and other celebrated places. Round these large models, others of a smaller size are arranged, consisting principally of various inventions in naval architecture, such as the construction of a bomb-ship; the arrangements of transport for the conveyance of horses, &c. Round the room, an enclosed space contains a vast series of models of various descriptions; among these are the different instruments and contrivances for fixing the Congreve-rocket; these are accompanied by specimens of this rocket of various sizes. A piece of wood fifteen inches square is shown, pierced by one of these

EFFECT OF A CONGREVE ROCKET.

terrible instruments of war as a proof of the great force with which they are driven.

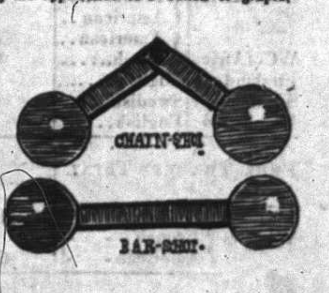
This rocket was first used at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and is so celebrated in modern warfare, that it deserves a more particular description.

The case of the Congreve-rocket is formed of iron instead of paper, and many advantages arise from this circumstance; the resistance of the air to its passage is less, on account of the combination of a greater weight, with a smaller diameter, so that the range of the missile is extended; the hard pointed end of the rocket also enables it to penetrate solid substances. The case of the rocket is formed of a cylinder of very soft iron, which is dovetailed together and soldered; if it is three inches in diameter, the thickness of iron requisite is but the fifteenth of an inch, and so in proportion. The inside of the case is lined with cartridge paper, pasted in. The pointed conical head is also of iron, but much thicker, and, according to the service it has to perform, is armed with hooks or otherwise.

The used to which these rockets have been applied, are various; if they are intended to set fire to buildings, they carry with them a case containing highly combustible substances, which can be ignited after the lapse of any space of time, by means of a slow match; in other cases they are loaded with shells or grape shot, which, when they explode, commit dreadful havoc.

The distance to which a rocket will reach, of course depends on its weight and the charge with which it is loaded; it may be stated at from two to three thousand five hundred yards. In discharging the Congreve-rocket, metal tubes, fixed in a frame, are used: these tubes are of sufficient size to allow the rocket free motion. The inclination at which the tubes are placed directs the course of the missile; for these rockets are not fired perpendicularly, but in a slanting direction, according to the distance they are intended to reach.

Specimens of the different kinds of shot are found near these last; as *canister-shot*, consisting of a tin-case, filled with a number of bullets or small round shot. *Grape shot*, nine or more small round shot tied up in a canvas bag and corded round; the number of the balls being generally odd, gives the mass something the appearance of a bunch of grapes.



Chain shot consists of two round shots linked together by a jointed bar of iron. *Bar-shot*, connected by a solid bar of iron, instead of one jointed. The two last are used for the purpose of dividing the masts and spars of an enemy; besides other of various forms and sizes contrived for the destruction of life. There are models, also, of several large cannon, one taken at Agra that weighed sixteen tons, and another at Seringapoor weighing forty tons. The models of gun-carriages are very numerous, from the rudest to the most perfect. Those representing the Russian artillery are accompanied by models of the horses by which they are draw, and of the mode of harnessing them. —Saturday Magazine, December 22.

DIED.—At Manila, on the 4th ultimo, of Fever, after a short, illness, George, Son of John Woolley Esq. of London, much and deservedly esteemed, and lamented.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Vessels which have anchored, or been consigned to, at St. Helena, during 1838.

	Men of war	Transports	Steamers	Free Traders		Whalers		Total of merchant vessls.		Grand Total of Vessels.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
English	17	1	1	339	142,305	11	3,710	341	146,615	361
French	1	0	0	74	24,510	3	1,106	77	25,616	76
American	0	0	0	36	11,439	61	19,349	97	30,788	97
Dutch	3	0	0	104	57,161	0	0	104	57,161	107
Spanish	0	0	0	1	313	0	0	1	313	1
Portuguese	0	0	0	1	300	0	0	1	300	1
Swedish	0	0	0	3	830	0	0	3	830	3
Danish	0	0	0	1	400	0	0	1	400	1
Hamburg	0	0	0	3	804	0	0	3	804	3
				553	238,062	75	24,165	628	262,227	
	21	1	1					628		651

TABLE OF PARTICULARS,

Respecting the 628 Merchant Vessels, which called at St. Helena, during the year 1838.

Whence	Nation.	Total of each Nation. Vessels	Tonnage	Grand total from each Port, of Vessels	Tonnage.
Calcutta	English	89	44121	98	47482
	French	7	2619		
	American	2	742		
Madras	English	11	6812	15	7992
	French	3	780		
	Danish	1	400		
Bombay	English	39	19762	40	19977
	French	1	215		
Ceylon	English	11	3539	12	3901
	French	1	362		
C of G Hope	English	20	4075	22	4526
	American	2	451		
Mauritius	English	46	14166	54	17048
	French	7	2495		
	American	1	387		
Bourbon	French	43	14538	43	14588
Singapore	English	15	5332	16	5630
	American	1	298		
Java	English	14	5346	133	66370
	French	8	2379		
	American	5	1838		
	Hamburg	2	501		
	Swedish	2	538		
	Dutch	102	55765		
China	English	53	30354	64	34416
	French	1	336		
	American	9	3426		
	Portuguese	1	300		
Manila	English	12	5000	18	7187
	French	1	397		
	American	3	1177		
	Hamburg	1	300		
	Spanish	1	313		
Sumatra	French	1	179	7	1890
	American	6	1711		
V.D.'s Land	English	3	974	3	974
Algoa Bay	English	6	1031	6	1031
EC. of Africa	English	2	156	7	1211
	French	1	210		
	American	4	845		
W C of Africa	American	3	564	5	1960
	Dutch	2	1396		
England	English	8	1327	8	1327
Sweden	Swedish	1	292	1	292
Valparaiso	English	1	310	1	310
FREE TRADERS TOTAL				553	238062
Whalers	English	11	3710	75	24165
	French	3	1106		
	American	61	19349		
GRAND TOTAL				628	262227

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Vessels which have touched at St. Helena, during the Years 1837 and 1838.

	ENGLISH.				FRENCH.				AMERICAN.				DUTCH.		SPANISH		SWEDISH.		PORTUGS.		HAMBURG		DANISH.		Total of all nations.		Grand Total of Vessels.
	Men of War.		Merchant Vessels.		Men of War.		Merchant Vessels.		Whalers.		Merchant Vessels.		Men of War.	Merchant Vessels.	Merchant Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Men of War.	Merchant Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	No. Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			
1837.	13	4206	377	151071	0	0	79	25445	13	4206	49	17571	0	83 45339	4	1610	2	536	1	250	1	276	0	0	16	653	669
1838.	19	3710	380	142305	1	179	74	24510	11	3710	38	11439	3	104 57161	1	313	3	830	1	300	2	804	1	400	23	628	651
Increase.	6	496	3	8766	1	179	5	935	2	496	11	5868	3	21 11822	1	313	1	294	0	50	1	528	1	400	7	57	64
Decrease.	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	1297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Increase of Men of War 7
Decrease of Merchant Vessels 57
TOTAL DECREASE 50

AVERAGE PASSAGES from the undermentioned Places to St. Helena during the different Months of 1838.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	general average per year.
Algoa Bay	0	13	0	15	0	20	25	21	0	12	0	0	12
Bombay	67	55	98	73	84	57	78	82	73	0	0	0	0
Bourbon	39	31	39	33	0	53	44	0	0	17	0	0	0
Calcutta	84	66	64	20	80	53	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape	13	12	12	12	13	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 0

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1839. NO. 28.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the following Passage Boats, beg to intimate to the Public, that owing to the very small number of passengers they now han. up or down, to defray the expences of the Boats, they will from this date charge (not knowing at present, under the existing circumstances, how long the Boats are yet to run) for each passenger in the schooners "*Alpha*," "*Union*," "*Sylph*," and "*Rover*."

To and from Canton, Lintin and Macao....$20
" " " Capsingmoon and Hong Kong " 25

POSTAGE.—Letters from Macao..,....15 cents.
" and Ships's letters.....10 "

No merchandize whatever will be allowed to be taken in the Boats from Canton, nor any brought up; and in the event of any passenger transgressing the following "Regulations," the accompanying Regulations of the General Chamber of Commerce, he, or they, will be held liable for the consequences.

Passengers are permitted to land their baggage on the *Praya Grande*, in Macao, but merchandize of all description, and dollars, must be landed in the Macao Custom House, or they will be liable to seizure and confiscation.—

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REGULATIONS FOR THE LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

On arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed, may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Forts, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come off and visit the Boat; should none come within that space, the Boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transactions, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture, should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the Committee that any Licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the License of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and co-operation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Passengers and Lascars are most earnestly required to give no gratuity of any sort to the Chinese officers at any of the stations, and should any demand be made that they report the same to the Secretary of the Chamber immediately on arrival at Canton.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Canton, 28th February, 1839. Secretary.

NOTICE.—In the absence of people of our establishment in Canton, Mr. C. Lloyd will take charge of our Boats here, to whom parties will please to apply for passage.

Mr. Lloyd is authorized to collect Cash for Postage of Letters, &c. in Canton, until further notice. No Canton transactions will for the future be carried to account.

MARKWICK & SMITH.

Canton, 10th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, of *Premier*, Shipped by RUSKIN & Co. brand PETER DOMECQ. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—For sale on board the HERCULES' SALT PROVISIONS, BEEF, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board. or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $½. Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

FOR SALE, at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, No. 2 Creek Hong.

NOTICE.—EXTRA Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for *Cash*, on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per	100	$1.-
Opium Order and Boats notes,....	per	100	$1.-
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"		1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"		5.
Auction Bills.....	"		3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

H. M. Ship *Wellesley*, 74, bearing the flag of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, arrived here from the Persian Gulph on Thursday night. His Excellency, we are informed, remains but a few days, at the expiration of which he will proceed to Trincomalee.

Retirement of the British Resident from Bushire.

We have just received the following from the Gulf. Assuming the statements to be correct, and we have every reason to believe them so, no one bearing the name of Briton, can disapprove of the proceedings of our countrymen: The only question is whether endurance has not been carried too far.

The Commodore arrived at Bushire from Karrack, to wait on the Admiral, on Saturday 23d March. On the same day he went with the Admiral to return the Governors visit; (that morning the supplies for the Admiral and Wellesley had been stopped) they were received with all honors according to Persian Customs and all went on well until the Admiral addressed the Governor as follows. "This morning my own supplies and provisions for the ships were stopped at the Waterside: if there as been any want of compliance in the case, with the Rules of the Port, I regret it, and will take care it does not occur again; but, if it is from any other cause, I can only say I have been among all nations, Europeans and Turks, and never was so treated, indeed, it is contrary to the usages of all civilized and friendly nations to prevent supplies going off." To this the Governor replied it was customary to send a list, which had not been done on this occasion: The Admiral appealed to the Commodore to know if such was customary, and he distinctly told him it was not neither had any such thing ever been demanded except once, in the case of his own baggage, and when resisted, as contrary to customs it was immediately given up. This was repeated to the Governor, add, as he could not deny it, he shifted his ground, and said it was customary for all boats to land at the town landingplace, while the Admiral had landed at the Residency. Again the Admiral appealed to the Commodore, and he told him it was false, for, when the weather permitted, the boats of the Indian Navy, and others, landed at the Residency and embarked from it, with Persons and Personal Baggage. The Admiral had this explained and then told the Governor it was his intention to go off in the morning from the Residency where he landed; and he had two or three trunks. The governor then intimated that the Admiral must go off from the Town, and his trunks be looked into. The Admiral objected to this and stated that as it had ever been customary for Boats and persons to go off from the Residency, and he had never been prohibited before he should go off there, and requested the Governor to say whether he should oppose him or examine his baggage. To this the Governor declined giving a reply. The admiral then said, as he was the first person whom they had attempted to stop going off from the Residency he should consider it as an insult to him and the Flag he served under, and, as he had the means of saving that from insult, he would take care to do so; he then again demanded of the Governor whether he intended to prevent his going off or not, again the Governor declined giving an answer. The Admiral then got up to depart declining to take the Governor's hand under these circumstances; the Governor again got the Admiral to sit down and said all should be right; but, on the question being twice repeated, he still declined giving an answer, and the Admiral and his party returned to the Residency. About ten minutes after their return eight or ten Suborzes came and took up a post in a corner tower near the Residency, and a sentinel was placed at the landing place. The Commodore ascertained this mans orders were not to allow the boats of the big Ship to land. A boat from the Clive, with two officers, came in just after and were allowed to land without question bag and baggage. During the night a breast work was thrown up near some huts to the right of the landing place. About ½ past 7 next morning, the Wellesley's gigs, with Captain Maitland and the Flag Lieutenant, came to the landing place, the other boats, 15 in number, from the Wellesley, Clive, and Elphinstone, being about a mile off. The Gigs of the Wellesley were armed, but the arms concealed, and the men made to stand up so as to show they were unarmed at reaching the shore. The Admiral, Commodore, some of the Wellesley's Officers and Clive's were on the cliff over the landing place; directly the boat came close a Suborze ordered them to keep off, and on Captain Maitland landing, levelled and attempted to shoot him, the Admiral caught hold of the musket, threw the muzzle up, while the Commodore, Lieutenant Jerningham, and some others, disarmed him; on this the mob rushed at us with sticks and stones, and one or two scattered shot were fired from the Suborzes without effect. Captain Maitland and the Commodore got some clumsy thumps with sticks and stones. The boats now drew near, when a heavy fire of musketry was opened from the breast work, and as quickly returned by the boats. The Admiral ordered the boats to cease firing and would not allow any. To the great disappointment of all, a message was sent to the Governor to say if they did not cease firing he must take the consequences; this he did though a stray shot every now and then fell amongst us on the cliff. The Admiral shortly after embarked with Lady Maitland and Mrs. Hennell, and, some political humbug having taken place, they commenced embarking the Residency: About 4 o'clock the Commodore went on board the Wellesley, there had then been three deputations to the Resident to get him to stop, and which he was well inclined to do but could not. A few remarks may be made on the above; for a short time previous, and since the arrival of the present Governor, every possible insult has been offered to the British name; the supplies have been stopped, as indeed has been every thing else: the supplies for the shipping were stopped, the Commodore sent to the Governor and said he would stop the boats coming in or going out, when he allowed the shipping supplies to go off; but with this one exception insults have been daily given and passed over, except by a threat, which was made so often as to be laughed at. Indeed there appeared nothing but temporising while a little firmness at first would have prevented all that has happened, for, it had gone so far, that these Northern men who held the Government fancied this was a specimen of the British Character; in the case of the Admiral at least, he made a grand mistake.

On the requisition of the Resident, thirty of the Royal marines under captain Ellis of that corps, were left to protect the Residency and the embarkation went on till the evening of Thursday: On this day a deputation came off to the Admiral to try and Humbug him as they had evidently done the Resident on shore, but the Admiral, going directly into the question, making a demand and requiring an answer all ended in smoke. They found the honest bluntness of the Admiral too much for Persian humbug; while this party were on board, the Governor and Baki Khan,

I suppose, to frighten the Resident into compliance, came in front of the Residency gate and drew a round ring intimating this was to be the site of a Tower. This alarmed the Resident completely and he wrote off to the Admiral to send in the armed boats the next morning to secure his embarkation. At 7 next morning the boats were off the Residency, 16 in number and mounting 12 guns 18 and 12 pdrs. the four small boats landed while the gun boat drew up abreast the landing place and approaches: In the boats we had about 250 men and Officers, Europeans; on shore at the Residency, 90 Europeans and Natives; on the top of the Residency was a four pounder, which, with the musketry, commanded the Town. Notwithstanding all this the Resident leaves all the horses, and I do not know what else behind, and there they still are, as the Persians, say, proofs of having kicked the English out of Bushire. After this flight they went to Karrack; nothing occurred, but a letter from the Prince of Sheraz to the Resident, in which he says, you brought your armed boats, you fortified the Residency contrary to rule and usage, and hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. He gets an account after and writes to say he hopes the good feeling between the great states will not be interrupted, and that he had appointed Mahomed Hosseia Khan to go to Bushire and arrange maters, and see him and the Admiral. On this the Resident applied to the Admiral to take him to Bushire to give this man a meeting. Colonel Sherriff and every one said they hoped he would not go as it would be the means of further insult. He however thought differently and went. The meeting took place, the Khan was any thing but friendly; talked in high terms, wishing to know if it was peace or war. The Khan was all but rude, and all that took place was, if the Resident would go back to Bushire things should remain as before, and when, he was there, he might *Petition* (that was the word) the Prince who if it pleased him would enquire into his complaints. As to removing the governor that was not to be spoken of, indeed, it appeared to most present he came to justify the governor and to hear what the Admiral and the Resident had to say in their defence. Capt. Hennell went back to Karrack and the Admiral and Commodore went to Bahrein, and thus all stands fast.

Now for the report sent to the King, the substance is that the English came with 16 ships, 5,000 men, and lots of guns and attacked Bushire, but Meerza Assad, the Governor, having called in the brave Tangastoonies, the English were driven away, and left their horses &c. &c. behind.

The removal of the Residency from Bushire will be felt much by the Merchants and people, as it was their safety from attack by the Arabs, the Government will feel it in having to expend its revenues on troops for its protection. So much for politics.

N. B. Essabin Taiff called in the Government Gazette "Chief of Abothubbee" is no more so than you are The Abothubbee people have declared they have nothing to do with him, in truth he is a Rebel Chief of Bahrein and bonafide, a Pirate.—The Bombay Times, May 11th 1838.

AMERICAN.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 28, 1839.

[*From the Morning Post, March 2d.*]

The following is a correct copy of the series of resolutions reported from the committee on foreign relations by Mr. Buchanan:—

"Resolved—That the Senate can discover no trace throughout the long correspondence which has been submitted to them, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, of any understanding, express or implied, much less of any 'explicit agreement,' such as is now alleged, that the territory in dispute between them on the north-eastern boundary of the latter shall be placed and remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of her Britannic Majesty's Government until the settlement of the question; on the contrary, it appears that there was, and is a clear subsisting understanding between the parties, under which they have both acted, that, until this question shall be finally determined, each of them shall refrain from the exercise of jurisdiction over any portion of the disputed territory, except such parts of it as may have been in the actual possession of the one or the other party.

"Resolved—That, while the United States are bound in good faith to comply with this understanding, during the pendency of negotiations, the Senate cannot perceive that the State of Maine has violated the spirit of it by merely sending, under the authority of the Legislature, her land agent, with a sufficient force, into the disputed territory, for the sole purpose of expelling lawless trespassers, engaged in impairing its value by cutting down the timber; both parties having a common right, and being bound by a common duty, to expel such intruders from a territory to which each claims title, taking care however, to retire within their acknowledged limits when this single object shall have been accomplished.

"Resolved—That, should her Britannic Majesty's Government, in violation of the clear understanding between the parties, persist in carrying its avowed determination into execution, and attempt by military force, to assume exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, all of which they firmly believe rightfully belong to the State of Maine, the exigency, in the opinion of the Senate, will then have occurred, rendering it the imperative duty of the President, under the constitution and the laws, to call forth the militia, and employ the military force of the United States for the purpose of repelling such an invasion. And in this event the Senate will cordially co-operate with and sustain the President in defending the rights of the country.

"Resolved—That should the British authorities refrain from attempting a military occupation of the territory in dispute, and from enforcing their claim to exclusive jurisdiction over it by arms, then, in the opinion of the Senate the state of Maine ought on her part, to pursue a course of similar forbearance. And should she refuse to do so, and determine to settle the controversy for herself by force, the adjustment of which is intrusted under the constitution to the Federal Government, in such an event there will be no obligation imposed on that Government to sustain her by military aid."

These resolutions were passed unanimously, after some not very important modifications, on Friday.—Bombay Times, May 11.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE STATE OF MAINE.—By the American packet *England*, which arrived off Liverpool on Tuesday, we have New York papers to the 2d inst. The packet made the English coast in fourteen days. From the *Washington Globe* we take part of the President's speech to Congress on the late events in New Brunswick and the State of Maine. Having detailed the cause of the recent collision, the President observes—

"The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force. Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous governments, during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and, I believe, will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of conciliation, and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented. But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destructions by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negociation between the two governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State as to the duties of the general government. In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the 1st of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the federal government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the federal executive in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the federal government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognised, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration, and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Governor of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question to a third power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the federal government to be brought in aid of the State of Main, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force. On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the constitution as having occured, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the federal government to repel invasion. I have expressed to the British Ministers near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together, by the State of Maine from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded."—In conclusion, the President expresses his confidence in the speedy and amicable termination of the affair as "the very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the two nations is daily and imminently endangered."

The following is the arrangement finally come to between the British Ministers and the republican government:—"The Governor of the province of New Brunswick and the government of the state of Maine will act as follows:—Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river; but the government of Maine will voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them; and, if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreements between the governments of Maine and New Brunswick."—Bombay Times, 8th May.

The following is the communication from Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield:—

"Government house, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, Feb. 13.

"SIR,—I have just heard with the utmost surprise and regret, that without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute betwixt Great Britain and the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two Governments shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England until that claim be determined.

"It has been my duty on more than one occasion to apprize the executive Govern-

ment of Maine that my instructions do not permit me to suffer any interference with that possession and jurisdiction until the question of right shall have been finally decided in discussion betwixt the two Governments.

"With the knowledge of those instructions, thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking their recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the state of Maine should thus have forced upon a subordinate officer the alternative of either failing in his duty, by abstaining from the fulfilment of the commands of his Sovereign, or, by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, if not the two nations in immediate and active hostility.

"Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine, one from which I do not hesitate in entreating your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force whose presence within the precincts of the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instructions to permit; and it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency, that I have directed a strong force of her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support her Majesty's authority, and to protect her Majesty's subjects, in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with. With regard to any other plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with with timber spoliations in that territory, I have to inform your Excellency that I have given directions for a boom to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook, where the seizing officer, protected by a sufficient guard, will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the St. John's in the spring, or to seize it and expose it to public sale, for the benefit of the 'Disputed Territory Fund.'

"Similar precautions will be adopted in regard to any timber cut upon the Upper St. John's, or the tributary streams falling into it.

"Awaiting anxiously your Excellency's reply to this communication,

"I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"J. HARVEY."

The following proclamation on this subjected has been issued by Sir John Harvey, and perhaps gives the best insight we could have into the views of the colonial authorities on this troublesome question:—

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas I have received information that a party of armed persons, to the number of 200 or more, have invaded a portion of this province under the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Government, from the neighbouring state of Maine, for the professed object of exercising authority, and driving off persons stated to be cutting timber thereon; and that divers other persons have without any legal authority, taken up arms with the intention of resisting such invasion and outrage, & have broken open certain stores in Woodstock, in which arms and ammunition belonging to her Majesty, were deposited, and have taken the same away for that purpose—I do hereby charge and command all persons concerned in such illegal acts forthwith to return the arms and ammunition so illegally taken to their place of deposit, as the Government of the Province will take care to adopt all necessary measures for resisting any hostile invasion or outrage that may attempted upon any part of her Majesty's territories or subjects.

"And I do hereby charge and command all magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers, to be vigilant, aiding and assisting in the apprehension of all persons so offending, and to bring them to justice. And in order to aid and assist the civil power in that respect, if necessary, I have ordered a sufficient military force to proceed forthwith to the place where these outrages are represented to have been committed, as well to repel foreign invasion, as to prevent the illegal assumption of arms by her Majesty's subjects in this province.

"And further, in order to be prepared, if necessary, to call in the aid of the constitutional militia force of the country, I do hereby charge and command the officers commanding the first and second battalions of the militia of the county of Carleton, forthwith to proceed as the law directs to the drafting of a body of men, to consist of one fourth of the strength of each of these battalions, to be in readiness for actual service, should occasion require.

"By his Excellency's command,

"WILLIAM F. ODELL.

"God save the Queen."

On this affair we copy the following particulars from the New York paper of the 25th ulto.:—

"The Governor of Maine has ordered 1,000 of the Penobscot militia to march with all speed to the scene of the troubles, in aid of the force under command of the new land agent. These troops were to march on Wednesday morning from Bangor.

"On the other hand, Sir John Harvey is said also to have ordered out a thousand of his militia, with directions to march at once into the disputed territory. Also it is said that regular troops have been ordered from Fredericton, St. Johns, and Halifax; that a boom is to be placed at the mouth of the Aroostook, to catch the timber as it comes down, with a sufficient force to protect it.

"The Governor of Maine is said to have sent a messenger to the Governor of Massachussetts, with despatches, the latter state also claiming jurisdiction in the disputed territory. The messenger arrived at Boston on Tuesday.

"Mr. M'Laughlin, the Warden of the public lands of New Brunswick, and Captain Tibbets, of the Tobique settlement, had been arrested by Captain Rines of the Maine expedition, and taken to Bangor.

"Mr. M'Laughlin was going up the Aroostook to hold a talk with Mr. M'Intire, when he fell in with the party of Captain Rines, who thught best to make him prisoner. He stated that all the force on the Aroostook was about thirty trespassers, and that the authorities or people of the Tobique settlement had nothing to do with the capture of the land-agent.

"A messenger passed through Boston yesterday, with despatches for Washington. He reported that the Legislature of Maine had appropriated 800,000 dollars to carry out this business.

"An Extra from the office of the *Boston Atlas* states that despatches had been received by Governor Fairfield from Sir John Harvey, claiming exclusive jurisdiction in the disputed territory, and declaring his intention to enforce it. Also thta 8,000 troops have been ordered out by the Government of Maine."

RIO DE JANIERO, JAN. 20.—The following alterations have recently been effected here in the tariff on woollen goods imported from Great Britain. Ordinary descriptions will, in future, pay a duty of 800 to 600 reas per covado; fine do., 4,000 to 3,200 reas, and superfine, 6,600 to 6,000 reas. The total quantity of imports from the United Kingdom was last year, 13,345,787 U., of which the woollen goods made out an item of 2,366,660 U. The gross import of woollen goods from all parts of Europe was only 2,620,250 U., thus shewing the whole of this branch of trade to have been almost monopolized by the English. Our comparative statement of imports last year shows an increase in the amount of piece goods, as compared with 1836-7, but owing to the market here having been overstocked, the prices realized have not been over remunerating.

EXTRACTS.

THE OYSTER.—With how many pleasing associations do not our awakened remembrances invest this noble animal. An oyster, Sir, is one of the elements of social existence, a delicacy of no age, sex, or condition, but patent to the universal family of man. Your Jew abhors not an oyster, neither does your Mussulman throw it over his shoulder;—good in a scallop, better in a stew, best of all in a shell—good in a pickle, in curry, in sauce—good at luncheon, before dinner, at supper—good to entertain a friend good, to eat by yourself—good when you are hungry—good, moreover, when you are not.

Happy the man who, void of care and strife
In silken or in leathern purse retains
A splendid shilling; he ne'er hears with pain
Fresh oysters cried.

So sung the amiable Phillips, who divided his affections between the oyster and the human race. The poor man eats oysters at a stall—you and I at our favourite tavern the peer in his *salle a manger*. In lodgings, in chambers in barracks, in the public office, in the editor's room the student, lawyers, soldier, secretary, or gentleman of the press, recruits his exhausted spirits with an oyster—the emaciated valetudinarian thanks his kind doctor for permission to taste the nutritive and grateful food—the jaded actress, in an interval of her weary toil, despatches the prompter's boy with a sixpence, and derives the life and energy of her closing act from the refreshing stimulus of an oyster.—*Blackwood.*

TEA.—At the first meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society for the season, Dr. Sigmond commenced by delivering a lecture on the cultivation of the tea plant. The learned professor, after adverting to the mystery in which the system of the Chinese in preparing tea had been for some centuries enveloped, proceeded to explain its culture. It appeared that when the time for picking the finest sorts of tea arrived the labourers employed were compelled to avoid gross food, and adopt the purest diet; and, moreover, that they performed the operation in gloves. The authorities quoted showed, that this extreme delicacy was for the purpose of preventing the slightest injury to the leaf from the breath or skin. It would be as well if this example of cleanliness was followed by the tea-dealers of England. The Chinese who could afford it drank their tea strong; and they had a proverb by which the poverty of the individual was implied, who "drinks weak tea and eats insipid rice." Samples were exhibited of every variety of tea imported into this country and the continent. Among other varieties there were some fine specimens of the Pekoe used in Russia, the "caravan teas," which are brought overland through Kiachta, and the Howqua's mixture tea. That the Hong merchants used not generally to deliver the finer sorts there was no doubt; for it was proved by the fact, that, since the opening of the trade, many new varieties had been brought to England, and, amongst others, he would mention the Howqua's mixture," which had now become a standard tea in this country. The flower of the China tea plant had a fine and fragrant aroma, and differed in the form of its blossoms from the lately discovered Assam tea shrub. The learned professor ably illustrated his observations by elegant paintings, the property of Mrs. Morrison.—The Colonist, 6th April, 1839.

The Marquis Douro, only son of the Duke of Wellington, is to be married to the Lady Elizabeth Hay on the 11th of April.

M. Papineau has arrived at Paris. He appears to be about 50 years of age, and his features, which resemble those of most of the French Creoles, are energetic and expressive.

It appears from a parliamentary paper that 4,800,000 less persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than in 1836; and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same period.

The Great Western, besides paying for repairs, and supplying a large reserve fund, has paid the proprietors 9 per cent on the year on their shares.

REMEDY FOR A LADY'S SORE THROAT.

Enclose it closely, yet tenderly, with a shirt sleeve; and be sure you have an arm in it.

JONATHANISMS;

OR, SHORT YARNS FROM THE FAR WEST.

A WHAPPER.—We have heard of a man who is so tall that his pantaloons have to be wove in a rope-walk. He folds up like a two-foot rule, and has to get on his knees to put his hands in his pockets!—*N. Y. Morning Herald.*

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.—This disease is raging to an alarming extent; and unless it is soon arrested in its progress, the result may prove more fatal than many at present anticipate. We have somewhere lately read, that a fond mother took her darling on her knee, and then a loaf, intending to make a "bread and butter" for it, as people say hereabouts; but by a strange fatality she buttered the child's face and cut its head off, and did not discover her mistake until she undertook to feed the bread.—*New York Weekly Whig.*

THE BEST MODE OF DYING.—The exchange papers are full of suicides. The easiest way to die is—to pay all your debts, and wait till your time comes. We've tried it.—*Ibid.*

AN EDITOR NON-SUITED.—A certain editor (a whig, too) bet me five suits of clothes on the late presidential election. He lost that, and was winner of one—leaving three suits of clothes due me. He has since turned phrenologist, and I am told he is lecturing in Louisville. Will my friend Prentice ask the gentleman (his name is Macintire) to feel whether there are any *bumps of paying* on his head? Having been proprietor of a whig paper myself for two years, I want the clothes.—*Mobile Adver.*

ELOQUENCE.—The following article of exquisite eloquence gives one an idea of the manner of doing things in the west. The orator has the floor, and says:—"Mr. Cheerman, I have listened contentively for a long time to the judicial cencervabilities of the member which last distressed you; and I freely very much declines to offer any uncertain quantity of remarks in refutation of my former dissertions, and also, likewise, command an explanation from the gentleman who last distressed the meeting on what authority he grounded his manifold adversities. He tells us that the motion passed *nemin contra* dictionary. I would require of the chair, or of the very worthy members of this club, or society, or association, or whatever name may be unproper to call it who this Mr. Neminy are? What are the principles of his *contra* dictionary? Whether he are opposed to the present administrations?"

MISS LAURA MATILDA AMANDA TOUCHMENOT, IN THE CITY, TO HER COUSIN IN THE COUNTRY.—O my dear Angelina, do pray come to Boston and join the Non-Resistance Society. Ever since I've been a member you've no idea how tickled I've been. Lordy! what fine times we do have. Aunt Betsey—and she's an old maid you know—declares this is the beautifulest society for the ladies that was ever thought of, and I guess you'd say so too if you belonged to it. Don't pray pine away there in the country without a beau, when you can adopt what Dr. Pry last night called the non-resistance principle in all its bearings. I am so overjoyed that I can't stop now, dear Angelina, to tell you all my experiences since I have resisted nobody. If I want a new gown or shawl, I go into a shop kept by some member of the society, take what I want of the counter, and get of without paying for it. The clerk offers not the least resistance. Tell cousin Dolly I shall send her a dozen new gowns and petticoats, and as many shoes, which I have got in this way. As I was going home from the society the other night, a gentleman came up, and says—"Madam, I believe I must have that shawl." "Certainly," says I, "wont you take the cloak too?" "Don't care if I do," says he. "And the bonnet!" "By all means," says he. "And the ribbons and gown?" "Why I donno," says he. I declare, dear Angelina, I almost completely disrobed myself, as this brother took my clothes off one after the other, without my offering the least resistance, which would be contrary to the first principle of our society.

[illegible] Clitter, who spoke so eloquently last night at one of our meetings of the complying and passive disposition of women, came up and accompanied me home. Just as we got to the door, and he was about bidding me good night, says he, putting his arm round my neck, "One kiss, my dear." It was of no use to resist, if it hadn't been contrary to our principles, "Certainly," says I, turning the other cheek to him, after he had saluted, one—"wont you take another? do what you will, I cant offer no resistance." So you see, my dear cousin, we have capital times here, and I want you to come straight down in the next stage. I am confident, as Mr. Caper remarked at our last meeting, that the "Non-Resistance Society will form a new era in the history of woman. The sex is generally too much given to resistance—too obstinate and self-willed. Women must be more yielding, passive, and complaisant, if they want to get married and do their part towards renovating this world." So do come quick, and help us along in the good work.

Yours ever,

In the bonds of non-resistance,

LAURA MATILDA AMANDA TOUCHMENOT.

P. S.—I shall petition the next general court to have my name changed—Touchmenot not being in all respects in keeping with great principles of non-resistance.

P. S. 2d.—Tell father if the bald horse kicks him in the back, he must not kick back, but turn his front and let the animal kick that too.

A PRINTER'S JOLLIFICATION.—Friend Read tells us last week that he has had a regular jubilee, according to promise, on roast potatoes, for very joy at the resuscitation of the *Advertiser*, but laments pathetically the absence of pork. Now listen—you've heard us speak of Dolly, haven't you? Well, Dolly is now confined to private apartments—she is a downed critter—expresses to be excavated two weeks from date. What we're going to say is, fill your pockets some day with potatoes, let Hosmer bring an onion, and call on Fairbanks and tell him to fish a bottle of champagne. We'll find pork, salt, and leg heap, for cooking 'em—and discredit our taste in culinary matters if we don't have one of the greatest typographical jollifications ever experienced in this meridian. What say? Dolly's a whapper? She'll weigh 200, naked on the block—"passengers" not taken into the count.—*Hoosier Express.*

ETIQUETTE.—A Yankee traveller says that "western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago a man was telling two of his neighbours in my hearing a pretty large story. Says I—'Stranger, that is a whapper!' Says he—'Lay there, stranger!' and in the twinkling of an eye, I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped, the worse for wear and tear. Upon another occasion says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him. 'That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?' Says he—'You are afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, an't you?' 'Very much,' says I. 'Well,' replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honour of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols (which he held cocked in his hands) shall cure you of that disorder entirely; so don't fear, stranger.' So I knelt down and apologized. I admire this western country much; but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always take me so unawares."—*Chicago Democrat.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th March	Singapore	14th June
U. States	12th Feby.	Java	6th June
Calcutta	22d April	Manila	27th June
Bombay	11th April.	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—CHARLOTTE, Liebschwager, from Bombay, 12th May.

Our shipping intelligence, under the present circumstances, is very imperfect. There are now lying in Hong-Kong bay twenty two sail of British ships, and others may be daily expected; how to dispose of them or their cargoes must be a subject of great anxiety to the British superintendent and the consignees.

The only intelligence of any interest that we have heard is that the American vessels are entering the river, the bond having been signed by several of the American commanders; we conclude, therefore, that the trade under the American Flag will continue at Whampoa.

The extract we have selected from the Bombay Times, detailing the events of the retirement—or, as the Persians are inclined to term it, the expulsion of the British residency from Bushire, cannot fail to forcibly remind our local readers of the late events in Canton, though the Chinese authorities have never yet proceeded to make an armed attack on a British Admiral: as yet the Chinese have confined themselves to a more refined method of coercion. Perhaps their astute diplomacy and polite Legislation may teach them even to escape the deserved consequences of the present dilemma without coming to blows and cudgel-playing.

We have selected from our files of papers, lately received, the most important of the numerous and long documents respecting the question of the "debateable land" on the borders of the state of Maine.

As the British minister, Mr. Fox, has made an arrangement with the government of the United States, it is needless for us, in this distant part of the world, to make any comments on the proceedings of either party; but it would seem that the question of the boundary line must now be speedily settled, otherwise a repetition of such misunderstandings, if they do not disturb the peace existing between the two countries, must certainly occasion much illwill; we trust, therefore, that if another arbitrator cannot be found, to settle this question on an equitable basis, the two governments may agree upon the boundary line. We believe the King of Holland decided some years ago that the St. John's river should be the boundary line; but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to say why this award was set aside.

CORN LAWS.

Our readers already know that the second debate on the corn laws has ended like the first: the votes being for - 342 majority.

against - 195 147

It will serve to show the sentiments of the house of commons on this important question by giving an analysis of the division on Mr. Villiers first motion for a committee of the whole house to consider the existing laws.

Majority against the motion	363
Minority for the motion	173

The majority represented constituencies registered in 1838, as containing 710,210 electors

The minority 371,232 electors

The majority contained 122 English, 11 Welsh, 17 Scotch, 32 Irish } County members.
191 Borough members.

363

The minority contained 9 English, 4 Scotch, 8 Irish } County members.
152 Borough members.

173

This analysis shows that the County members are almost unanimous against the repeal of the corn laws, and that 39 Borough members are also against the repeal.

The large majorities seem to prove that any further attempt for some time to come to entertain this perplexing question would be as useless as the two former.

Having been obliged, through various causes, to delay the publication of this number until to day (the 12th), we are now enabled to state the conditions on which the American captains at Whampoa, have signed the bond.

We understand that the Bond, as published in our last number (and which may be called an epitome), has been signed by the commanders of the American ships at Whampoa, after this manner.

The bond is written both in the Chinese and English languages, the Chinese characters being written at the top of the sheet and the English underneath.

When the commander signs the bond before the vice-consul, he declares to that officer that he only signs to what he can understand (by the way, it is one of the duties of a consul to prefectly understand the language of the country in which he holds office): but that he knows not the Chinese language, and therefore he protests against any interpretation of the bond in *Chinese* that can militate against the meaning of the bond in *English*: now it is written in the bond in English that—"The Foreign captain has had it *clearly proclaimed to him that* CERTAIN NEW REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO THAT EFFECT (namely: *rigidly prohibiting opium*), and the said Foreigner, *holding the same in great dread*, will not dare to OPPOSE or *violate*.

Now what new regulations is the said Foreigner *not to oppose?* These regulations have not, as far as we know, yet been published, except, perhaps, in the bond first proposed to the Foreign authorities in Canton by the commissioner.

That bond presented by the hongmerchants, by order of the commissioner through the Kwangchow Foo, to the Chamber of Commerce (*vide*, C. R. April 9th.), even if it were now signed could not be enforced, for the *Autumn* is not yet come: it appears then, at the best, that the signers of the bond have signed to pains and penalties the nature of which they affect not to know, and that their willingness to sign is evidence of their willingness to submit to the unknown laws and regulations of this empire, notwithstanding the late example they have had of the justice and moderation of one of its highest officers.

The attempt to evade the meaning of the Chinese characters, of which the bond in English is a faithful translation, and the signing of which would seem to commit the person signing to the full consequences of the bond insisted upon by the high commissioner—and it should here be noted that a bond was first insisted upon by H. E. in his proclamation—this attempt to evade the consequences of now signing the bond before the vice-consul, after the repeated declarations of the consul before the Kwangchow Foo in April that the laws of his country forbade him or any of his countrymen to sign the bond, appears to us to be an unfortunate and ridiculous quibble.

A most serious and disastrous affray has occurred at Hong-Kong, in which two Chinese have lost their lives. As we are ignorant of the particulars, we forbear making any remarks.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, 1839. NO. 29.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rua de Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua de Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at 9 ½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua de Hospital.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for Cash on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,.....	per	100 $t:
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	5.
Policies, and Folio pages,.....	"	5.
Auction Bills,.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, of the 16th ult:—"Yesterday, the English merchants were called together at the Consul's Office to receive communication of a dispatch from Lord Palmerston, which no doubt has been sent as a circular to all the British Consuls in the east. His lordship thereby makes known that the treaty of August 16 will come into execution on March 1, and that each merchant must make his arrangements accordingly. He expresses his confidence in the good faith of the Ottoman government in performing its part of the convention, but fears that the subaltern agents may endeavour to throw obstacles in its way with a view to their own interests. In such case his lordship recommends the merchants to take note of their proceedings, to establish them by details and well-authenticated protests; and to transmit these documents to him self, and also to Lord Ponsonby, at Constantinople."

AN AMERICAN SKETCH OF HER MAJESTY.—A recently published letter from Bennett, the editor of *The New York Journal*, is so perfectly original, and presents such an amusing description of her Majesty, that we present portions of it to our readers from the journal in which it appears:—"I have been singularly fortunate (the letter is dated June 16th, 1838,) in falling in with the young Queen in my afternoon excursions at the west end, among the parks, and round about the palaces. The first sight I had of her was, however, at the Italian Opera. * * * * I go very comfortably squeezed into the pit. Behind me there were three ladies, two young ones, and a fat mother weighing I don't know how many stone. One of the young ladies was a perfect magpie in chattering, but quite pretty. She knew every body, and every body she knew I could hear her distinctly. Some time before the Queen came in she was wondering whether she would come or not. At last, about ten o'clock, when the opera was half through, the royal party entered. 'There, there, there,' said the young girl, 'there's the Queen!' looking up to the box next to the left. I looked too, and saw a little, light-haired little girl, dressed with great simplicity in white muslin, plain hair, with a blue riband behind, enter the box and take her seat, half hid in the red drapery, at the corner remote from the stage. 'Oh! how sweet and pretty, and so simple too is she!' exclaimed, *sotto voce*, the girl behind me. The Queen is certainly very simple in her appearance, but I am not sure whether this very simplicity does not set off to advantage her fair, pretty, rather pleasant, little, round Dutch face. Her bust is extremely well proportioned, and complexion very fair. Then there is a slight parting of the two rosy lips, between which, if you are near enough, you may discover little nicks of something like very white teeth. The expression of her fair face is amiable and good-tempered. I could see nothing of that awful majesty,—that mysterious something—that "doth hedge a queen." To me she looks a good deal like a pretty Bowery girl, dressed up on the Sunday, and about to take an excursion to Hoboken before the Gotha and Vandals cut up the walks."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	27th March	Singapore	21st June
U. States	7th March	Java	6th June
Calcutta	22d April	Manila	27th June
Bombay	20th May	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—GENERAL WOOD, KOPMAN, CHARLES FORBES, WILLS, VANSITTART, MACQUEEN, from Bombay, ANGELICA, (Port.) Place, from The Straits. ESPERANSA, (Port.) Senna, from Goa.

PASSENGERS.—Per Charles Forbes, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee, Dhunjeebhoy Naservanjee, Esqs. Per Vansittart, Mrs. Macqueen, —— Hughes, Esq.

SAILED.—None reported. UNDER DESPATCH.—The Bombay Castle, Baxter, for Bombay.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Bombay Gazette from the 15th of April to the 15th of May, the Bombay Times of the 18th of May, and the Singapore Free Press of the 20th of June, but they have not brought any later dates or fresh public intelligence.

We understand the letters per Good Success arrived at Bombay the day after the Steamer had sailed; a despatch vessel was sent, with the packet after the Steamer.

We invite particular attention to the New Port Regulations as translated by Mr. Fearon, and which we have copied from the Canton Press.

"*The bond hitherto required must be signed both by the Foreigners and hong merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have opium, and to deliver it up.*"

But when the tenor of each and all of the clauses are considered, what man, who has signed this bond, although he has done so "*rashly and hurriedly,*" can hereafter, with any kind of conscience, smuggle any goods, though not contraband: who shall dare, henceforth, to make war on the custom-duties of China?

It is clear, from these regulations, that the protest of the American captains is—as we said in our last number—a mere nullity.

Our contemporary of the Canton Press, in his remarks on the impertinent paper which the imperial commissioner, the governor, and lieut. governor, term a communication to the Queen of England, says that he believes that Captain Elliot said that if the above officers would use the character 奏 *Tsow*, as when reporting to their own sovereign, instead of 稟 *Pang* as when addressing an equal, he (Captain Elliot) would be very happy to forward it for them.

* The gal agacy of the U.S.of the N. Y. J. might have taught him to try *tsow* pooh.

Of course we are ignorant of the source whence our cotemporary obtained the information on which he grounds his belief, but we doubt very much if capt. Elliot ever said any such thing.

In the refusal of governor Loo to receive a communication from lord Napier, so soon forgotten!—And when the insolent tenor of the whole paper is considered, is it to be supposed that a British officer would undertake to forward it to the Foreign office—all he could do. Moreover, the title of the Queen of England in Chinese is 皇后 *Hwa Hou*—not 王 *Wang*: which is a merely honorary title in China, and is conferred on many of the imperial kindred.

In European diplomacy crowned heads only correspond with crowned heads; and when a sovereign writes an autograph letter to a subject, it is written under some very peculiar circumstances.

The British Superintendent would, no doubt, forward a letter from the Emperor of China to the Queen of England, if it were properly addressed, and contained nothing derogatory; but we think that to forward a paper that prates about "rhubarb," and "subduing the heart of that

Fair vestal, throned by the west

by the extreme of goodness" of the high commissioner and his colleagues,—and of "respect & submission," and of the "subjection of the ten thousand kingdoms of the earth"—is an office that no British officer would undertake.

However, although the commissioner's arguments for the reasonableness of ceasing the manufacture of opium are not based on facts, we give him full credit for preaching well on the sacred injunction—do as ye would be done unto.

NEW PORT REGULATIONS.

Translated by MR. FEARON. Edict from.

YE, by imperial appointment, acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., to the Linguists Tsaemow (Old Tom) and the others, for their full information:

On the 6th day of the 5th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication from the Governor:

"On the 2nd day of the 4th moon the Custom House Clerks Leking and others reported that the American Ships Remmonts and King had entered the Port; and on the 4th day of the same month the two Sze Magistrates made their joint report respecting the new regulations they were commanded to frame for despatching civil Officers to search and examine the foreign ships, with a military and police force. They report the result (of their deliberations) and wait for orders how to act."

Draf of regulations, copied out, and handed up for the consideration (of the Governor).

Regulations for the guarding against the smuggling of opium by the foreign ships lately arrived. On receipt of it let the several officers respectfully obey it. We, the Sze Magistrates, in obedience to the regulations proceed to lay them before you:

§ 1. Those lately a foreign vessel anchors in the outer waters, an officer should be delegated to take her measurement and draught of water; this should be clearly written out and notified in a sealed certificate. After her arrival at Whampoa it would be expedient to send an Officer again to measure her, when, should it appear that her depth of water does not agree with that entered in the certificate, the discrepancy should be reported, that orders might be issued to fine her.

Upon examination it appears that the merchant ships of the various foreign nations which bring Cargoes to Canton to trade, anchor, for a time, at Lintin and other places in the outer waters: here in league with traitorous Mandarins of the inner land, they smuggle opium, and secretly dispose of other contraband goods. They then enter the river. These evils are without bounds, and are indeed intensely wicked. The opium ships now in the outer waters have delivered up every particle of the smoking filth which they had hoarded up, and which is now all destroyed; they are also sternly prohibited from ever bringing it hereafter. But it is to be feared that at some future day their former wickedness will again be set forth; we must not, therefore, omit to enact laws before hand to guard against this.

Now the collector of customs has determined that, both in the outer waters and in the river, (the foreign ships) shall be subject to the same laws respecting their draught of water, as the grain boats.* An officer being delegated to measure them and note their depth of water. By this

* Boats which convey grain up the canals.

salutary measure, the evil may be completely guarded against.

§ 2. All foreign vessels coming to Canton, in future years, to trade (the season of their arrival being always the same) must be correctly measured,outside, ere they will be permitted to enter the Port.

Whampoa being situated so near the capital, no officer of rank has ever been stationed there:

§ 3. As the foreign vessels will have to be measured again when there, it would be expedient to appoint an officer of known ability, to superintend the management of the business.

The plan is expedient, and hereafter as soon as it is reported that a ship wishes to come to Whampoa, the Government will delegate from Canton an Acting Magistrate, of known ability and talents, to proceed thither beforehand, taking with him linguists and people to measure the ship. On her arrival there she must, according to law, be measured: the officer superintending it in person. Should her draught of water not correspond with that mentioned in the sealed certificate, it will be apparent that smuggling has been going on outside during her passage up, and a report of the fact must be forthwith sent to Government, that the affair may be investigated and punished. When he has completed the duties of his mission he will be allowed to return to the capital and report himself.

§ 4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, & prevented from smuggling. The officer should be stationed on the left and the custom house runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping her in awe there would be the deputed naval officer for guarding against her, the soldiery belonging to the cruisers on that station: for taking account of the lading and unlading of cargo, the Whampoa clerks: and for accompanying the cargo up to Canton, the river police. This regulation comprehends every emergency, and, if only acted upon faithfully, will completely prevent the least smuggling going on. It may hereafter become expedient to appoint another officer to superintend and enquire into the conduct of the military and police forces employed on the above duty. Should he discover that there has been the least remissness, negligence, smuggling, receiving bribes, carelessness in guarding, or any other such vile practices, he should forthwith report the facts, and the offenders should really be visited with the heaviest penalties.

It appear by this, that for guarding against smuggling on board foreign ships which come up to Whampoa, there are—an officer of ability—custom house runners—clerks—and soldiery, whose duty individually & collectively is to watch and examine. The above regulation is really excellent and most complete, but it does not provide for a high civil officer being delegated to superintend the whole and to enquire into the conduct of the police and soldiery; to see that their duties are more than nominal, and that carelessness in attention does not take the place of watchful energy. It is therefore now determined:

§ 5. That an able officer of rank be delegated to superintendent the whole, and to keep a check on the police and soldiery. It is expedient to select an officer who is well known for his ability, acquaintance with the duty, and trustworthiness, who must remain constantly on guard. This will effectually ensure watchfulness and alertness in guarding, and will prevent (the soldiery &c.) from secretly enjoying their pleasures, and conniving at the foreigners smuggling.

Respecting the selection of officers for this duty, it may happen at the time that they have other appointments to attend to, which will make it difficult to send them on this mission. The number of acting officers and those waiting for appointments, now in Canton is not great, neither are they well fitted by experience to undertake the duty, and are liable to be called away on any other duty, and are consequently unable to remain any length of time to watch and guard. Besides this it would be an extremely difficult task to muster these gentlemen to select one of their number.

§ 6. It is therefore permitted that, according to the circumstances of the time being, any one, from among the candidates for office, Assistant Magistrates, &c, who may not be employed on any other duty, may be selected to superintend and guard.

When the foreign Ship has completed her lading, and left the Port, (should there be no other vessel at Whampoa) there will be no further occasion for the police and soldiery to guard against and keep them in awe;

§ 7. Orders may, therefore, then be sent to the Chief Superintending Delegate to return to the capital, and report the completion of his duties. Afterward, another vessel coming up, the same officer should be be engaged on no other duty, must be sent to superintend this.

The duty of this officer will be extremely onerous as, immediately a ship arrives, he will be sent down, without a moment's delay, to superintend her second measurement.

We the Sze Magistrates have hitherto had no reports, sent to our office, of the time of a foreign vessel's arrival at Whampoa: and were the report to be first sent in, orders to be waited for ere the officers could go, and consideration as to the selection to be made, much delay would occur ere the ships could be measured. It is therefore enacted.

§ 8. That hereafter when the merchant vessels of the various nations come to Canton to trade, the time of their arrival must be immediately reported to Government, who will send either an assistant Magistrate, or an officer from the Chuyuen's office, down to Whampoa beforehand, and give his whole energy, day and night, to the maintenance of a strict guard and surveillance.

Should there be any such blackguards among the police and soldiery, as to keep away from the ship, or neglect their watch, or smuggle, or receive bribes, or show remissness and trifling, or dare to borrow pretences for extorting money from the common people, then the whole circumstances of their offending must be forthwith secretly reported to Government, and the offenders sent up to Canton to meet their punishment.

As to all those fish, ferry, comprador boats, &c. which ply about the shipping, orders should be requested for the Delegate to search and examine them, that all evils which might arise therefrom may be prevented.

Whether the number of ships of all nations, which may in after years, resort to China, will be large or small, there is no means of knowing certainly.

§ 9. Should the number of those, which hereafter come up to Whampoa, be very considerable, it will necessary for one officer to superintend the measuring, and another the guard and surveillance. It is expedient therefore that, in such case, two officers be appointed, one to superintend each department. Should the number, however, be small, the measuring department will be but trifling, and one officer can superintend both duties. The measuring officer will therefore remain to superintend the preventive guard, and to keep the soldiery to their duty.

Thus the whole duty of measuring and watching will be performed, without it being necessary to sent two officers, and with much less trouble and inconvenience.

§ 10. Should the said delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

An official court of enquiry, must in such case be held, to determine his guilt or innocence, and strict justice done. The whole facts of the case, with the verdict, must be reported to Government to receive its sanction. At the same time reports of the case must be sent to the collector of customs, for his information and guidance.

"This coming before me the governor, I do ordain, in reply, that these regulations, setting aside all former ones, be adopted for managing the trade.

"The Hong merchants Mowqua and Ponkhequa are hereby commanded forthwith to secure the ships of the American merchants Reumonds and King, in accordance with the new and fixed regulations. Let them proceed in person, to Whampoa and there with all sincerity and energy subject (the ships) to the strictest scrutiny and examination.

"The Bond hitherto required must be signed both by the foreigners and Hong merchants, by which they solemy bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have opium, and to deliver it up.

"His honour the collector will also on his part, (should he discover opium) when the holds are opened by his orders, forthwith deliver it up to me the governor, that it may be recorded.

"Business must now be carried on as above is set forth. The Hong merchants must accord their most implicit obedience; and in company with the linguists, hasten forward, and in all sincerity give their whole minds to the management of their business. Not a moment's delay will be permitted. If they allow any smuggling, or dare, as formerly, to pass it over as a trifling matter, or do not carefully search and investigate, or if they rashly and hurriedly give the bond, and smuggling of Opium or other contraband goods is afterwards detected, then immediatly as discovery of the facts is made, the senior, junior, and security hong merchants with the linguists, shall all be taken and visited with most extreme punishment. Not a particle of indulgence will be shewn them.

"Let this be circulated among all the officers of the province for their information and guidance.

On receipt of the above I, the Collector, in compliance therewith issue this edict for general information. Immediately the said Linguists receive it, let them accord their implicit obedience to the Governor's regulations for managing trade. Do not trifle with nor disobey this Edict, lest you become involved in guilt. Haste! Haste! A special Edict. June 23d, 1839.

We are endebted to a very kind friend for the interesting account of the visit to Chunhow, and of the manner in which the opium was destroyed, which seems to have been done thoroughly *con amore*.

With reference to our fruitless application to be a witness to this scene—almost of witchery:

Hubble bubble, toil and trouble
Fire burn and cauldron bubble,

there was no other person,within our reach,to apply to inCanton,than the senior hongmerchant, for permission to go, or who could direct us to the scene of action; &, from not only the facility which attended our respected correspondent's motions, but the readiness with which all his wishes were met, if not anticipated, & the easy manner in which the imperial commissioner granted and behaved during the interview, it is evident that the senior hongmerchant allowed his own feelings and temper to step between himself and our request; and this behaviour, considering the important and novel circumstance—and novel it will for ever be we trust—and when contrasted with the different bearing of the commissioner, must be wrong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

My Dear Sir,—The accompanying "memoranda" were written for the Chinese Repository; its publication being delayed for a few days, I send them to you for publication in your Register, if you see fit; I do this the more readily because I see, by your paper of June 4th, that you "requested the permission of the local government to go to the Bogue and be a witness to the destruction of the opium." You sought permission, I perceive, "through the senior hongmerchant;" and there you failed. I wish it had been otherwise, and that you had gained your point, and not only been a witness to the destruction of the opium, but also been admitted to an audience with his excellency; for I am sure that a few interviews with us, "outside barbarians," would give the high commissioner many new ideas that would be useful both to Chinese and to foreigners. The eagerness with which Lin seeks for information seems remarkable in a Chinese. He and his government certainly need more knowledge, especially about foreign affairs; and I see not why we should not give it, so far as we have opportunity. Hoping that you will hold us excused, for what we have done in this matter, I remain,

My dear Sir, Yours very sincerely,
E. C. B.

Macao, June 13th, 1839

Memoranda of a visit to Chunhow, the temporary residence of the imperial commissioner, who in person there superintended the destruction of the opium, recently surrended to the Chinese government. June 17th 1839.

In the afternoon of the 15th instant, at the request of Mr. King, I embarked with him from Macao, in the ship Morrison, captain Benson,and proceeded up the river toChuenpe. Mr. K.'s object was two fold;—first to witness the destruction of the opium, then going on in that neighborhood; and in the second place, to make inquiries respecting the conditions, on which ships may hereafter enter the Bogue. Since many declared that the Chinese would not destroy one catty of the drug, and many others have expressed their belief that, should the destruction be actually undertaken, great quantities would be purloined; it seemed the more desirable that some foreigners should obtain admittance to the place where the drug was actually being destroyed.

The opportunity, therefore, of being an eye-witness of a scene so novel was gladly improved, with the determination to make every practicable inquiry and observation, respecting the fidelity of the work as it went on under the immediate inspection of the high commissioner. Contrary to our expectations, no obstacles were opposed to our wishes; and I have only to regret, that others could not have availed themselves of a like opportunity to witnes the same scene. That liberty to do this should be given, seems evidently to have been intended by the emperor's own mandate, in which he commands, that the opium should be destroyed in Canton, where natives and foreigners "both a like might hear of it, and see it."

About noon, on the 16th, the Morrison anchored at Chuenpe,near the station where the deliveries were made from the receiving ships, perhaps two miles below the fort on Anunghoy, and less than one fourth that distance from the guns on Chuenpe and those in the junks of war in Anson's bay. In the course of the afternoon a card, and an open note stating the object of the visit, were put into the hands of the chief naval officer on the station, who after some demuring, saying the request ought to have been made at Macao, &c., promised to send off both by express to the commissioner, and to return an answer before noon next day. A pilot, who came off from the fleet at sunrise, the following morning, to make inquiries about the Morrison, said a favorable answer would be given; and his report seemed to be confirmed by the unusual display of flags on board the junks, and by the appearance of several large barges in the fleet.

At half-past nine o'clock, A. M., one of the large boats came along side, having on board Loo Tseyue, a naval officer of the rank of captain. He was immediately received on board, and conducted into the cabin. After being seated, and passing compliments, he said he had been directed by the high commissioner, and the admiral, his master, to convey in person their pleasure that Mr. K. should proceed to Chunhow. He asked

whether the party would prefer to go in his barge, or in the captain's gig; and remarked that it was unnecessary for us to take any arms, as we should be escorted by several boats, and faithfully protected and conducted back by himself. He further very politely—and very gallantly too for a son of Han—inquired if Mrs. King would like to join the party.

While our boat was being made ready, Loo improved the opportunity to give us some account of his valiant self and of the imperial navy, and made sundry inquiries about admiral Maitland, whom he had the pleasure of seeing some months back. He inquired particularly for Mr. Morrison, who acted as interpreter on that occasion; and wished to know if the English superintendents, Elliot and Johnston, were both at Macao. He did his best to make himself agreeable to us, and was throughout the day attentive and lavish of compliments. He admired the ship and crew, and did not fail to mark the contrast between them and his own.

At 10 o'clock we left the Morrison, our party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. King, captain Benson, myself and six seamen. Loo, in his own boat, manned with about 60 seamen, with a few attendants, led the way, and our gig followed. As we passed through the fleet, several other boats, with officers on board, joined the party, some under sail, and others with rowers—all in high spirits and full of glee. When east of Anson's bay, having a little islet on our right and the ruins of an old fort on the left, we passed through Samhow (the *three mouths* of the creek) and over Shakok (Sandy point), and with fair wind and tide reached Chunhow, in less than an hour from the time of leaving the ship. Chunhow is, I should think, five or six miles from the fort on Chuenpe; and nearly due east, distant, say, two miles from the fort on Anunghoy. From the islet, above mentioned, our course was N. E. up a small creek, with hills and dales, rice-fields and rivulets, on each side. A few poor houses were seen here and there, with two or three small villages off to the south-east. In the opposite direction, near the banks of the creek, there was a military station, a mere watch-house, and a large ancestral temple. A good many boats were passing and repassing the river, exhibiting on all sides the aspect of quiet and industry.

Chunhow is a long narrow village, on the east side of the creek, running north and south, perhaps one third of a mile. The site selected for the deposit and destruction of the opium, is on the bank of the creek, at the brow of a hill, a short distance from the north end of the village, including an area about 400 or 500 feet square, strongly empaled with bamboos. Crowds of spectators appeared in the boats, on the houses, and on the sides of the hill, as our party passed by the village. As we approached the landing-place, the war-boats and junks beat a salute; and two divisions of troops, in full uniform, were drawn up under their respective standards, one on the south, the other on the north, of the enclosure. It was a fine morning, and the Chinese seemed delighted with the arrival of our little gig. The scene around us, taking it all in all, was pleasing and some what imposing; still there was something in the work itself which made me feel sad and sick at heart.

Just before reaching the landing-place, Loo, our guide, asked whether we would see the commissioner. Being answered in the affirmative, he inquired what ceremonies we would perform, and whether we would make the *kotow* or not. Refusing to perform the latter, and intimating what would be our own pleasure, it was agreed at once, that we should conform to the usages of our own country.

Loo, stepping on shore before us, begged us to wait till he could announce our arrival, and make arrangements for reception. After a short absence, he returned attended by a military officer, named Wongchin, deputed by the commissioner to wait on the visitors. He wore a long heavy cutlas, and was booted and belted like a warrior. He was a Mohammedan, a native of one of the northern provinces; rather tall, stout, of a very dark complexion, wearing a thick long black beard. He had evidently been bred in the camp, and inured to a martial life. As he and Loo approached our gig, the latter pointed out each of us, calling us by name; and then requested me to step on shore. After a formal introduction to his friend Wongchin, Loo stated the arrangements that had been made for the occasion; we were first to examine the whole works in detail, and afterwards were to have an audience with the commissioner, if we desired it. Also it was intimated, that we should choose our own time, and inspect every part as long and as minutely as we wished.

Our party now stepped from the gig, and passing along a pier, entered the enclosure. This, as described above, was a large area, surrounded by a strong palisade, like a Malayan camp. There were gates on each side, excepting the east; at these sentinels were stationed; and no person was allowed to enter without a ticket. And on going out of the place, every one was examined. The number of workmen was said to be about five hundred. The number of officers, civil and military, could not have been less than sixty or eighty. A collection of finer looking men I have scarcely ever seen. Many of the clerks and attendants, too, were young and good-looking. All these officers were employed as inspectors and overseers. A part of them were on elevated seats, under mat sheds, to watch all the movements, in every part of the enclosure; and their position was such that nothing could escape their notice. By alternation, some of these were kept always at their posts, day and night. Another part of the officers, superintended the delivery of the opium from the chests, which had been stored up in small enclosures within the large one. Special care was taken to see if each chest and parcel now corresponded to what it was marked down at, when taken from the store-ships.

On the west side of the enclosure, just within the palisades, were three large vats, or trenches, running from east to west, say 150 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 7 deep, flagged with stone, and lined along the sides with heavy timbers. Each of these three, had its own fence, with entrances only on one side. When we were there, one had no opium in it; a second was being filled; and another was nearly ready to be emptied.

The process to which the drug was subjected, was briefly this. In the first place a trench was filled two feet deep, more or less, with fresh water, from the brow of the hill. The first trench was in this state, having just been filled with fresh water. Over the second, in which the people were at work, forms, with planks on them, were arranged a few feet apart. The opium in baskets was delivered into the hands of coolies, who going on the planks carried it to every part of the trench. The balls were then taken one by one and thrown down on the planks, stamped on with the heel till broken in pieces, and were then kicked into the water. At the same time, other coolies were employed in the trenches, with hoes and broad spatulas, busily engaged in beating and turning up the opium from the bottom of the vat. Other coolies were employed in bringing salt and lime, and spreading them profusely over the whole surface of the trench. The third was about half filled, standing like a distiller's vat, not in a state of active fermentation, but of slow decomposition, and was nearly ready to be drawn off. This was to be done, through a narrow sluice, opened between the trench and the creek. This sluice was two feet wide, and somewhat deeper than the floor of the trench. It was furnished with a screen, made fine like a sieve, so as to prevent any large masses of the drug from finding their way into the creek.

By half-past 11 o'clock, we had examined, and re-examined every part of the process of destruction. The degree of care and fidelity, with which the whole work was conducted, far exceeded our expectation; and I cannot conceive how any business could be more faithfully executed. The watch was apparently much stricter, on every side, than it was during the detention of foreigners in Canton. One poor man, at Chunhow, for only attempting to carry off small pieces of opium, about his person, was, on detection, almost instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the law. If any was pilfered, it must have been in very small quantities, and at the most imminent hazard of life—at least, so I am constrained to believe.

Well satisfied with the inspection of the trenches, we were again asked if we were ready to see the commissioner. A seat for Mrs. K. was provided near the boat in one of the watch-houses, where she was furnished with tea and sweetmeats, attended by captain Benson, while Mr. King and myself, conducted by Loo and Wongchin, proceeded to the east side of the enclosure, to the apartments of the commissioner. These were large and commodious, built of bamboos, like the temporary theatres of the Chinese. The hall of audience was about twenty feet square, a little elevated, and open on the west side, so as to command a full view of the trenches and landing-place. The floor was covered with carpets, and the walls decorated with scrolls. When within a few yards of the hall, Loo pointed out to us one by one the officers, we were going to meet. Lin, his majesty's high commissioner, occupied the east side of the hall alone, seated in a broad chair or sofa, with two tables near him, one on each side. The admiral, or commander-in-chief, of the maritime forces of the province, occupied a seat alone at the commissioner's right, on the north side of the hall; at his left, on the south side of the hall, the hoppo and commissioner of justice, or *nganchaze*, were seated. All the other officers were standing, some within and others without the hall, habited in their summer dresses, wearing silk boots, with light straw hats or bonnets, crowned with buttons indicative of their respective rank.

When leaving Macao, we had little expectation of being so soon ushered into the presence of such dignitaries as those now before us. However, we determined to take full advantage of Chinese moderation and to protract our interview so as to see and to learn whatever the occasion would allow. With a suitable air of indifference, and all due gravity, *à la Chinoise*, we advanced to the west side of the hall. Here we took off our hats, and bowed to the commissioner, standing directly before him, surrounded by a dense crowd of officers and attendants. Loo and Wongchin, at the same time, in the middle of the hall, kneeled and prostrated themselves before his excellency; who immediately bade them rise, and the conference commenced, and lasted full two hours. Loo and Wongchin were chief speakers, first addressing the commissioner, and then communicating with us.

The commissioner opened the conversation by inquiring if Mr. K. had received his

communication, addressed to him, sometime back, while in Canton. In replying to this, reference was made to the inconveniences and losses sustained by the late proceedings; and it was inquired, whether any security would be given that such should not occur in future. This prepared the way to ask for a specification of the conditions on which ships will henceforth be allowed to enter the port. His excellency said, the evils had grown gradually and secretly, because their authors had been dealt with so leniently; and that now the time had come when forbearance was no longer possible. It was solely for the suppression of the traffic in opium that the late severe measures had been prosecuted. The illicit trade he said, must now be stopped; the other should be protected. After speaking long and animatedly on this point, the commissioner gave the following in writing.

"Vessels engaging in the regular and honorable trade, and really having no connection with the hurtful practice of introducing opium, shall assuredly receive additional favor, and shall in no way be involved in difficulties.

"Vessels engaging in the clandestine sale of opium, shall assuredly be examined and treated with great severity, and no degree of favor or leniency shall be shown to them.

"All those who are good, are conscious of their upright intentions; and all those who are evil, are conscious of their bad intentions. Certainly the good shall not be involved on account of the evil; and as certainly, the evil shall not be excused on account of the good.

"Let the good, dismissing all anxiety of heart, prosecute their commerce freely, without any apprehensions of difficulty.

"As for these who are evil, it only remains that they early turn about, change their practices, and abandon their vain expectations."

In the course of the conversation, Mr. K. presented two papers to the commissioner—one refering to his own vessels, asking that they might enter as formerly. This, the commissioner said, should be granted. In the second paper, after alluding to the unhappy and dangerous position into which affairs have been recently placed, it was urged, that speedy reparation ought to be made for all losses that had been injustly incurred, that ample security should be given that the like interruption of the regular trade should not again occur, and that it should be clearly proclaimed that it was only against the traffic in opium that severity is to be exercised. With a view to remove existing evils, to guard against their recurrence, to preserve peace, and to extend commerce, it was further suggested—, that the port-charges should be fixed according to the amount of goods;—that three additional ports, northward, should be opened to all foreigners;—that merchants should be allowed to have their families reside with them;—that in all criminal cases the offender should be tried by his own consul, acting jointly with the local commissioner of justice;—that ministers plenepotentiay should be allowed to reside in the capital, near the emperor; &c.

Very particular inquiries were made respecting the intentions of the English in withdrawing from the port, and also as to the best mode of conveying communications to the queen and other European sovereigns, in order to secure their co-operation for the suppression of the traffic in opium.

Inquiries were made for maps, geographies, and other foreign books; and particularly for a complete copy of Morrison's Dictionary.

From the whole drift of the conversation and inquiries, during the interview, it seemed very evident that the sole object of the commissioner was, and is, to do away the traffic in opium, and to protect and preserve that which is legitimate and honorable. Both in the manner and matter of his conversation, he appeared well; betraying, indeed, now and then, more or less of that partiality for his own country and sovereign, and that disregard of all others, which are so characteristic of great statemen. Throughout, he was bland and vivacious, and exhibited nothing that was "barbarous or savage." He appeared to be not more than 45 years of age; is short, rather stout; has a smooth full round face, a slender black beard, and a keen dark eye. His voice was clear, and his tones distinct. His countenance indicated a mind habituated to care and thoughtfulness. Once only he smiled—almost laughed,—as Mr. K. declined to characterize the members of the cohong. The question was, who of them were good? It was not answered. The accounts given him of British naval power—especially of the steamer—seemed rather unpalatable, and once or twice raised a frowning look on his brow.

After taking leave of the commissioner, we were conducted back in the same manner, we came up. A large collection of presents were sent after us. At five, p. m. we were on our way back to Macao. About nine o'clock, in the evening, our old friend Loo came down to return the papers to us for translation, they having been presented in English, and the commissioner's linguists being unable to understand them. A translation was promised to be soon ready, and he again took leave. The next day we returned to Macao, well pleased with the trip.

P.S.—The commissioner has in his service four natives, all of whom have made some progress in the English tongue. The first is a young man, educated at Penang and Malacca, and for several years employed by the Chinese government at Peking. The second is an old man, educated at Seranpore. The third is a young man who was once at the school at Cornwall, Con. U.S.A. The fourth, is a young lad, educated in China, who is able to read and translate papers, on any common subjects, with much ease, correctness, and facility.

"Lin the Imperial Commissioner. President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang,

"Tang a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and

"E a vice President of the Board of War and Fooyuen of Kwangtung—

"conjointly make this communication to the * Queen of England, that in conformity thereto, she may cause the growth of and traffic in opium to be prohibited—

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish: it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ourselves; nay more, the human mind is not differently constructed: who is there that does not view death with horror, and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honorable country, altho' separated by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is, indeed, no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is baneful & that which is beneficial. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon all within the four seas as of it's family, and our Great Emperor—with a goodness boundless as that of Heaven itself—overshadows all things, so that even the most remote and barren regions come within the scope of his life-giving and nourishing influence!

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and communication and commercial intercourse permitted between us and other countries until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving in foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure, and reaped profit by such intercourse, for a great many tens of year! And in reference to our Rhubarb, our Tea, our Silk and other articles—all the most valuable productions of the Central land, & without which ye could not exist—our Chinese Empire looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted these to be sold you for exportation beyond seas, without the slightest stint or grudge: our only object being to subdue your hearts by the extreme of goodness, thus appropriating to ourselves as it were those beneficent principles by which Heaven and Earth rule all nature!

"But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners, who cultivate and prepare the opium drug; this they convey hither and sell for wealth, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their lives, and obtain possession of their substance. Formerly those who smoked the drug were but few in number, of late however by the influence of bad example the contagion has spread, and day by day, does the poisonous stream flow with increasing depth and violence! In our Chinese Empire the people are many and constantly multiplying; in so far as regards this stupid hearted class—who for the pleasure of tickling their mouth with an opium pipe are content to sacrifice their lives—these are so many

* The term here translated Queen is *Wang*, commonly used for *King*, but in a more wide acceptation it implies the sovereign of a country without reference to the sex of the personage on the Throne.

rebellious subjects: they bring the evil upon themselves—why unjustly is there to feel the slightest tenderness of compassion for them!! But throughout the whole Empire of the Great Pure Dynasty, it is now incumbent upon us to correct the customs of the age, in order that we may inherit men's hearts!—how then can we consent to stand calmly by, and see the very life's blood of the Central land, corrupted with a deadly poison? therefore it is that in our own country we now take a-like the seller and the smoker of opium and punish him-crimi with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off for ever the transmission of this curse to succeeding generations! Now tho' we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to your noble country are a number of cunning and depraved men, who clandestinely grow & manufacture this opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that it is yourself, the sovereign of your honorable country who cause them to do so. Again, among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this poisonous drug, it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further heard that in your noble country, you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who who violates the law is severely punished: this is shewing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it being grown and manufactured? this would indeed be the free way to get rid of the fountain of evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order induce the foolish ignorant people of our central land to smoke it—then this is wishing to secure life to yourselves, while you involve others in the pit of death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the Reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our Empire which rules over Chinese as well as strangers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign venders of opium)! But looking up to to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning before hand—for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you, the said sovereign of your honorable country, and were we in a moment to issue these rigid prohibitions, then you might still come forward with the excuse, that you were not aware of the facts of the case.

"We therefore now make this covenant with you—to the end that you take the fatal drug, opium, so hurtful to mankind, & put a stop to it for ever! As we of the central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honorable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the bottom of the sea—that within the expanse of Heaven and Earth, no place be further given for such a deadly poison. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer it's evils, but the people of your own honorable country, having already prepared it,—how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves? * on the other hand, if you forbid its being prepared, your own said people will escape being injured by it, and thus both countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will you more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

"By following out this course of conduct, you will then clearly understand the Celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of it's judgments:—you will harmoniously accord with the feelings of man'kind and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand—the drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it nor any profit to be reaped thereby. Thus, then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end! Moreover, the opium already existing in our central land has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destroyed—and after this, if any foreign ships continue clandestinely to bring opium, we cannot but seize it in the same manner: and in doing so we cannot guarantee—in reference to the other cargo on board—that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus ere you have tasted of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! you, attempting to injure others, will in the first place have sustained injury yourselves! We of the Celestial dynasty in subjecting to ourselves the ten thousand Kingdoms of the Earth, have a degree of divine majesty which ye cannot fathom! say not that we failed to warn you before hand!

"Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take all the circumstances connected with the stopping the opium rock from her different sea-ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate!

"We most anxiously stand on tiptoe waiting your reply!

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, day, (probably about 10th April, 1839.) this letter is issued that the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

---

* This is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of opium is very much on the increase in England.

† Literally, "happily do not still live or glow over matters." It much however be borne in mind, that these and similar expressions do not admit the Chinese convey the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do to more Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as too polite.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR.
JOHN SLADE,
Rua de Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 33 do.

Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JULY 23RD, 1839. NO. 30.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½ to for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rua de Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua de Hospital, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Dls.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua de Hospital.

NOTICE.—EXTRA Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for Cash on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,....	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,.	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages.....	"	5.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

OPIUM. The local authorities at Canton appear to be carrying on a vain conflict with the subjects of China (as well as with the European traders), in order to extinguish the opium traffic.—Review of Eastern News. Asiatic Journal for Dec.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HON'BLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

The humble Prayer of the undersigned British Merchants Residents at Bombay in the East Indies.

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are the owners of a large quantity of opium in China.

That Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, by a Public notice addressed to all British subjects in China, "did in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty' s Government, from motives and weighty causes therein stated, enjoin and require all Her Majesty' subjects in China to surrender forthwith to him, for the service of Her Majesty's government, all the opium under their respective control, and to hold all ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to his immediate order;" and the said Chief Superintendent, acting "in the name and on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government did in his, the said public address to all British subjects, declare that he then in the most full and unreserved manner held himself "responsible for and on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium for its being delivered over to the Chinese government," declaring also, "that failing the surrender of the said opium by that evening Her Majesty's government would be wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of such British owned opium not surrendered," and the said Superintendent in the said notice further stated that, "it is specially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium, surrendered to him agreeably to this notice, shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's government." And, in another public notice, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent stated, "The maintenance of the national character and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon the scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government."

That in obedience to the said public notice, and in the most full and firm reliance on Her Majesty's government indemnifying them for this sacrifice of Property, the respective agents of your petitioners did give an account of the opium held by them, and under their control, surrendering all such freely and entirely to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, as enjoined by him.

That under these circumstances your petitioners have been deprived of property to a very large amount.

That they have the fullest confidence in the well known justice of the British government, to which they have ever been accustomed to look for protection and support in this distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions, that they will duly indemnify them.

That the loss to them, however, of such an amount of property is most severely felt, and proves a most serious embarrassment to them in their commercial operations; they are therefore induced most earnestly to pray that Her Majesty's government may be pleased, with as little delay as possible, to make some arrangement for the speedy adjustment of their claims.

That if Her Majesty's government could devise some means for immediately advancing to your petitioners such a portion, to account of their said claims, as Her Majesty's government might on due consideration consider itself justified in paying; such an arrangement could not fail to prove a most important relief to your petitioners, and be regarded by one and all in this country as a convincing proof of the favor and protection of Her Majesty's government towards Her loyal subjects in these dominions.

Should it unfortunately be found impracticable to make this arrangement, which your petitioners however trust may not be so, tho' falling far short of the relief that measure would have afforded, it would still tend in a most important degree to support the credit and give confidence to the commercial dealings of your petitioners, if the British government would at once declare their determination to settle their claims at an early date, and cause the government in India to publish such determination in the government gazettes in this country, and this last measure, failing the practicability of the other, they have ventured to suggest, your petitioners would beg most earnestly to press on the early attention of Her Majesty's government.

That your petitioners rest their claims, with every confidence, on the honor and justice of the British government, feeling assured that the high and distinguished name and character of the British Nation, for these virtues, will in the settlement of these claims be most fully maintained.

That the trade in opium has been encouraged and promoted by the Indian government under the express sanction and authority latterly of the British government and parliament, and with the full knowledge also, as appears from the detailed evidence before the house of commons on the renewal of the last charter, that the trade in it was confined to China, and was contraband and illegal.

That is has proved a source of immense profit to the Indian government, netting to them a revenue, during the last 20 years, of from half a million sterling annually, to latterly two millson sterling per annum, nor can the prosperity of the revenue of India be considered as of less importance in a national point of view, than that of the more immediate resources of the mother country.

That since the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly of the Tea trade in China, it has been greatly owing to the opium trade that the East India Comp ny have been enabled to receive so regularly, and on such favorable terms, their large annual territorial remittances for the home charges from India, and that the British merchants have been enabled to purchase so readily and extensively the quantities of Teas imported into England, which has thus annually secured to the British Government the very important revenue derived from the Tea trade.

While your petitioners therefore take leave to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's government some of the most important advantages the British government has derived from the opium trade, they would also beg to state that these have been gained through the exertions, capital, and enterprise of your petitioners and others who have traded in this article, nor, do they feel assured, will these benefits, nor the means by which they have been secured to the state, be overlooked by Her Majesty's government, in deciding on the speedy adjustment of the very heavy and sudden loss of property, to which they have now been subjected.

An early payment to account of the claims, as your petitioners have taken leave to suggest, would be the most important relief to them, but if this be deemed impracticable, an early declaration on the part of the British government to adjust such without delay, are the measures for which your petitioners,

would now humbly pray, and as the distress and loss of property is great, so, to be effectual, should the relief be speedy, and your petitioners are therefore induced humbly and earnestly to intreat the immediate attention and consideration to their case of Her Majesty's government.

And as in duty bound your petitioners shall every pray.—Bombay, 1st June, 1839.

A letter addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the different China and East India Associations in Great Britain.

SIR,—Your Association has no doubt become acquainted with the late extraordinary transactions in China, the sudden destruction of the Opium trade, and the enormous sacrifice of Britiso Property in China which has been the consequence. Independant of this sacrifice, the loss by opium still in store in India, now rendered nearly of no value, will be also immense.

As the circumstances which have led to this alarming state of affairs must already be known to you, they need not now be alluded to. For sundry weighty reasons stated, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent at Canton enjoined and required the immediate surrender to him of all British owned opium, and hold himself reponsible, acting in the name and on behalf of the British government, to the owners, that his government would indemnify them for its value hereafter. An immediate declaration on the part of Her Majesty's government at home, as to their intentions in regard to this indemnity, is thus imperatively called for, as the present doubt and suspense greatly aggravate the evils the trade generally of India is now suffering under, and this place in particular, in consequences of the shock received by these occurrences in China. It is to entreat the exertions and powerful influence of your Association to press the British government to an early declaration of their intentions in this respect, that at a special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to address you, and to solicit the aid and inteference of your Association to this end.

Into the propriety or policy of the trade in opium it is not requisite on this occasion to enter. That trade has been encouraged and has been conducted by the government of India, under the express sanction and authority of the British government, entirely for state purposes, through the instrumentality of the capital, exertions and enterprize of her subjects. In this way the government have derived an enormous revenue from it, equal latterly to two million sterling per annum, nearly one tenth of the total revenue of India. Both the British and Indian governments knew the export of it was confined to China, and that it was there an illicit and contrabaud trade.

It has been promoted and encouraged by the government of the country until it has grown to an extent to now form more than two thirds of the total exports of Bengal and Bombay, as will be seen in the table annexed. In that table it will also be seen what a valuable portion of the supply of silver, for the coinage of the country, the government have received from China, owing chiefly to the opium trade, while a glance at the published statements of the British trade at Canton will shew the immense importance to the direct trade from China to England from the value of the trade of India with China, and which value again has chiefly arisen from the opium trade. Without the India trade the court of directors could not have so favorably conducted their large remittances for home charges, nor could merchants in England have purchased Teas, to the amount they have done, without having sent remittances largely in bullion to that country. However much then the trade in such an article, by the government of a country, is to be condemned; in a case such as the present, the enormous advantages the British nation have derived through it should not, in fairness to those by whose instrumentability also they have been gained, be lost sight of.

That these have been most important and most valuable to the government, the few facts now stated must prove to you.

The value of the property now surrendered to the British authorities in China, estimated at upwards of two millions sterling, must of itself convince you of the disastrous effects likely, for a time at least, to be occasioned to trade in India, and when it is known that one half of this amount is owned in Bombay, that such also will be severely felt in this market. Already has the want of the usual returns produced a great scarcity of cash, which checks the purchase of many of the imports of British goods, seriously affects credit, and casts a general gloom over the trade of the port. The longer some settlement of the claims prefered is delayed, or a declaration of what the British government really means to do in regard to them is withheld from the public, the evils we now suffer from will be prolonged in proportion, and be so much the more aggravated. In a question of such magnitude and importance all doubt and suspense ought to be rendered as short as possible, and we thus most earnestly solicit your powerful aid and most active exertions to press Her Mayesty's government, for an early declaration of their intentions.

It is thought that it has been in some measure owing to the opium trade, and its importance to the revenue of India, that the British government have not long ere now boldly insisted on placing our commercial relations with the Chinese government on a more sure and stable footing, and one more honorable to the British character, than has yet been the case.

If the trade in opium has thus been any obstacle, it is now removed, and as some reparation will surely be demanded for the forcible imprisonment of the British representative, we trust your association, with all the mercantile influence of Great Britain, will join in most strongly representing to the government to avail of this opportunity, and to take the proper means of now and for ever establishing our commercial intercourse with China, on the firm and honorable position its importance to both countries demands.

Other changes will now have to be made for successfully carrying on the trade in China, and the opportunity seemes good one of a different arrangement by the government, for the East India Company's Financial operations with this country.

Was the court of directors to fix a fair exchange, which all parties could rely on being steadily adhered to, up to a date named, one year or more, there can be little doubt they would receive at home a much larger amount of money than hitherto, against their drafts on the Indian government.

On this subject however this chamber will confer with those of Calcutta and Madras and again address you. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. G. GORDON,—Chairman.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1839.

Grand tuttal of exports at Calcutta & Bombay. | Imports of treasure at Calcutta & Bbay.

			Grand total of exports	Amount of the export in opium	In	Total	From China
Calcutta	In	1836	Rs. 6,70,77,409	1,80,15,422	1836	Rs. 64,48,469	Rs. 23,49,469
"		1837	Rs. 6,50,45,939	2,12,92,386	1837	1,08,41,608	55,00,383
Bombay		1836	Rs. 5,99,05,978	2,42,49,821	1836	1,34,78,308	1,00,71,283
"		1837	Rs. 4,36,04,108	1,12,42,325	1837	1,46,50,825	1,18,49,508

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR.—I have read with some surprise the arguments which have been advanced by you and your cotemporary of the *Englishman*, regarding the asserted right of the British Government, to repudiate the pledge given to the Opium holders by Her Majesty's representative at Canton. The question is important on both public and private grounds, and I propose to discuss it, as one involving the relative duties of the Sovereign and the subject, so far as the Government and the Opium dealers are concerned, and as one of national right, as relates to the question of indemnity between the countries.

I shall commence by endeavouring to meet a difficulty, to which you have alluded, though you state that you are not prepared to go the whole length of the party by whom the objection will be urged; that objection is to the Opium trade itself, "from its deteriorating effects on the moral character of the consumers," and a consequent want of sympathy for the losses of those by whom it was conducted. The poets foresee a golden and a silver Age, but the reluctance to describing this as the age of cant and humbug, as an Age in which many thrive "who make piety a profit and godliness a great gain;" whose cry is loud, if clamour avails their interest, but who blench from all attempts by which rank or riches are likely to have their pleasure or profits impaired. Numbers will be found to anathematize our Calcutta merchants for the crime of purchasing Opium, manufactured by their own Government, and selling it to the Chinese, with the notorious connivance of the Provincial authorities at Canton. The walls of St. Stephen's shall ring with the epithets, Smuggler, and Pagoist, applied to men who have assisted the Government by reaping an enormous revenue. The Legislature shall be called on to place them upon out of the pale of protection, for trading in an article supplied to them by this Government for the very purpose of that trade, yet what shall rouse that sanctified Leviathan into its sentinel

likewise similar controlling powers and means of knowledge, for by the 81st section, their right is preserved to legislate for India, and all the Laws and Regulations which may be enacted in this country are directed to be laid on their table.

This, Sir, establishes sufficiently for my argument, that species of direct privity, subsisting between the British Parliament, the English Cabinet, and the Indian Government, that if the latter could not reject a claim by an Opium trader, the two former would be equally precluded from putting forward a similar objection. The position of the parties is this, the Indian Government have created, and supplied the trade and profited by it, the Parliament and Cabinet have given it their sanction, the trader has been merely the person employed, and through whose exertions the immense revenue has been obtained.

Under this state of facts, looking at the question in a moral and legal point of view, I roundly lay down, that the Parliament, the Cabinet and the Indian Government are, by every principle of justice, stopped from objection to the claims of the Opium Merchant, *on the ground of the illegality, or immorality of the trade.* Viewing it as a moral question, I ask, would it excite any thing but laughter, should we hear a man, who had supplied a highwayman with weapons, charging him 400 per cent. above their value, proceed to edify the thief with a lecture on the crime of robbery which he was enabling him to commit; but as a legal question, what is in the traffic contrary to English Law which could prevent the Company from suing or from being sued for transactions, which might arise out of the trade.

If this clears away the objection which I have classed under the head of cant and humbug, I come next to the question of the relative duties of the Sovereign and the Subject, as applicable to this case.

The whole point turns on the proclamation of Mr. Elliot, his right to make it, and the necessity of obeying it. The 3d and 4th, Will. 4 ch. 93, sec. 5th enacts "that it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made *for the establishment of British authority* in the said dominions;" and it proceeds to authorize the appointment of Superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects. The 6th section enables the King "to give to the Superintendent powers, and authorities, over, and in respect of, the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects, within any part of the said dominions, and to make and issue regulations, touching the said trade and commerce, *and for the Government of his Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and to impose penalties, forfeitures and imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations.*" Here by the statute, Captain Elliot had full power to issue the order which he did, and to enforce obedience to it. But the common law will carry the matter much further. The act confers on the Superintendents a power of issuing proclamations in particular cases, and therefore the whole law as to proclamations in England will be applicable to British subjects in China. The Statute 1. Edw. 6th, c 12, repealed the infamous Act of the 31, Hen. 3rd c 8, declaring that the King's proclamations should have the force of Acts of Parliament, and therefore the motion stands, that the King cannot create an offence which was not an offence before; *tho non est lex ibi non est transgressio.* (12 Coke 75) But, says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "though the making of laws is entirely the work of a distinct part of the legislative branch of the sovereign power, yet the manner, time, and circumstances of putting those laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive Magistrate. And therefore his constitutions and edicts concerning these points, which we call proclamations, are binding upon the subject, where they do not either contradict the old laws or tend to establish new ones, but only enforce the execution of such laws as are already in being *in such manner as the King shall judge necessary.*" (1 Com 270). This is precisely the present case, the law in being was, that the Superintendent might issue directions and regulations touching the trade and *for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects.* This is what he has done, to obey was the duty of the subject, to have disobeyed would have been to incur a penalty. The right to order, the injunction to obey are distinctly defined, if there be error of judgment (no matter how gross) in the order given, the consequences must fall on those who conferred upon an incompetent person, the power to make orders, but not upon those who under penalties were enjoined to obey. There can be no doubt that under the authority of this Act, and his commission, that Mr. Elliot might have forbid the Opium trade altogether and imposed penalties upon, and imprisoned those who disobeyed his order, but as he could only act according to English law, he could not confiscate the Opium, which had been previously brought to China, without any breach of English law. He considered it necessary for public purposes, that it should be given up to him. As the Queen's Representative, and under the authority with which he was vested, he made his requisition, the holders of the Opium acknowledged his authority, and surrendered their property on the terms proposed by himself, how can it then be said that the Government are not bound by his acts? If he possessed the power, which I contend he did, under the words of the Statute, the only possible objection which could be raised is to the improvidence of the Act, but no such doctrine has ever been broached either in politics or law, that a principal can annul the engagements made for him by a fully authorized agent, under the pretext that his interests have been injured. I am not attempting to argue either for or against the expediency of the Superintendent's measures. I deny that their folly or wisdom have any thing to do with this question; it is not a question between the Envoy and the Sovereign, it is a question between the Sovereign and the Subject: She has enjoined obedience to her Envoy's orders, that obedience has been shewn, and her order that he should be obeyed will be just as binding on her to complete the terms of his agreement as a man would be bound to pay his tradesman for goods, which he had directed him to supply according to his steward's orders.

It has, however, been urged that, supposing all this to be true, the command to deliver the Opium is invalid, because it was given under duress. The constraint to which the term is applied, is of two kinds, the duress per minas or fear loss of life or limb, or the illegal restraint of liberty. But in both cases, there must be a reasonable ground of fear, *non suspicio cujus libet rariæ meticulosi, sed talis qui possit cadere in virum constantem; talis enim depotesse metus qui in se continent vitæ periculum, aut corporis cruciatum.* Before, therefore, the Queen's Government can avail themselves of this excuse, it must be clearly proved, that Mr. Elliot was in that situation, which would have induced any *firm* man to believe, that he could only preserve his life, limbs or liberty, by consenting to the delivery of the Opium. It must also be remembered, that the duress of *third* parties, unless they be husband, wife, parent, or child, forms no excuse, and this was determined in the case of Hanscombe and Standing in the reign of James the 1st. But all the cases in which duress has been held to put an end to an engagement, have arisen between the part guilty of the act of violence, and the party on whom it was committed, and depending, therefore, on the acknowledged principle, that no man shall profit by his own wrong. The present, however, is a case of third parties, and if there was duress these third parties have sacrificed their property for the preservation of another. The more imminent the danger, the greater was the service, and the more meritorious the act, the less is the excuse for setting up such a defence. But if there was no danger, then was there no duress, and this species of defence altogether fails. Let us suppose a man seized by an Italian banditti and carried into the mountains, from whence he writes to a banker in the next city, stating, that if he would give ten thousand scudi to the bearer, it would save the writer's throat from being cut, and that as soon as he had regained his liberty the money should be repaid; let us suppose the banker admitting to the messenger, that he was well aware of the captive's ability to repay him, but that he would not send the money to relieve the captive from his danger, merely because he was in danger, and therefore in duress—let us suppose the threat of the captive cut, and the most eminent Counsel being of opinion, that the banker's law was right, what, I ask, would be the opinion of the world of that banker's conduct, and where is the man who will name the prize, for which he would endure the banker's feelings. I ask you, Mr. Editor, what your own feelings would have been, if you had received that requisition and sole on pledge from Mr. Elliot, if you had sent him for answer, Sir, you are in duress, and I cannot therefore legally part with a ball of opium to relieve you, and the next morning you had heard that he and a hundred Europeans had been strangled at the wicket? I believe that you would have thought your property well lost had it been given to save their lives. But I have as yet only stated one side, and that not the strong side of the question. I have only put the case of the banker or the opium dealer, withholding their property to save life, let me now put the real case; let us suppose the banker pays the ten thousand scudi, the captive's life is saved, his liberty is restored to him, and when asked to repay the money by which his existence has been redeemed, he replies by stating, duress I was under and will not pay. I know not the country in which the law prevails by which such a plea would be supported, and I trust I may never know the man who would not pronounce such a defence a piece of measureless villany. I admit, Sir, that in the present instance, it is not Captain Elliot who will refuse to pay, but only the State who employed him; but the morality is the same—if there was duress—if there was danger, then have individuals depending on the pledge of a British official, sacrificed their property to save the life of that official and the lives of a number of British citizens, and the country should redeem the pledge on which that sacrifice of property was made. But if there was no duress, the question returns to the simple point, that the authorized Agent of the country has issued an order, which he was competent to issue, and which order every British subject was bound to obey.

The last point, which is the right of England to demand reparation from China, hardly requires an observation. But the demand must not be limited to mere apology for the insult offered to our representative. The mendacious Mandarins may be easily frightened into such a concession, and will as easily keep the Emperor and the people in utter ignorance of their submission. The only effectual and notorious reparation will be to exact from them the full value of the property of which they possessed themselves by a breach of all national law, and by committing a national insult: as long as they can keep that, they will never believe that they have made any reparation for their conduct, or that they ought to have the least respect for your power; nay, so far from it, they will heartily despise the folly which may induce you to put up with the loss of your money, and accept in its stead the untruths which the Mandarins may coin. I admit that the Chinese were fully entitled to seize any smuggled goods wherever they could find them, and, if the laws of their country authorised it, to inflict even the punishment of death on the detected smuggler. But this is distinct from the question of imprisoning the official Representative of the British Empire, and threatening his life when he had been guilty of no offence; and if some letters are correct even this is nothing to the outrages perpetrated on the person of the second Superintendent, Mr. Johnston. The barbarian poltroons had not the courage to attack the vessels at Lintin, and, therefore, they seized helpless individuals, and are guilty of a personal outrage and national insult to achieve an act, which they had a right to perform, but which they had not courage to attempt. I feel convinced that the whole of this violence has been occasioned by the commendable policy of Mr. Elliot in discharging the opium trade and endeavouring to suppress it. The moment they saw it abandoned by the ruling authority they feared that authority no longer, and they attributed his measures to pusillanimity. Impressed with the notion that he was afraid of them, and knowing he was the first man there, it became a matter of policy to seize his person and threaten his life. It is puerile in the extreme not to accommodate yourself to the people with whom you have to deal. Who would give a lecture to a Mechanic's Institution in the language in which he would write a paper for the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, or address to a country vestry the arguments he would employ in a Congress! How vain would it be to point out to the Chinese, that they had sinned against Vattel, Bynkershock, and Wiequefort; that even the admirable works of Story and Wheaton, though both American republicans, would unqualifiedly condemn them; it would be absurd to reason with men who are not sufficiently advanced in civilization to reason with you; you must meet them on their own ground. They understand no national rights, to them it is a science unknown, but they do understand how to bully, and therefore, when they seize your national representative and a hundred of your citizens, and threaten to strangle them, unless they compel others to give up two millions of property, you should canopy Canton with your congreves and shrapnells until the last pice of the plunder is disgorged. If this be not done, look well to your Indian possessions, those which are separated from them by by Burmah and Nepaul, will be the first to feel the effects of your policy. These States have been long disposed for resistance, and if Canton does not turn or pay tribute, the impunity which it enjoys may encourage the Nepaulese from the North and the Burmese from the South, to impose that fate on the metropolis of British India.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

Bengal Hurk. May 23. NOMEN.

* Printed in the Bengal Almanac of the year, Appendix 1. p. p. 33, 34.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	27th March	Singapore	4th July
U. States	7th March	Java	6th June
Calcutta	22d April	Manila	27th June
Bombay	5th June	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—SULTANA, Page, (left Bombay 9th June) SCALEBY CASTLE, Morgan, (19th inst. left Bombay 27th May) from Bombay and Singapore. PEKO, ——, from London 7th March. BRILHANTE, (Port.) Ferreira, from Timor.

PASSENGERS.—Per SULTANA, Mrs. Page; Per SCALEBY CASTLE, Mrs. Morgan; Doctor Dowsie, Capt. Ramsay of the Bengal army

SAILED.—16th inst.—BOMBAY CASTLE, Baxter for Bombay. NANTASKET, (Am.) Remmonds, for N. York. The MORRISON, (Am.) Benson, for New York, is despatched from Whampoa, and may expected in the roads tomorrow or next day.

PASSENGERS.—Per MORRISON, Mrs. H. Beeson, Penny Partridge Kellogg, Frederic A. King, Esqrs. Doctor Williams.

We gather from the Bombay Gazette of May 31, that the Harkaru and it's "morning cotemporary," have prattled a great deal of most sublime nonsense on the subject of indemnity *(indemnification?)* for the claims of those who surrendered their opium to the British government for the purpose of its being surrendered to

the Chinese government. Even that highly respectable Paper, the "Friend of India," abandons itself a prey to saucy doubts and fears on this question of the reimbursement, to be enforced from the Chinese by the British government, of the raptus preadus of the imperial commissioner, who has, himself, condemned his own proceedings by sending up a false report to his emperor.

Our India cotemporaries appear to forget that the opium was delivered up by captain Elliot and received by the imperial commissioner as the property of the British government not as the property of private individuals: now, neither the British government nor the British people like to have their pockets picked, even by the most polite yet daring of highwaymen; and it will be a new thing indeed if they now allow a parcel of petty larceny footpads to keep their ill-obtained booty.

No: before the British trade can be again opened either with honor or profit to the nation or to individuals, all outstanding accounts with the Chinese must be settled: we have a long score of grievances to be redressed.

——Longa est injuria, longae Ambages.

By the Sultana we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 27th of June, and the Bombay Papers from the 22nd of May to 5th of June:—the latter contain much interesting intelligence respecting the movements of the different corps of the army; as well as various speculations on the present state of the Eastern world generally; but we obtained possession of our papers so late on Saturday that we have had only time to select the most interesting extracts that concern our local readers; namely: the memorial of the native merchants of Bombay to the Privy Council, the circular letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the able letter of *Nomen* to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

The Weiyuen and the hongmerchants Ponkequa, Mowqua, and Kinqua, arrived in Macao last week; we have not any authentic information respecting the object of their mission.

The report is still current that the commissioner is daily expected to arrive at the Barrier Station.

We have been informed that all the approaches to the river in Canton are closed at sunset; and that after that time no person arriving in Canton from Whampoa is allowed to land: thus Canton is now as emphatically a prison as it was on the 24th of March.

We have much pleasure in again presenting our humble sheet to our subscribers—without any extra charge—printed on Scotch paper manufactured expressly for the Register office.

The Idolon of the laws and constitution of the U. S. is to be found in those of England: we, therefore, cannot but think it a strange thing that a citizen of the U. S. should write as follows:

"Without deciding on the duties of men of other nations (only the British born and the Indo-British subjects of the U. K. can be here meant—for the argument is upon *opium*), we deem it proper for us, as citizens of the U. S., to submit *ourselves* to such securities as *Foreign* cupidity has forced on the Chinese, in the matter of opium; claiming, at the same time, every safeguard for the *just administration of their laws*, and commending ourselves, if wronged, to the protection of our country." (Olyphant & Co's. letter to the Editor of the Canton Press.—C. P., July 20th.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, C. W. King an American citizen, residing as a merchant at Canton, being aware of and fully approving the desire of the Emperor, to suppress the opium traffic; do hereby declare, that I will, now and ever, faithfully endeavor to further this, the Imperial purpose.

I further declare, that the American Ship Morrison, captain Bennet, now arrived at Whampoa on my consignment, has no opium on board, and that I have charged the said Captain to prevent any from being taken on board by his officers or seamen.

I further consent, in case any person connected with the said ship be charged with smuggling opium; that he be tried in open court, by the Canchaz; the consul of his nation being present and assisting.

I grant it to be right, that all property in and upon the said ship, belonging to the accused be confiscated on his conviction. In consideration that the guilty in a foreigner only partially acquainted with the Language and laws of the Empire. I take it as a concession of the Emperor, that his first offence be punished by perpetual banishment instead of death, as inflicted on the native.

In case he repeat the offence. I admit that he be dealt with as a native offender.

This bond is given by me to bind so far as is consistent with the laws and customs of my country.—Canton Press, July, 20th, 1839.

The words "Foreign cupidity," can, in the opinion of Messrs. O & Co., only relate to the subjects of Great Britain; but Messrs. O & Co. should not have forgotten that their own Firm once trafficked in opium, and that the other American Firms in Canton have not only trafficked in opium as a mere occasional transaction mixed up with other branches of their business, but that they have sought to extend their opium connections by every means in their power; such as sending agents for that purpose to Bombay and Calcutta, &c: therefore, when Messrs. O & Co. come before the public declaredly as citizens of the U. S. and condemners of the opium trade, it would have been more candid and intelligible if they had used the phrase "British and American" instead of "Foreign cupidity."

As to the "Form of certificate," drawn up and signed by C. W. King, it has never before been our lot to read a document so egregiously egotistical: Wolsey's "*Ego et rex meus*" is nothing to it.

In the first paragraph *egomet* graciously *approves* of the desire of the supreme ruler over upwards of 300,000,000 of men to suppress the opium traffic; and to compass this end, *egomet* declares himself the great emperor's faithful ally. We therefore presume that we shall soon hear the establishment of the Republican-Imperial Firm of Messrs. King, Taoukwang & Co. announced to the public.

We are not conversant in the laws of principal and factor in the U.S.; but arguing from the analogy of the English laws, we think *egomet* has exceeded his powers as a mercantile agent when he lays his commands on the captain of any ships consigned to him to prevent any opium being taken on board; if the captain of a ship fulfils the terms of his charter party and bills of lading, we are of opinion that he has done his duty on all points between himself and his consignee; if the captain smuggles goods, contraband or not, he does it at his own risk of person, property, and character; and the agent, if disapproving of the captain's conduct can throw up the consignment: that is all he can do.

In the third paragraph *egomet further consents* (in the first paragraph *egomet* only *approved* and in the second *declared*) that an American citizen charged with smuggling—of course the accuser will be a Chinese, or the emperor's ally—shall be tried by the *criminal* judge—the American consul being present: but will the governor or judge ask *egomet's* consent either to try the accused when an information has been once laid, or to punish, when the guilt is proved?

In the fourth paragraph *egomet* pronounces on what is *right*: a difficult question, and the best solution is the line of the poet:—

"One truth is clear, whatever *is* is *right*."

And then, condescendingly, expresses his willingness to receive a favour at the hands of the emperor.

In the fifth paragraph *egomet* admits that an American citizen, if he be convicted (by Chinese judges and witnesses, mind ye, albeit the American consul may *assist* at the trial) of having twice smuggled opium, *may be put to death* by the Chinese executioner!

Why this out-Herods Herod!—The questions so summarily disposed of in the "*Form of agreement*," as well as those proposed in the interview with the commissioner at Chunhow, concern such great and important interests that governments, and governments only, can entertain and adjust them: an accredited ambassador could only receive such questions for the purpose of communicating them to his own government for ratification: but, in the name of the U. S., who invested *egomet* with these powers extraordinary, and plenipotentiary! Such a gratuitous offer to sign away the lives and property of his fellow-citizens by a simple citizen was never heard of before.

In the concluding paragraph, *egomet*—after having declared in the first paragraph, that he will, now and ever, faithfully endeavor to further the imperial purpose to suppress the opium traffic,—gives his bond as binding, only so far as is consistent with the laws and customs of his country! Now, after *egomet's declarations, concessions, grants, takings, & admissions*, on the question of the bond and the enforcement of the penalties by the Chinese, what have the laws and customs of his country to do with a man who has thus delivered himself up, bound hand and foot, to the operation of the laws and by-laws of this country?—This certainly seems to us a rare specimen of nullification.

We have not a "hair's breadth" of doubt with reference to Mr. King's sincerity in his opinions and practice concerning the opium trade; and Mr. King has our full praise for acting up to his convictions in this matter; but we are constrained to say that this "Form of certificate" has led us to the conclusion that he is zealous overmuch.

After these remarks were in type we received the letter of 'Vivian;' which we leave to the consideration of Messrs. Olyphant and Co.

Correspondence between the Committee of British merchants and the Superintendent of British trade.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT,

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Sir,—With reference to the interview of the committee appointed at the public meeting held at Messrs. Dent Co's. office on 12th and 17th June, with you, on the 8th instant, I am now directed to hand you the enclosed copy of the notes of a meeting of that committee, with a proposed scale of demurrage for ships now lying in the outer anchorages.

I am particularly to call to your attention that the committee do not profess, in the absence of legal decisions on any strictly analogous cases, to determine on what parties any claim for demurrage may eventually fall, the point being one which it may be necessary to determine in the English courts of law, unless the British government should, by admitting in the first instance, the validity of the claim on them, render any such reference unnecessary.

In regard to such ships as may be partially loaded, and be desirous of transshipping their goods to other vessels, it appears to the committee that such transshipment could only be made, on the government, or you as their Representative, taking the responsibility of insurance, inasmuch as the owners and consignees of goods at present hold the underwriters liable under the original policies of insurance, and cannot be expected to perform any act, which would release them from that liability, without some other equally effectual security.

☞ *See Supplement.*

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, 23rd JULY, 1839.

The committee are clearly of opinion that as the ultimate incidence of the payment for demurrage must be left for adjustment by the British government, or courts of law, the consignees of goods here cannot be expected to make any payment on that account, and as goods cannot be detained except for freight, the captain and consignees of vessels should sue for their demurrage in England, under protests to be made and recorded here.

In cases of transshipment, the consignees of goods, the committee apprehend, will hold the ships liable for eventual due delivery of the cargo under the original Bills of Lading; and transshipment would therefore be most properly made the subject of arrangement between the captain and consignees of the ship bringing the goods, and those of the vessel to which they may be transferred.

And with this view the committee consider that, should, under special circumstances, such transshipment become necessary, the hiring of the requisite store ships would rest with H. M. Superintendent; who could best decide on the necessity of that measure, with reference to the particular merits of each individual case.

Should you have any suggestions or observations to make with reference to the enclosed paper, or the remarks connected with it, I shall be happy to receive and communicate them to the Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE T. BRAINE, Chairman.

Macao, 10th July, 1839.

Notes of an adjourned meeting of the committee appointed at the public meeting held at Messrs. Dent & Co's. office on 17th June,—present:—W. Dent, A. C. Maclean, D. Rustomjee, C. Kerr, A. Jardine, G. Smith, and G. T. Braine.—Chairman.

1. In accordance with a suggestion made by Captain Elliot in a personal interview, the committee consider it desirable to frame a scale of demurrage for goods on board ships now lying at the outer anchorages.

2. At the same time the committee deem it proper to record their opinion that in the absence of any decided cases of strictly analogous character to the present position of matters in China, they are not competent to form any conclusion as to whether the ships have a valid claim for demurrage, and if demurrage be actually due, on whom such claim may equitably fall; the object of forming the proposed scale being merely to establish uniformity of practice in respect to the rate of charge.

1. The committee consider it desirable to divide the vessels for Whampoa into three Classes.

1st class, above 600 Tons Register
2nd „ from 350 to 600 „ „
3rd „ under 350 „ „

2. The committee are of opinion that demurrage, if due, might fairly, under the circumstances, commence one month after arrival in Macao Roads, or Hong Kong; but in no case to begin until one month after the date of Captain Elliot's public notice of 23rd March 1839.

3. The committee have thought it desirable to propose the following scale, as a reasonable claim for demurrage *on the part of the owners of the ships.*

	Per Measen. On Cotton
1. *Ships from India.*	
1st class ships,	50 cents per bale of 300 lbs.
2nd do.	60 „ „ „
3rd do.	75 „ „ „
Sandalwood & Fish maws,	20 „ per pecul in all ships.
Saltpetre, Betel Nut, Pepper, Tin, and any other India Produce not enumerated,	10 cents per pecul in all ships.

2. *Ships from England.*
Measurement goods $2½ per Ton 50 cubic ft. Metals and other dead weight $1. per Ton of 20 Cwt.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.—Chairman.

Macao, 15th July, 1839.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th instant, and I beg you to convey to the committee my thanks for the assistance they have afforded me on this occasion.

My own opinion is concurrent with theirs that the determination of the parties upon whom any charge for demurrage should eventually fall must be left to the decision of the courts in England.

Repecting ships partially unloaded, and which it may be desired to discharge, I am ready, for convenience sake, to undertake the public responsibility of insurance of any goods or produce, (not contraband in the country) transshipped for safe deposit into British bottoms: Upon an understanding, however, that the charge should devolve upon the shippers, if it should hereafter be legally determined that the Master, under all the circumstances of the case, would have been justified in making such deposit, at the risk of the merchant.

I agree with the committee that as the ultimate incidence of the payment for demurrage must be determined in England, it is not reasonable that any payment should be made here on that account. It is likewise my impression that the terms of transshipment should most properly be left for arrangement between the masters and consignees of the carrying ships, and those of the vessels to which they may be transferred.

The opinion of the committee, concerning transshipment at all, expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, is coincident with my own. I have the honor to remain,
Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

To G. T. Braine, Esq. Macao.

MESSRS. OLYPHANT & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—In the Canton Press of 13th instant I find the grave charge brought against you that a member of your firm induced the captain of a ship to your consignement, in opposition to the determination of your fellow countrymen then in Canton, to sign a *Bond*, in Chinese and English, involving, by implication, the punishment of *death* for any parties detected dealing in opium.

In answer to this serious accusation you are pleased to insert, in the Press of the 20th inst., a long letter, accompanied by the copy of a document which you did not sign, and which, however interesting as a specimen of your own peculiar ingenuity, I submit leaves the charge brought against you precisely where it stood.

As you do not deny that charge, I shall presume, from your silence, that it is but too well foanded; & whether it is to the considered a "questionable honor," or an "unquestionable disgrace," will be for the public to determine.

With these few words I should have been willing to conclude; but you have thought fit to assert that you "deem it proper *as citizens of the United States*, to submit to such securities as foreign cupidity has forced on the Chinese;" and this observation I have not the patience to pass unnoticed.

It is not now, nor has it ever been, the wish of the English Residents to consider their interests as separated or distinct from those of the rest of the Christian world, whether European or American.

We are, or we ought to be, in the main, influenced by the same principles, and the same feelings: in our intercourse with the Chinese we have every motive for cordially cooperating; and he is not a true friend of either country who endeavors to separate us.

If guilt there be in smuggling opium, the "citizens of the United States" have shared it with the other nations of the west; and unless we are to believe that your countrymen have been in the habit of introducing that "especial poison" into China for the mere love of mischief, or that the "amor nummi" is a more refined and sublimated feeling with the natives of the "States," than the rest of foreigners, we shall be puzzled to comprehend how they also can escape the charge of "Cupidity."

At this moment nearly the whole of the trade carried on in American Bottoms within the Bogue is irregular, and in clear contravention of the Chinese laws; and although Europeans are justly chargeable with participation in this new species of illicit traffic, it is *your* countrymen whose "Cupidity" has induced them to sign the fatal Bond, and peril the *lives* of foreigners for the infraction of *custom-house regulations regarding one particular article of trade*, while you are violating those laws in several others.

One word, Gentlemen, in conclusion to yourselves individually. It has pleased you for some months past to take upon yourselves the onerous duties of Censors of the Public morals, and hitherto this gratuitous assumption of superiority has been patiently endured; but human forbearance has its limits, and the farther arrogation of such right, may induce the public to enquire how far those who stand forward as the denouncers of "Smugglers," are themselves free from grave imputations of illicit trading, and fairly entitled to "throw the first stone!"

Let me counsel you to bear in your remembrance the homely advice, that a Glass-house is a dangerous tower of strength.

Macao, 23rd July, 1839. VISIAN.—

MEMORANDA ON MEN AND THINGS.

THE AGE OF PINCHBECK.

Nothing is beautiful but what is true;
the truth only is lovely.

If this axiom be correct, then, most assuredly, there is nothing less beautiful and lovely than the age we live in. In the infancy of the world there were the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages. The present age may be aptly denominated the age of pinchbeck. In very truth, there is nothing so spurious as this generation, in which every things is counterfeit, and where nothing but humbug prospers. The progress of civilization and industry has been so extensive, that nature has been pushed from her throne on all sides, and we have lost our relish for the purity and severity of truth in all matters, things, and circumstances. Go into the world, and move in those circles where the *elite* of society congregates—select the most brilliant ball for an example, and it will be full of counterfeits of all kinds, both materials and feelings. The richest and most distinguished ladies will make no scruple of wearing false jewellery, for the art of the lapidary has made such exquisite advances, that Golconda is but an empty name, and the most productive diamond mines are in the Palais Royal or Regent-street. Unless you have a special revelation on the subject, and have verified all that is found in holy writ, which, in this respect, may most certainly be called the "Book of Gems," you would find it an impossibility to distinguish the true from the false in a modern collection of jewellery. Let us proceed a little lower in the walks of life, and get among the middle classes. Here you will not find false diamonds, but imitation gold and imitation lace. The beaux and elegants among merchants and lawyers' clerks descend a degree lower in the scale of deception; and among these gentlemen the system of false collars, half-boots, and shirt-fronts which only cover the bosom, is extensively patronised. All the most *recherche* and costly productions of nature have been counterfeited. Precious stones, gold, and laces, are but mere trifles in the scale of artificial imitation; it is in the physical beauties of the male and female form that the prevalence and refinement of the art is most conspicuous, not only in improving nature, but in furnishing what she has denied. For instance, walk along one of our most frequented promenades, out of a hundred females that you may meet, you will not find ten genuine. You may see exquisite shapes, rounded contours, complexions rivalling the lily and the rose, exquisite hair, perfect teeth, and vermillion lips. Alas! alas! how much of all this is real and genuine? There are females who are made, built up, and altogether counterfeit, from the very top of their false hair down to the heels of their shoes, which they wear high in order that they may look the taller. And such is the perversion and exaggeration of this imitative propensity, that where nature is generally most liberal in the full development of the curve of beauty, art pertinaciously persists in amplifying and rounding, until a full-dressed lady approximates more closely to a balloon, or to the figure 8, than to anything else in air, earth, or water. Humbug, which follows us in every object intended for seduction or gratification, outrages each of the five senses by a peculiar and appropriate deceptions applicable to each. The touch is deceived by borrowed forms; the smell by factitious perfumes; the sight by false colours; our ears are imposed upon by the false notes into which the majority of public singers distort their voices, while the palate is pleased by every variety, combination, and accessory of luxury with which that "*magister artium*," the stomach requires to be pampered; and which the science of cookery boasts as the *ne plus ultra* of human refinement. In the different qualities and caracters of wine no little humbug is practised; and Heaven knows that we too frequently swallow glass after glass of a decoction of liquorice root scented with the essence of violets, when we fondly fancy that we are enjoying the choicest of Bourdeaux Lafitte; and nobody knows the gallons of logwood wash, rendered astringent by alum that pass down our throats as veritable Port or Burgundy! When an over-dressed *fashion* of Regent-street smartly strikes his glass through his fore-finger and thumb to make his Champagne sparkle and rush upward, like the creamy foam on the crest of a small wave, he has no suspicion that he is is only drinking some fine extract of apples or gooseberries, where the crystals of sugar and the pungent alkaline particles are in solution. This deception, by which the choicest wines of France are falsified and adulterated, must necessarily have been greatly developed during the last year, as the dreadful winter of 1837, which was felt so severely everywhere else, had not spared the favorite vineyards of France. The storm passed over the vines, and "the hail bruised the tendrils of verdor and Vermeil." "Adieu, baskets, the hope of the vintage is with you."

M. DE TALLEYRAND was the first who had too audacity to deify falsehood by his notorious maxim, that "speech was only given to man as a means of enabling him to disguise his thoughts;" but it was not him who invented it. In all times and countries falsehood and hypocrisy have been current; and this not only in diplomacy and politics, but in every thing in which the tongue is the organ of communication. False specers by a mercenary and sinister inducement, lot to false oaths, swindling of every kind, false faces, masks, and all the artillery and munitions of imposture. Formerly false duelists existed, but none such are known now-a-days, and religious hypocrisy is every where arrested. It may, perhaps, revive again; and whenever and whenever an established church rears its sanctified head it will infallibly spout forth and flourish exceedingly. In the meantime, we have lots of false brokers and stock-jobbers, false bankers, false bank-notes, and such like heroes, false rulers, counterfeit coins, base money, and such fictions. There is however, one class of conspicuous personages in this famous town who, we freely admit, are not counterfeits—we mean the pennyless couriers and unmeaning gamblers who may be seen under the Quadrant any day after two o'clock. They look the incumbrance of vociferous nine months, and they are not our only wonder is that the very stones do not rise in judgment against their ineffable effrontery.

The theatre, which has introduced false jewels, false complexions, false daggers, and the "false friends," has been singularly outdone in all these matters by society. Everything has become false in the world and they have even gone the length of falsifying death. You cannot even believe the obituaries in a public newspaper, and may reasonably expect the funeral announcements of this evening to be contradicted by the marriage advertisement of the party in Monday morning's paper. After all this, why punish with death (as in France and some other countries) the forgers of bank-notes and five frank pieces? Since everything here below is false and spurious, there seems something retributive in paying sham and imitation merchandise with imitation money. All these are merely superficial instances of seeming and pretence, obvious to every one who has seen at all in the world, and floating on the surface of society like straws without weight or substance. But for the deeper scrutiny of the heart, and the tearing away of fold after fold of the hypocrisy and counterfeit presentment with which is core is surrounded, study LA ROCHEFOUCAULD as your text, LA BRUYERE for your commentary, and the heartless children of this generation as examples.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS OF EUROPE.—In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1839, a publication of great authority and circulation on the Continent, there appears a very detailed and apparently correct statistical table of the military and naval forces of all the powers of Europe, which, in the present rather momentous state of affairs, may not be without its value. According to this table the preponderance of military strength lies decidedly in favour of Russia, which, with a population of 50,000,000, and in addition to keeping a fleet of 130 sail, maintains a standing army of upwards of 1,00 ,000 of men; nearly one-half of whom, however, are distributed along the frontiers of the empire, with a view of overawing the different tribes which that power has from time to time incorporated in her dominion. Next in the scale of numerical military strength comes Austria, which country, with a total population of 33,000,000, maintains a regular army of 400,000 men, exclusive of a Landwehr, or militia, of nearly equal number France, with a population of 32,000,000, has a regular military force of 350,000, exclusive of the National Guards, and in addition possesses a fleet of 220 sail, of which more than 100 are in commission. The military force of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 24,000,000, is set down at 100,000 men, exclusive of the East India Company's forces, while the navy, is rated at 530 sail, either in commission or in ordinary, and mounted with 23,000 guns. Prussia, with a population infinitely smaller than that of any other of the leading states of Europe, maintains, however, a very strong military force, the army being calculated at 250 000 men, with a Landwehr or reserve of 350,000. Being, however, a purely agricultural country, she possesses no navy.—Colonial Gazette, March 2, 1839

THE NATIVE PRESS.—We notice with much satisfaction, that since the legal establishment of the liberty of the press, three years ago, no paper, edited by a Hindu, has ever transgressed the limits of legitimate discussion, and that, notwithstanding the irritation occasioned by the operation of the resumption laws, the language employed by them has been invariably respectful to Government. We wish we could say as much for the papers conducted by the Mahomedans; but one paper, edited by one of that class, and published in the Persian language, has of late indulged in such virulent abuse of the English government, that one might almost be led to suppose that it had sold itself to the interests of our political opponents across the Indus. It predicts our speedy downfall by the advance of the Persians; and many of the sentiments which it disseminates are of such a character, that it would require no an ill stretch of charity to distinguish them from treason.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 10.

POLICY OF A BURMESE WAR.—There are other considerations besides the defence of the provinces exposed to Burmese invasion, which must go to the formation of a correct judgment on this subject. Since the treaty of Yandaboo, the Burmese court has been brought within the circle of our relations in the east, and the conduct of the king cannot fail to produce an effect in India, within the Ganges which must be favourable or the reverse, according to its character. We know that the publication through the *Durpun*, for a copy of which the court of Catmandoo subscribes, of the contempt with which the English have been treated from time to time by the Chinese authorities at Canton, has produced a very unfavourable impression on the minds of the Nepaulese, and led them to believe that we are not after all the first power in Asia. In a higher degree must the conduct of the Burmese court towards us, if it be not explained for or resented, contribute to shake that empire of opinion which we hold in India. In the present emergency of our affairs, we cannot exactly afford to exhibit that degree of magnanimity under insult, which in other circumstances would, doubtless, be a virtue. When a general opinion has gone abroad that our empire is at length tottering to its fall, our conduct will be watched with a keen scrutiny; and every thing that may tend to our disadvantage will be magnified tenfold. The safety of the empire demands that we should vindicate our honour, by pacific means, if possible, but still that we should, at all hazards, exact honour from those insults which are offered only under the idea that our empire has passed its prime, and that our sun is setting in the east. Nothing will be found so effectual in dispelling the difficulties which surround us, as a firm and bold front, a calm but energetic course of conduct.—*Ibid*—Nov. 22.

AN OPIUM DRINKER.—An English Ambassador lately sent to a Mahometan Prince was conducted on his arrival at the palace through several richly-decorated and spacious appartments, crowded with officers arrayed in superb dresses, to a room small in dimensions, but ornamented with the most splendid and costly furniture. The attendant withdrew. After a short interval two persons of superior mien entered the saloon, followed by state bearers carrying under a lofty canopy a litter covered with delicate silks and the richest Cashmere shawls, upon which lay a human being to all appearance dead, except that its head was hanging loosely from side to side as the bearers moved into the room. Two officers holding rich filagree salvers, carried each a phalice and a vial containing a black fluid. The Ambassador, considering the spectable to be connected with some court ceremony of mourning endeavoured to retire; but he was soon undeceived by seeing the officers holding up the head of the apparent corpse, and gently chafing the throat and returning the tongue which hung from a mouth relaxed and gaping, pouring some of the black liqor into the throat, and closing the jaws until it sank down the passage. After six or seven times repeating this ceremony, the figure opened its eyes and shut its mouth voluntarily. It then swallowed a large portion of the black fluid, and within an hour an animated being sat on the couch with blood returning into his lips and a feeble power of articulation. In the Persian language he addressed his visitor and inquired the particulars of his mission. Within two hours this extraordinary person became alert and his mind capable of arduous business. The Ambassador, after apologising for the liberty, ventured to enquire into the cause of the scene which he had just witnessed. "Sir," said he, "I am an inveterate opium taker—I have, by slow degrees, fallen into this melancholy excess. Out of the diurnal twenty-four periods of time, I continually pass eighteen in this reverie. Unable to move or to speak, I am yet conscious, and the time passes away amid pleasing phantasies, nor should I ever awake from the wanderings of this state, had I not the most faithful and attached servants, whose regard and religious duty impel them to watch my pulse. As soon as my heart begins to falter, and my breathing is imperceptible, except on a mirror, they immediately pour the solution of opium into my throat, and restore me, as you have seen—within four hours I shall have swallowed many ounces, and much time will not pass away ere I relapse into my ordinary torpor."

SELF-RIGHTS.—At an inn in Sweden there is the following inscription, in English, on the wall:—"You will find at Trollhathe excellent bread, meat and wine, *provided you bring them with you!*" This will almost serve for a description of human life—so much depends upon the temper with which events are met and on the prudence that foresees and provides against them.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.—Whoever has attentively meditated on the progress of the human race, cannot fail to discern that there is now a spirit of inquiry amongst men which nothing can stop or even materially control. Reproach and obloquy, threats, and persecution, will be vain. They may embitter opposition and engender violence, but they cannot abate the keenness of research. There is a silent march of thought, which no power can arrest, and which it is not difficult to foresee, will be marked by important events. Mankind were never before in the situations in which they now stand. The Press has been operating upon them for several centuries, with an influence scarcely perceptible at its commencement, but by daily becoming more palpable, and acquiring accelerated force, it is rousing the intellect of nations; and happy will it be for them, if there be no rash interference with the natural progress of knowledge; and if by a judicious and gradual adaptation of their institutions to the inevitable changes of opinion, they are saved from those convulsions which the pride, prejudices, and obstinacy of a few, may occasion to the whole.

UNIVERSAL CANNIBALISM.—That "all flesh is grass," is not only metaphorically but literally true; for all those creatures we behold, are but the herbs of the field, digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in ourselves. Nay, we are what we all abhor, anthropophagi and cannibals, devourers not only of men, but of ourselves; and that not in an allegory, but a positive truth; for all this mass of flesh which we behold came in at our mouths; this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, we have devoured ourselves.—Sir Thomas Browne.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

Of the

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 50 do.

Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register,

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, JULY 30TH, 1839. NO. 31.

The Memoirs and Travels of M. A. Count Benyowsky.

The adventures of this extraordinary man are so romantic, that they well deserve a perusal. The information they convey is desultory; there is much truth mixed up with a great deal of rodomontade of the count's own fabrication. As they, however, throw some light upon those distant parts of the world, we have taken the trouble of reviewing them. We shall speak of the count's stay in Japan, his abode in the Loochoo islands, and about his proceedings on Formosa.

If ever a man was made for intrigue it is our hero. Born in Hongaria, of a celebrated family, our author was at an early age initiated in the art of war, and fought against the great Frederic of Prussia. Fortune favouring him, he inherited a considerable estate in Poland, and became virtually a citizen of that unfortunate republic. He might now have led, according to his own shewing, a life of splendour and ease; but he could not content himself with the quiet possession of his valuable property, and entering into intrigues he lost his patrimonial lands, and was banished from the Austrian territory.

He now resolved to travel, and made himself acquainted with navigation, until the famous Semiramis of the North intermeddled in the affairs of Poland. Then it was that the brilliant career of our hero commenced. According to his own tale, and he must certainly have known the matter best himself, he was the greatest captain of the age, and the most staunch defender of the liberties of his country. But after all his victories, and having had a severe brush with the Turks, he fell into the hands of the most gracious empress Catharine in 1769, and was in a fair way to Siberia, when his good genius suggested to him to join a conspiracy of the Russian nobles, in order to overthrow the existing government. Happily, however he escaped, for a time, the fangs of the ice bear, until he was seized at St. Petersburg. No excuse could save him from punishment, and nolens volens he was sent on a sledge to the delightful region called Kamschatka. He had on the journey thither very cleverly falsified the report respecting himself and his fellow prisoners, and therefore found great favour with the governor.

Soon after his arrival he was made schoolmaster; and gambled for his benefactors, whereby he not only enriched himself but also his patrons. Then he obtained, by some means or other, his freedom, and began to plot with the other convicts [their escape from this region of desolation and starvation. In the execution of this plan he was greatly aided by the governor's daughter. He finally accomplished his design, in a manner that borders upon the wonderful. Indeed, the adventures of Ulysses are nothing in comparison to those of the count, and are perhaps not exceeded by any mortal. Well—to make a long story short—the conspirators got possession of the fort, carried off all the furs in the store-houses, in open day light and before a strong detachment of cossacks; and, finally, got under weigh in a crazy vessel. Instead, however, of proceeding directly towards the South, this party of worthies, than which there was never a more motley group, took it into their heads to proceed N. E. so long until the immense mountains of ice threatened destruction to their frail bark.

And now their adventures in Eastern Asia commenced. First they came to an island, which seems to have been entirely uninhabited, but producing every thing that the starving marauders wanted. They immediately resolved upon forming a colony on the spot; but before this design could be accomplished, they thought fit to first import some women from Japan. They arrived at those islands safe and sound, and instead of meeting with repulsive treatment, as befel mostly all Foreigners who had approached this iron bound coast, they were towed in and received with the blessings of the populace.

Benyowsky, at once a politician and a warrior, had wisely sent a present of Beaver and Martin skins to the officer, which the latter refused to receive, but directed his messenger to lay the same at the feet of his wife. A large supply of provisions shortly afterwards arrived on board, and the count no longer hesitated to go on shore. The harbour where he landed proved to be Uri, a small place to the East of Nagasaki, under the government of a nobleman of the rank of Kami. At first they were obliged to make themselves understood by signs; but this difficulty was very soon removed by the arrival of a priest, who spoke Dutch. To satisfy the curiosity of the chief, our adventurer pointed out on a map, which the former produced, the country from whence he came; and the relations of his wonderful escapes lost nothing by the count telling his own story. He soon ingratiated himself so much into the favour of his host, that he received an offer of entering into the service of the emperor of Japan. The questions about his religion he answered with such consummate prudence, or rather indifference, that he made the Japanese believe that he held the same creed as they themselves.

Amongst his presents were also sundry arms, with which the fugitives had amply provided themselves from the Russian arsenal. The Kami, himself, firing one of the muskets and bringing down a horse, felt so great satisfaction, that—we quote the count's own words—"I might make any request I chose with the certainty of obtaining it. I availed myself of this favorable opportunity to request permission that I might return into his dominions to open a trade under his protection. This favour was readily granted, and, moreover, a promise given that the emperor should be petitioned to give the same liberty in all the harbours of the empire." What a sad change has taken place since 1771, when this visit occurred!

His companions in danger had, in the meanwhile, continued to trade in furs with the numerous visitors, for which they received in exchange, gold, porcelain, pearls, and other articles.

The official audience at the palace of the Kami was on the grandest scale; there the treaty of commerce was concluded, it being expressly stipulated that no religious books or any priests should be brought into the country.

To facilitate future intercourse, a young Japanese of talent was sent with the expedition, to gain information as well as to learn the language. The presents they received on their departure were very rich, and no less than fifty pieces of gold, each weighing about two taels, were given, that the young traveller might defray his expenses, and live in a suitable style on his arrival in Europe.

Thus well-stored with provisions, the party hastened to leave these friendly shores, and had they made no further attempt to open communications in other parts, the restrictive laws of this nation might have been put down as a mere fabrication. But of this in the next number.

The whole detail bears the stamp of authenticity, though many of the promises may have been magnified by the ardour of the count. His crew consisted of a set of desperadoes, the very sight of whom must have inspired fear; but he kept them in such good order, that no violence on their part was committed on the natives. The general exclamation on approaching the beach was always, *Uri Uram*—do you trade or not?—because the people, perhaps, imagined that they were a set of pirates, and their numerous arms gave additional force to this supposition.

During the whole intercourse the most perfect harmony prevailed; no restrictions were laid upon the landing, nor was there the least show of jealousy. Our hero must have entirely misunderstood the character of this nation, or removed by his urbanity the slightest trace of the antinational principles of the government. He, however, seems to intimate that nothing could resist his engaging manners, and that even before a single word intelligible to his hosts had proceeded from his mouth, he had already captivated their affections. [To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	27th March	Singapore	20th July
U. States	7th March	Java	6th June
Calcutta	23d April	Manila	6th July
Bombay	27th June	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—23rd July Harlequin, Chinn, from Manila. Mycenæ Dundas, Dicey, from Bombay 11 June. 26th Frances Charlotte, Metcalfe, from Manila. Shakspeare Packet, Stewart, from Singapore. 27th Cacador, (Port.) Almeida, from Bombay. 29th Apthorpe, (Am.) ——, from Singapore. Marquess of Hastings, (Port.) Osorio, from Bombay.

SAILED.—28th July From Macao roads Morrison, (Am.) Benson, for New York. 27th from do. do. Frances Charlotte, Metcalfe, for Manila and Sydney. 29th Cashmere, from Hong Kong for New York. The Paris, King, sails to day from Hong Kong for Batavia. The Lintin, (Am.) will sail tomorrow from Hong Kong for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.—Per Morrison, Mrs. H. Benson H. P. Kellogg. F. A. King, Esqs. Doctor Williams.

The Moluccas, for Bombay, will be despatched about the 5th proximo.

By the Apthorpe we received the Singapore Free Press of the 18th inst., but our numbers for the 4th & 11th inst., are still missing. We have also received the Madras Examiner from January 21 to June 10; and the Malacca Weekly Register and Pinang Gazette.—We have received a notice that the "Madras Conservative has merged into the "Madras Daily Advertiser."

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 26th July, 1839.

In obedience to an order of his late most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated on the ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, made in pursuance of the provisions of an act of parliament of the 3rd and 4th year of his late majesty's Reign entituled "An act to regulate the Trade of China and India":

The following rules of practice and proceeding are hereby promulgated, to be observed in the Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, created in the aforesaid order in Council, for the trial of offences committed by her majesty's subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China and the Ports and Havens thereof, and in the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China.

SECTION 1. Concerning Arrest. *Rule* 1.

No subject of her majesty to be arrested for trial under this Jurisdiction unless charged upon oath of one or more credible Persons before the chief superintendent, or in his absence the deputy superintendent, with such an offence as will justify holding him to bail when taken.

Rule 2.

Arrest may be made in three ways

First, by warrant under the hand and seal of the chief superintendent, or in his absence the deputy superintendent (see Appendix N. 1.)

Second, by word of chief superintendent or in his absence the deputy superintendent (or at the stations of the British shipping by any magistrate or quarter master of the police, in the emergency only of any subject of her majesty committing a sudden and dangerous breach of the peace, or felony in their respective presence.

Rule 3.

Officers or others charged with the execution of warrants of arrest to exercise the like authority, to be entitled to the like immunities, and to be liable to the like penalties for unlawful proceedings as officers or others executing the warrants of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

SECTION. II. Of Commitment, *Rule* 1.

When a person charged with a crime be arrested he is to be brought before the persons named in the warrant for examination.

Rule 2.

Persons conducting examinations not to take any subsequent part in any capacity, in the trial of the prisoner, examined before them.

Rule 3.

Examination of prisoner, and the information of persons brought with him or having any knowledge of the alleged crime to be taken in writing.

Witness only to be sworn

Rule 4.

If it shall plainly appear that no such crime has been committed by the prisoner, he is to be discharged, otherwise to be detained for safe custody (see appendix No. 2.) till the examinations can be submitted to the chief superintendent, or in his absence the deputy superintendent, for further disposal.

Rule 5.

Persons authorized to examine, to be sworn, and to have the like powers with respect to summoning of witness (being subjects of her majesty) as are herein after vested in the court; and British subjects refusing to attend the summons of examiners to be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided for failure of attendance (see appendix No. 3 for form of subpoena.)

SECTION III. Of Bail. *Rule* 1.

The chief superintendent or in his absence the deputy superintendent to have the like power in respect to bail as belong of law and usage to the Court of Queen's Bench in England; and to be liable for refusal or delay in the case of bailable offences to the like penalties as magistrates in England.

Rule 2.

If the prisoner be not bailed, to be committed by warrant under the hand and seal of the chief superintendent, to take his trial for the offence charged against him.

Rule 3.

The principles and practice of the law of England to obtain with respect to the time in which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, or within which prosecution for past offences, committed in this jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV. Of the manner of Prosecution.

Rule 1.

In all cases falling under the jurisdiction of this court, to be by way, only, of indictment preferred to, and presented on oath by a Grand Jury.

Rule 2.

Recording officer of the court to return every session 24 good and lawful subjects of her Majesty, habitually resident in China, to enquire, present, do, and execute all those things which on the part of Our Lady the Queen shall then and there be commanded them.

Rule 3.

Grand Jury to be sworn to the amount of twelve at the least, and not more than 23, so that twelve may be a majority.

Rule 4.

In the finding of the Indictment twelve of the Jury at least must concur, and the grand inquest to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the English law.

Rule 5.

Persons above 70 year of age, or persons laboring under sickness, surgeons, officers of the Queen, in actual public employment, may be exempted from serving on Grand or Petit Juries, on claiming privilege

SECTION 5. Of Process. *Rule* 1.

Sessions to be declared from time to time by public notice under the hand and seal of the chief superintendent, and all persons her majesty's subjects upon any account concerned therein to be attending at the time and place so fixed by public notice.

Rule 2.

Court to have the like power and pursue the like course as the cours of oyer and terminer (as far as the difference of circumstances will permit) for compelling defendants to appear not in actual custody upon certificate of indictment found.

Rule 3.

Arraignment to be in the manner, and subject to the rules of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 4.

If the prisoner "stands mute" or confesses the fact" court to proceed agreeably to the practice of the court of oyer & terminer in England.

SECTION VI. Of the Pleas and General Issue. *Rule* 1.

Pleas to be allowed to prisoner according to the practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 2.

Herein the prisoner shall be entitled to request any person being a subject, of her majesty (and having due sanction of the court) to support on his behalf any point of law which may arise proper to be debated.

Rule 3.

Court to proceed herein agreeably to the principles of the courts of oyer and terminer in England, but with especial regard to the general scope and intention of the particular laws under which, and the objects for which, this court is created.

SECTION VII. Of Trial. *Rule* 1.

Recording officer of the court to return at every sessions a panel of 24 good and lawful subjects of her majesty, either habitually or occasionally resident in this jurisdiction, to the end that twelve thereof may try and make deliverance between our sovereign lady the Queen, and any prisoner placed at the bar of the court for offences committed within this jurisdiction, according to the principles and practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 2.

Regard being had to local circumstances the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for cause, to be determined according to the practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 3.

Trial to be had, and evidence to be taken, both in the prosecution and defence in the manner and subject, as far as circumstances may permit, to the principles and practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 4.

If it should be impossible for the trial to conclude in one day, the court (regard being ead to local circumstances) shall have the power to adjourn from day to day without confinement of jury, swearing them "neither to speak themselves to any other person than one of their own number, nor to suffer any other person to speak to them touching any matter relative to this trial."

Rule 5.

In respect of illness or death of jurors, court to proceed agreeably to the practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Rule 6.

Verdict to be found agreeable to the practice of the courts of oyer and terminer in England i. e. by unanimous decision of the jury, and upon both the law and the fact.

Rule 7.

Court to have the power of sending the jury to reconsider their verdict.

Rule 8.

When the prisoner is convicted, sentence is to be pronounced by the chief superintendent in the manner declared in the order in council, and when the prisoner is acquitted upon the merits, he is for ever free and discharged upon that accusation.

Rule 9.

When the acquittal arises from a defect in the proceedings and cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by warrant of the court, to be indicted in such a manner as may fulfil the ends of justice.

SECTION VIII.

Of the mode of compelling jurors grand and petit to perform their duties, and witnesses to attend.

Rule 1.

A person being a subject of her majesty (not herein before excused) who shall fail to perform his duties as a grand or petit juror, being duly summoned by the recording officer of the court, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $20 for the first offence, or $50 for the second (at the discretion of the court) to be for the use of her majesty.

Rule 2.

Any subject of her majesty whose evidence may be necessary to prove or disprove any indictment, may be bound over under sufficient surety by the chief superintendent, or in his absence the deputy superintendent, to appear and give evidence at the trial of the prisoner: And the chief superintendent, or in his absence the deputy superintendent, shall determine the amount of reasonable penalty according to the circumstances of the case.

Rule 3.

In the case of witnesses about to leave the country upon urgent business, they may be examined by the consent of the prisoner as well as of the chief superintendent upon interrogatories before the chief superintendent or in his absence the deputy superintendent.

Rule 4.

Citizens or subjects of foreign states, whose evidence may be desirable to prove or disprove an indictment, shall be invited for the satisfaction of the ends of justice to appear before the court; But failing attendance the jury to deliver their verdict upon the best evidence before them.

SECTION IX. Reprieve, and "Judgment."

Rule 1.

In these respects the court to be guided by the principles and practice of the law of England, and to have the like powers, which belong of right to the judges in the Courts of oyer and terminer in England.

Conclusion.

And notice is hereby further given, that these rules of practice and proceeding shall take effect from the date hereof, and are binding till the same be disallowed by command of her majesty.

L. S. CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

The appeddix will be published next week.

NOTICE.

Consignees of Dutch vessels previous to applying for pilots for any such vessels to proceed to Whampoa are requested to give notice to the undersigned.

The Commanders of said vessels will be held responsible for the consequences which may arise from the disobeying of this notice.

To parties interested be it known that the Register of the ship L'ESPERANCE has been taken away from her, and that she is no longer under Dutch Colors, of which the Canton Authorities are informed.

His Neth: Maj: Consul in China.
21st July, 1839. M. J. SIBEN VAN BASEL.

Is it not a strange thing that when his excellency the high commissioner has himself condemned his late proceedings, by making a false report to the emperor—for if he had that self-confidence in the wisdom and justice of his measures utterly and for ever to destroy the opium trade, why should H. E. not only disguise the truth but tell most palpable falsehoods!—Is it not a strange thing, we ask, when the emperor, popular opinion, and his own conscience condemn the high commissioner for the fatal and irrevocable steps he has taken, that there should be found Western men, and also even British subjects who applaud him to the very echo—which, however, responds not from his own breast.

It is most extraordinary toobserve with what complaisant facility the Friend of India, Hurkaru, Englishman, and Singapore Free Press jump to a conclusion on this subject of the forcible spoliation of upward of two millions sterling of British property, when not one of the Editors of these papers is in possession of captain Elliot's correspondence with the high commissioner; their arguments and conclusions are, therefore, clearly founded only on an *ex parte* evidence: that of the high commissioner who tells his own story only. It would seem that the days of the Jesuits are come again, or whence this unbounded admiration of Chinese policy, and faith in Chinese declarations? All this must proceed from ignorance of, and writing at a great distance from, China.

"J'ai vu la plus nombreuse et la plus illustre nation de l'univers soumise à une poignée de brigands. J'ai vu de pres ce peuple celebre, et n' ai plus été surpris de le trouver esclave. Autant de fois conquis qu' attaqué, il fut toujours en proie au premier venu, et le sera jusqu' à la fin des siécles. Je l'ai trouve digne de son sort, n'ayant pas même le courage d'engemir. Lettré lâche, hypocrite et charlatan; parlant beaucoup sans rien dire; plein d'esprit sans aucun génie; aboudant en signes et stérile en idé s; poli, complimenteur, adroit, fourbe, et fripon; qui met tout les devoirs en etiquette, toute la morale en simagrées, et ne connôit d'autre humanité que les salutations et les révérences."

In the last Canton Press there is a correspondence, addressed to the Editor, from Messrs. Glyphant and Co. and Messrs. Russell, and Co. recriminatory of each other.

This correspondence appears to us rather mystifying; and we have not been able, as our cotemporary hoped we should be, "to come to the conclusion to whom the *pas* is due in this business;" the only conclusion we have been able to draw is this: that when two parties have recourse to crimination and recrimination both have done a deed which—if they be not ashamed of and do not blush for—they cannot successfully defend.

Howqua played his *rôle* admirably in this farce.

The following singular address of the chief superintendent to Howqua, could not have been called for, had the fourth resolution passed at the adjourned meeting of British merchants, held on the 17th ult., been strictly adhered to; but as the chief object of the chief superintendent's address of the 22nd of May, was to lessen the responsibility of the crown, if the consignees of British goods on board the ships in Hong Kong bay, are able, to their own satisfaction, to dispose of those goods to American agents, we do not see the necessity for the chief superintendents interference, unless it is officially sought by the British merchants.

On the other hand, we think the notice dated the 29th instant was loudly called for, as a portion of the British Tea and Silk trade would otherwise be conducted only for the benefit of the hong merchants and American merchants and agents.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ELLIOT TO HOWQUA.

(Translated from the Chinese.)

A respectful communication.—I have long been your friend, and we have mutually loved and respected each other for a long time.

I think that according to the principles on which friendship is founded—if a man see that a piece of business is not going on properly, he ought to admonish and warn his friend before hand. Now I find that at Hong Kong, the place where the Foreign ships are anchored, there are a number of people who, in opposition to the laws, clandestinely take the goods and produce belonging to Englishmen, and transship them to the vessels of other countries, borrowing their name to bring them to Whampoa.

I would like to ask of you and the other hong merchants how, that knowing these facts, you can thus give into them?—Or how that you can thus oppose the laws, and, for the object of gaining a trifling profit shut your eyes to the injury you are bringing upon yourselves.

My country, in carrying on its transactions, only desires that these transactions be carried on uprightly, and does not wish that people who are here buy and sell at their own will and pleasure, in opposition to the laws. I am only waiting till a cruizer of my country, now daily expected, shall arrive; when I shall take all these illegal circumstances and lay them in naked truth and verity before the high officers of government; at that time I fear much that you and the other hongmerchants will have difficulty in freeing yourselves from the charge of connivance at these irregularities, which will lead to your being severely punished. I consider that you are a clear-headed and talented man, and you must, therefore, know that a trade carried on in opposition to the laws has not the slightest regularity or propriety about it; far better to do no business at all; this would be the wisest and most proper plan.

As regards the reasons why the men and ships of my country cannot now proceed to the city to carry on their business legally, I have already most minutely explained to you all the circumstances connected therewith; and I now take the original document and having had it copied out hand it up for your perasal: I beg that you will examine it and act accordingly.

Moreover, I must entreat of you to lend an early ear to my warning and admonition. Do not cause unpleasant business, but endeavour to have affairs transacted properly, and thus the men dwelling afar off and who have committed no crime will not again be involved in loss.

Further, you ought to admonish the officers of government, and beg of them that they will manage matters justly and properly; and if they can only repose confidence in me, and consult clearly on the subject, we may yet so arrange matters as to avoid your noble country and my native country having any unpleasant collision. Think of this! Beware of consequences! This for your information, and with compliments.

(No date—probably from the 15 to the 20 of July).

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 29th July, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the chief superintendent has moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of Tea or other produce from this country, imported in British vessels entering the port of Canton, in violation of his lawful injunctions, to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade.

And the Chief superintendent has further to give notice that he has also moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of cargoes from this country, (till the port of Canton be declared safe for British Trade under his hand and seal), except their manifests be duly signed in his presence By order of the chief superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The Weiyuen took with him, when he left Macao last week, three of the last numbers of the Register; it is clear, therefore, that in H. E.'s suite are persons who can read the English language; but what is still more strange, H. E. has issued a proclamation, in the Roman characters—we cannot say in the English language—to the ships outside, inviting them to banish all fear and pass through the *Tiger's mouth*: we venture to say that this is the most extraordinary public document "on record" and the fact of its having been issued is still more strange than its extraordinary tenor and composition; where could H. E. have got his proclamation printed? or has H. E. a Foreign press and types?

We have published the proclamation of *Lew* and *Twang*, to which captain Elliot's declaration, of the 21st of June (see C. R. June 25), is the reply. A printed translation of this proclamation was, we are informed, distributed by some good and staunch friend of the English name and nation among the ships at Hong Kong: what was his motive for thus volunteering to become an emissary—a kind of bill-sticker, as it were,—of the Keunminfoo of Macao?

We cannot answer for the authenticity of the report from the high commissioner to the emperor, a translation of which will be found in another column. It was obtained from a native, and appears to be a kind of *olla podrida* of various pieces of news which the gatherer has strung together, and called it a report to the emperor.

We have republished from the Penang Gazette, a public notice issued by captain Elliot (no date), which did not appear in the Canton papers.

The fifth meeting of the Canton Regatta Club is appointed between the 1st and 8th of September.

Mrs. Elliot and the ladies of Macao have given a "Ladies Cup," of the value of one hundred dollars, to be pulled for by two-oared wherries. We know not how many wherries can now be mustered in Macao, having seen several floating about the square in Canton and being knocked to pieces during the high tides of last month; but when the "Ladies Cup" is the prize, we trust that there will not be one owner of a wherry who will not start his boat and himself too to win the goblet, although which

to sip
Is not so sweet as woman's lip.

GREAT IMPERIAL COMMISSIONARY'S,
Governor's of Two Kwang Province
Lieutenant Governor's of Canton.

EARNEST PROCLAMATION
to foreigners again issued.

For the managing opium on the last spring being stopped trade for present time till the opium surrendered to the Government than ordered be opened the trade the same as before.

The American vessels are ready to continually enter into the port ten and more ships have been examined by the Hupos officers are bringing no opium on board and the hong merchants and foreign merchants give bond for the same then Captain Simon's Ship loaded and filled with Cargo sailed and returned to her Country but English Country Ships get anchored in outside sea not get information coming into the port must being deceived by rumour of bad persons saying you are being ready selling opium now if you go into the port should be put you into the punishment therefore you are still retain and expect some other chance why your are never thin & Celestial Empire treat natives, and and foreigners all equal in the world if any to be found out bad merchant dealing with opium will be brought into punishment if honest merchant from whatsoever may come into the port should be allowed to trade the same as was and will not intend to say being do a kindness to one and to not another never will treat you foreingers by two manners of ways therefore another proclamation.

Now your are whose persons had any opium on board the Celestial Empire law as strictly should be not allow such opium bring into the port if any honest merchant without any opium the Great Imperial Commissionary the Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be to representate cherishing favour of Emperor the Great and valiantly protect you and to make no separate black and white put you into boat you must taking in good purpose get your formation enter to the port all the constitutions of examine and bond will be according American Ships managed and not to be deceived by rumour when you did not intend come into the port and quickly sail back to your Country and not allow to be continue these proclamation.

Taoukwang 19 year, month, day.

PROCLAMATION.—June 14th.

Lew, the assistant prefect of Kwangchow, and Tseang, the sub-prefect of Macao, make this clear proclamation. Whereas the commodity of opium, a deep and flowing poison, has by its extent aroused the great and terrible wrath of the emperor, he has specially commissioned a high officer to come to Canton, and in conjunction with the governor, to examine and regulate the affairs of the ports of entry, more especially to extirpate the opium trade root and branch, and drive away all the store-ships to their own country, not permitting the least particle of it to remain to entail untold injury. He has ascertained that the store-ships have for successive years and months remained at anchor in the open sea, accumulating and housing the drug; and that sordid avaricious and scheming foreigners have desired to receive the freight offered to them for so doing. But now the drug has all been surrendered, and your ships at liberty to return to your own country, or engage in honorable traffic, and why do you still remain anchored in every offing, protracting your stay in order to watch events, and hoping for a favourable change?

More particularly, the 18 sail of merchantmen from various countries, who have all come from their own ports bringing valuable commodities, and sailing myriads of miles over vast oceans to reach this land; there is not one of them who does not wish speedily to dispose of their cargoes. Lately, because the holds were closed while the opium was being delivered up, none of the merchants, although they wished to enter the port and trade, could do so; but now, the drug having been wholly surrendered, their excellencies have graciously permitted the embargo to be taken off, and we the sub-prefects do transmit these orders to you, that you enter the port and trade. Already have two American ships, the Paris and Nantasket, now applied to enter the port to trade as usual: why do you who remain, (16 sail of vessels) still continue at anchor in the broad ocean; whithout thinking of entering the port? We cannot explain the reason fully, but suppose that both store-ships and merchantmen have all received the superintendent Elliot's commands, by which he tries to delude you with the extravagant notion that you can trade in the offings about Macao. But we have received a reply from their excellencies, reprimanding the said Elliot, and disallowing Macao as a port of entry, and also prohibiting all vessels alike from remaining in these anchorages and trading, which is in accordance with the fixed regulations. We wish to inquire of you both, of the said store-ships and the merchantmen, what you are still waiting for or expecting? When we think of you foreigners, that you have come hither over such a vast and dangerous abyss, we cannot bear to sit still, and idly look on.

Wherefore we issue this lucid proclamation, which when it reaches each of the said foreign ships let them fully understand it. Let all of you who have surrendered the opium, instantly spread sail and return home; and let those who are fair traders also weigh anchor and enter the port. Let all those who are planning to get profitable trade be persuaded to become good foreigners, not idly listening to vain words, waiting to watch the course of events and hoping for a favorable change, which will only give cause for future repentance. Let every one arouse himself and examine his conduct, offering no opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 5th month, 4th day. (June 14th 1839)

Report to the Emperor from the Imperial Commissioner.

I having received the imperial orders to repair to Canton, have been day and night most diligent in travelling; my mind has been in a continual state of intense anxiety, fearing that I should not prove myself equal to the duties of my office.

There is not a spot in the whole empire that is not royal ground; the most distant boundaries of the hills & coasts are all equally cherished by the imperial tender benevolence; therefore all men are anxious to obtain a dwelling within the imperial boundaries. But *this* must not be allowed to injure *that*, nor *that* to injure *this*. Unhappily these traitorous foreigners have sprung up here; and the manufacture of opium originated from their avaricious schemes to gain immense profits; and proved a most cutting injury to the people. As to the poisonous flow of opium into China, if the crime be reasoned upon, it will be proved that death is too slight a punishment; but the emperor, tranquillizing and consoling by the virtues of benevolence and love, increases not the punishment of the crime; this may be termed the extreme of benevolence and of liberal and charitable feelings.

I was especsally deputed to Canton to prohibit the opium (trade), and to cut off the spring whence it flows. To compass this end, I gave orders to all the foreign superintendents, to transmit orders to every foreigner to surrender all the opium stored up on board the receiving ships: all the foreigners, fully understanding the orders, made the surrender: this respectful obedience may be commended. Henceforth for ever the foreigners will not again be allowed to import opium into China.

If it is brought, those who bring it shall be immediately put to death, and all their goods be confiscated to the state.

Elliot, the English superintendent, again requested to be first instructed; after having been instructed then the capital punishment might be inflicted, and he would obey the regulations and act accordingly.

Snow, the American consul, petitioned saying, "that during the time I have resided in Canton I have always obeyed the laws of the celestial dynasty; and that henceforth all the merchants of my nation shall obey the regulations, and will not dare to sell opium." He further said, "that if (his countrymen) smuggled (opium) into Cantoa, he would announce the prohibitory regulations to them for their information, and order them to return home."

Van Basel, the Dutch consul, petitioned saying—"that he had received the orders to give a bond to the effect that if hereafter his merchant vessels, when arriving in Canton, on examination were discovered to have smuggled opium, then their whole cargoes should be confiscated to the government, and the crews submit themselves to the (laws of the) imperial dynasty and suffer death: it may be seen that this course of proceeding will be powerful enough to ensure a state of tranquillity.

It has been authenticated that in the 5th moon the red-bristled foreign ships were lying in Hong Kong bay, in the hoen district of Tungwan, and that the foreigners killed a native black smith, and that the man's life (death?) was secretly compounded for.

Further, they have instigated the Portuguese of Macao to hold firm possession of the forts, and be prepared to resist the officers and troops of *Tung*.

Further, it is authenticated that a receiving ship off the coast of Fuhkeen, has killed with shot from her great guns more than ten soldiers on board a cruizer stationed there to seize those natives who bought opium.

Further, it is authenticated that the officers of a government cruizer searching for & seizing traitorous natives who secretly went to the receiving ships, were, contrarywise, seized themselves by the foreigners and taken out of their cruizer, and afterwards only released by a mutual exchange (of prisoners).

I now observe that these foreigners are excessively proud, haughty, and disrespectful; and lightly esteem and despise the laws of the celestial dynasty, and are ungrateful for the virtues of benevolence and love of the emperor.

I respectfully make this report. 19th year, 5th moon, — day.

PUBLIC NOTICE:

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, moved by pressing considerations affecting the safety of the whole foreign community presently detained in Canton, and the immense interests here and at a distance dependent upon their relief, has now to require in the strictest terms, the Commanders of all British Ships or Vessels at the outer anchorages to refrain from delivering Opium to any order whatsoever, except they shall assure themselves that it is for the express purpose of completing the surrender to the Chinese Government, lately made on the part of Her Majesty's Government; until it shall be announced under His hand and Seal of Office, that the said surrender has been completed.

The Chief Superintendent abstains on the present occasion from dwelling on the sordid and merciless conduct of those persons outside, which has driven him, for the general safety, to incur the responsibility of the present measure. But if these proceedings are not immediately and effectually stayed, he warns all such of these individuals as are British Subjects that he will execute an Act of condign justice upon them, and of fairness to the rest of the community, (free of the stain of these dangerous and disgraceful practices,) by ascertaining and publishing their names, here, in England, and in India.

In the meantime, He anxiously calls upon all just men of all Nations to afford persons engaged in such pursuits at the present crisis, no manner of countenance or assistance.

(signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Certified True Copy, by authority of the Chief Superintendent.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
Surgeon to the Superintendents.

N. B. The original of this document is to be seen at the House of A. Anderson Esq.

—*Penang Gazette*, 15th June.

TRANSLATED BY MR. PEARON.

EDICT FROM

Their Excellencies the Commissioner, Governor and Lieutenant Governor promulgating the new law against Opium dealers &c.

Lin, Imperial Delegate, Member of the Cabinet, Governor of the two Kuang Provinces, specially appointed to enquire into and regulate the maritime affairs of Canton Province, with power over the naval forces, &c. &c.

☞ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1839.

TAOU, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.: and

E, Vice President of the Board of War, Lieutenant Governor of Canton &c. &c.: once more issue a warning and admonitory edict, to communicate the new severe law against Opium.

The stuff called Opium has from time immemorial been prohibited by law, although, in former years when the insidious effects of the poison, where yet but lightly felt, the punishment for the crime (of dealing in it,) was trifling. In late years, however, every spot became infected with the spreading evil, the holy wrath of the Emperor was roused, and, last year, his terrible determination was made known, to investigate and adopt measures to cut off the evil. It is universally known that in every case where a law exists it is put in force. Even before the promulgation of the new law no few began themselves of the habit of smoking Opium, but the number of those who buoyed themselves up with hope, and persisted in the vice was truly large.

In the third month of the present year an Imperial edict was published in the Peking Gazette, commanding that the practice of delivering up false Opium paste and new pipes,* should be put a stop to. The sacred thoughts are bent with intense earnestness on the adoption of effective measures, and the laws are now ten times more severe than formerly.

We have heard that there is a class of insidious traitors who go about spreading false and idle reports, and endeavoring to delude the people into the belief that these new laws will not be put in force. Think for yourselves a little:—it is now plainly to be seen that you can no longer deceive the Government by delivering up false paste or new pipes, neither will you be allowed to secret your genuine "tried" nor old pipes:—we hesitate shewing mercy even to those who report themselves to Government as smokers willing to renounce the vice; can it be supposed, then, that those who wickedly persist in it will be allowed to go at large and escape punishment? The wretches, who spread these reports to mislead the vulgar, are said by many to have formed mistaken judgments, while they are in reality but base and traitorous liars to serve their own purposes, and, verily, as soon as they are caught in the act, the facts shall be thoroughly investigated and they shall be visited with the most severe penalties the law allows. As to those deluded wretches who suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and dare to disobey our warning commands, they are bringing punishment on their own heads, they are throwing away their lives and madly rushing into the courts of death!—How is it possible that the common people can be such idiots?

On the 6th instant, just as we, the Commissioner, Governor and Fooyuen, were deliberating about issuing fresh commands, we received a despatch, from the Privy Council, containing a copy of the law against the crime of trafficking in Opium. Besides placarding the sacred commands on yellow paper, immediately we received them, we now publish them in an explanatory edict; and as we feared the clauses might not have been otherwise, perfectly understood, we have had them separately written out.

We now, therefore, issue this edict, to the end that, in every town of the province, the noble, the merchant, the student and the vulgar, the officer the soldier, and the emissary of police, may know and understand.

It must be now apparent to all, when the awful severity of this new law is considered, that the traffic in opium must be cut off, completely and for ever, ere the sun of heaven will stay his hand. For the seller of opium, if he do not quickly forsake his vile calling, decapitation will follow conviction. For the smoker of opium, if he do not quickly renounce the habit, there will be little chance of escape from strangulation. Persist in the vice and die renounce it and live! There is no man but fears to look on death and clings to life, trembles at the penalty and flee the crime!

If any are apprehended after the promulgation, by these presents, of the new law, they will be dealt with in accordance therewith. Read and understand. Indulge no longer in hopes of delay: you are but playing with the law, knowingly involving yourselves in crime and wickedness, and forfeiting all claim to ply after your death. Do not say you have not had timely warning!

Let all tremblingly obey.—These are the commands.

Annexed is the new law against opium, with the several clauses separately written out.

---

* Among the many tricks and impostures, which the late severe measures of the Government gave birth to, this was the most successful. Now pipes are almost worthless, but those which have been much used are greatly prized, as from the quantity of essential oil absorbed by them, they have the property of communicating, to a certain extent, a flavor to other articles—as tobacco &c.

SECTION 1st.

Furnace-keepers or whole-sale dealers.

Whoever shall herafter open a "furnace" and connive with and secretly buy opium of the outside barbarians, storing it up for sale, shall, if he be the principal, be decapitated immediately on conviction.

The penal authority shall be respectfully produced and the law executed, ere a report is sent to the crown. The head of the offender shall then be stuck upon a pole, and exposed upon the sea coast as a warning to all. The accomplices, advisers, participaters, receivers, givers (those who deliver the drug) and boatmen who knowingly receive opium on board their boats for transport, shall be sentenced to strangulation, and thrown into dungeons to wait the royal warrant for their execution. The houses and boats of these parties shall be sequestrated.

§ 1. Any officer or soldier on the coast station who shall receive bribes to connive at opium being brought in, whether the quantity be large or small, shall immediately upon conviction be strangled. He who, knowing it to be such, allows opium to be brought in, but without receiving a bribe, shall be transported to Sinkeang.†

§ 2. If any persons join together and open a furnace for the purpose of selling opium, he who originates the plan shall be considered as the principal.

§ 3. He who stores opium brought by the foreign ships shall be dealt with in the same manner as accomplices in furnace." He who, knowing it to be such consents to conceal opium for any notorious dealers who may have fallen into the hand of Government, shall be punished one degree less severely than the principal.

§ 4. He who receives a bribe to release any opium seller or smoker from his custody, shall be punished in the same manner as if he were an opium seller or smoker himself. Should the amount received be considerable he shall be held punishable under the law against "False and malicious informations."‡

§ 5. Any jailor who shall buy opium and supply it to the prisoners under his charge, shall be transported to the most distant and unhealthy settlements. Any guard or overseer, guilty of a similar offence, shall be transported to a nearer settlement; should the amount received for purchases be considerable, it shall be computed and the offender held punishable under the act against "False and malicious informations."

§ 6. Any soldier or policeman, or any and of these idle blackguards who infest every place, who shall, without a warrant, enter a house and under pretence of searching for Opium forcibly carry off other articles, or who shall, through malice or a desire to extort money, themselves secrete Opium in the house, that an accusation may be supported (against their victim), shall, whether principal or accomplice, be held punishable under the law against "false and malicious information," and transported to the most distant settlements. If the amount stolen shall exceed in value 120 taels, the principal shall be sentenced to strangulation, and kept in prison till the warrant for his execution shall arrive.

§ 7. All persons sentenced to transportation for crimes connected with Opium shall be excluded from the benefit of the law respecting "indulgence to offenders for the sake of their parents."§

† See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 361.

‡ See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 20.

§ It was the general practice, before the Government began to be serious in its endeavours to put an end to the Opium traffic, for Opium dealers to make a bargain with the police and soldiery not only to connive at the shops themselves, but to prevent others, less venal, from interfering with them. This however was not confined to underlings alone; as high Officers of Government have not only supported but made handsome fortunes in the system.

SECTION 2ND.

Keepers of retail and smoking shops.

Any person, who shall keep a shop for selling opium to be smoked on the premises, shall, if the principal, be sentenced, on conviction, to immediate strangulation, and his house shall be sequestrated. Accomplices, accessories, or those who knowing for what purpose, still consent to let their houses to such characters, shall, on conviction, be transtransported to Sinkeang to be slaves to the military, & their houses sequestrated. Any soldier or policeman who shall receive a bribe for conniving at and "securing" these dens, shall receive the same punishment as a principal. "Ground-sureties"‖ and neighbours, who know of the existence of such places and do not report the same to government, shall be punished with 100 blows, and transported for 3 years. If they shall receive hush money, the amount shall be computed, and the law respecting "false and malicious informatiions put in force against them.

§ 1. Any native traitor who shall cultivate the poppy for the purpose of expressing its juice to make opium, for preparation and sale, or who shall sell either the "paste" or "mud" to the extent of 500 taels, or if, altho' the amount does not equal that sum, he shall sell at a great number of different places & times, he shall, if apprehended with the next 18 months, be sentenced to strangulation (if a principal), and thrown into prison to wait the arrival of the warrant for his execution. Accomplices shall be transported to the most distant and unhealthy places. If any are convicted of selling only once or twice, the whole amount of such sales not being Taels 500—they shall be transported, if principals to Sinkeang to be slaves to the military, if accomplices they shall be transported to a distance of 4000 le. After the expiration of the 18th months, both principals and accomplices shall be sentenced to be strangled. If any soldier or policeman receive a bribe to connive at and screen them, he shall be punished in the same manner as the principal. If the amount received be considerable, it shall be computed and the offender punished under the law against "false and malicious informations." Any landlord, who, knowing for what purpose, lets a field or house to opium dealers, or any boatman who shall knowingly hire his boat for transporting the drug, shall, if the offence take place before the expiration of one year from this time, receive a hundred blows, and be transported 2000 le—if after one year, he shall be transported to the most distant settlement, if within half a year, he shall be sentenced to receive a hundred blows and three years transporation. The fields, grounds, houses, and boats shall in all cases be sequestrated. If any dealer shall voluntarily confess his crime and cause by his information the apprehension of other dealers, he shall be pardoned, and his house, ground, or boat shall not be sequestrated. If the parties implicated by the said person's confession shall escape and elude the vigilance of government, although his crime shall be pardoned, his house, ground, field or boat shall be confiscated. Any "ground surety" or neighbour, who knows of the existence of such dealers and does not forthwith inform against them, shall be punished with 100 blows. If he receive hush money, the amount shall be computed and the law respecting

‖ In every street there is one person, elected by the inhabitants for life, and sanctioned by the Government, between whom and the electors is to serve as a medium of communication. He is held responsible for the good conduct of his neighbors, amongst whom he acts as an arbitrator in all trifling disputes. He is supported by the contributions of the inhabitants, his salary varying from $50 to $200 according to the size and importance of the street.

"false and malicious informations" put in force against him.

§ 2. The law against the crime of opium smoking, shall take effect in Peking from the day the sacred commands were received; in the provinces from the day that the commands of the board were made known. These were received in the city of Canton on the 26th day of the 5th moon from which time they will date in all the cities and towns, throughout the Province. One year from that date will be allowed for all to renounce the habit. At the expiration of that period all who have *not* renounced the habit, whether they be of the nobles, the military, or vulgar, shall on conviction be sentenced to strangulation and thrown into prison to wait the arrival of the warrant for their execution. If any are apprehended *within* the year of probation, if of the vulgar, they shall be punished with 100 blows and transported to a distance of 2000 le. &c. If they are unable to say from whom they got the opium their punishment shall be one degree more severe; they shall receive 100 blows more and be transported to a distance of 2500 le. If of the Tartar soldiery, the offender shall first be expelled from his banner, (or regiment) and then dealt with as one of the common people: If a government underling, a relation of an officer, a secretary or follower the offender shall be punished one degree more severely than a common man. If an officer of governe cat, the offender shall be sent to Sinkeang on some degrading and laborious mission. If of the provincials or general army, the offender shall be transported to a shorter distance.

§ 3. Manufacturers and sellers of Opium smoking apparatus shall be held punishable under the law against gaming.¶

§ 4. In every case where a son or younger brother of a family shall be convicted of selling or smoking Opium, besides punishing him, the head of the family must be apprehended and convicted under the law against "Neglecting to interfere and prevent robbery."**

§ 5. Should any one of the Canton hong merchants who trade with foreigners visiting China, disoby the established precedent, and allow a ship to loiter and stay, after her cargoes are bought and sold, he shall for such disobedience of the law receive 100 blows. Should any of them be discovered warehousing Opium, their hongs, &c. shall be confiscated to Government and themselves punished under clause No. 3 of Section I.

§ 6. Should the officers and soldiery be resisted, in the execution of their duty of searching and apprehending, by a large and armed mob, they shall be authorised to use fire arms, and shall be held irresponsible for any deaths they may cause thereby. Should any persons assemble together to the number of *three* and upwards for the purpose of resisting the officers of Government in the execution of their duty, should they cause the death of any by the use of their arms, the ringleaders and the actual murderer shall be sentenced on conviction to immediate decapitation. Those who shall merely wound without causing death shall be sentenced to decapitation after waiting in prison the usual time. The same sentence shall, in such cases, be also awarded to the ring leaders. Persons aiding in the fracas, and those who wound or break bones with the hand only shall be sentenced to strangulation after waiting in prison, the usual time.

§ 7. The several magistrates are commanded to use all diligence and sincerity in enquiring into and regulating the affairs of the place under their jurisdiction, and in watching the behaviour of the sureties. Let a license be granted to every ten householders, and one of their number appointed to keep the said license in his charge. The number and names of the inhabitants of each house with their trade or occupation, must be entered in this license, and the most minute particulars noted; the penalties of the law for smoking and selling Opium must also be written therein, that every body may know. The holder of the license must also be commanded if he knows any of those, whose names are written in the license, to be sellers or smokers of Opium, he must instantly inform against them. If he receive bribes to keep their names secret not only he, but the "Ground surety and neighbours," shall be most severely dealt with.

Taoukwang, 19th Year, 6th moon,
July, 1839.

¶ See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 12.

** See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 323.

AMERICAN MARINE.

A chapter from the Forthcoming work of Captain Marryat's on America.

It may be inferred that I naturally directed my attention to everything connected with the American marine, and circumstances eventually induced me to search much more minutely into particulars than at first I had intended to do.

The present force of the American Navy is rated as follows:—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.	
Of 120 guns	1
80 guns	7
74 guns	3
Total	—11
FRIGATES (1st CLASS.)	
Of 54 guns	1
44 guns	14
Total	—15
FRIGATES (2d CLASS.)	
Of 36 guns	9
SLOOPS.	
Of 20 guns	13
18 guns	3
Total	—15
SCHOONERS.	
Of 10 guns	6
Others	7
Total	—13
Grand Total	56

The ratings of these vessels will, however, very much mislead people as to the real strength of the armament. The 74's and 80's are in weight of broadside equal to most two-decked ships, the first class frigates are double banked, of the seantling, and carrying the complement of men of our 74's. The sloops are equally powerful in proportion to their ratings, most of them carrying long guns. Although flush vessels, they are little inferior to a 34-gun frigate in seantling and are much too powerful for any that we have in our service under the same denomination of rating.

It is impossible not to be struck with the beautiful architecture in most of these vessels. The Pennsylvania, rated 120 guns, on four decks, carrying 146, is not by any means so perfect as some of the line-of-battle ships. The Ohio is, as far as I am a judge, the perfection of a ship of the line. But in every class you cannot but admire the superiority of the models and workmanship. The dockyards in America are small, and not equal to what they may eventually require. They certainly do not require such establishments or such storehouses as we have, as their timber and hemp are at hand when required; but they are very deficient both in dry and wet docks. Properly speaking, they have no great naval depot. This arises from the jealous feeling existing between the several States. A Bill brought into Congress to expend so many thousand dollars upon the dockyard at Boston, in Massachusetts, would be immediately opposed by the state of New York, and an amendment proposed to transfer the works intended to their dockyard at Brooklyn. The other States who possess dockyards would also assert their right, and thus they will all fight for their respective establishments until the Bill is lost, and the bone of contention falls to the ground.

It is remarkable that along the whole of the eastern coast of America, from Halifax in Nova Scotia down to Pensacola in the Gulf of Mexico, there is not one good open harbour. The majority of the American harbours are barred at the entrance, so as to preclude a fleet running out and in to manœuvre at pleasure; indeed, if the tide does not serve, there are few of them in which a line-of-battle ship, hard pressed, could take refuge. A good spacious harbour, easy of access, like that of Halifax in Nova Scotia, is one of the few, perhaps the only, natural advantage wanting in the United States.

The American navy list is as follows:—

Captains or Commodores	50
Masters Commandant	59
Lieutenants	279
Surgeons	50
Passed Assistant-Surgeons	21
Assistant-Surgeons	33
Pursers	45
Chaplains	9
Passed Midshipmen	181
Midshipmen	227
Sailing Masters	27
Sailmakers	25
Boatswains	22
Gunners	27
Carpenters	26

The pay of these officers is on the following scale. It must be observed, that they do not use the term "half-pay," but when unemployed, the officers are either attached to the various dockyards, or are on leave. I have reduced the sums paid into English money, that they may be better understood by the reader:—

Senior Captain, on service	£960
On leave	720, i. e. half pay.
Captains, squadron service	800
Navy yard and other duty	730
Off duty	525, half-pay.
Commanders, on service	525
Navy-yard and other duty	440 } half pay.
On leave	380 }
Lieutenants commanding	380
Navy-yard and other duty	315, half-pay.
Waiting orders	250
Surgeons, according to their length of servitude, from	210
To	500
and half-pay in proportion.	
Assistant-Surgeons, from	200
To	250
Chaplains—Sea service	250
On leave	170, half-pay.
Passed midshipmen, duty	156
Waiting orders	125, half-pay.
Midshipmen—Sea service	83
Navy-yard and other duty	72
Leave	63, mid. half-pay !!!
Sailingmasters—Ships of the line	228
Other duty	209
Leave	156 half-pay.
Boatswains, carpenters, sail makers, and gunners—Ships of the line	156
Frigate	125
Other duty	105
On Leave	75, half pay.

It is will be perceived by the above list, how very much better all classes in the American service are paid in comparison with those in our service. But let it not be supposed that this liberality is a matter of choice on the part of the American Government; on the contrary, it is one of necessity. There never was, nor ever will be, any thing like liberality under a democratic form of Government. The navy is a favourite service, it is true, but the officers of the American navy have not one cent more than they are entitled to, or absolutely require. In a country like America, where any one by industry and application may become an independent, if not a wealthy man, in a few years, it would be impossible for the Government to procure officers if they were not tolerably paid—no parents would permit their children to enter the service unless they were enabled to keep up a respectable appearance by their allowances; and in America every thing, to the assistant or person not making money, and living upon his income, is much dearer than it is with us. The Government, therefore, are obliged to pay them (or young men would not embark in the profession; for it is not in America as it is with us, every department filled up, and no room for those who would crowd in; so that in the eagerness to obtain respectable employment, emolument becomes a secondary consideration. It may, however be worth while to put in juxtaposition the sums paid to officers of respective ranks in the two natives of England and America:—

Officers.	America	England.
	£	£
Half-pay Post Captains, senior on leave, corresponding to Commodore or Rear-Admiral in England	720	436
Post Captains off duty (that is, duty on shore)	730	
On leave	525	191
Commanders, off sea duty	440	
In yards, and on leave	380	155
Lieutenants—Shore duty	315	
Waiting orders, or on leave	250	90
Passed Midshipmen—Full pay	156	25
Half-pay	125	0
Midshipmen—Full pay	83	25
Half-pay	63	0

My object in making the comparison between the two services is not with an invidious feeling. More especially as America certainly is, still the disproportion in such a case must create surprise, and if it requires such a sum for an American officer to support him in a decidable and gentlemanlike manner, what can be expected from the English officer with his miserable pittance, which is totally inadequate for his rank and station. Notwithstanding which, our officers do keep up their appearance as gentlemen, and those who have no half-pay support themselves; and I point this out, that when per House or other gentlemen clamour against the expense of our naval force, they may not be ignorant of one fact, which is, that not only on half-pay, but when on active service, one-half at least of the expenses necessarily incurred by our officers to support themselves according to their rank, and to entertain and keep their ships in proper order, in these times out of four past out of their own pockets, or those of their relatives, and that without com, laint, as long as they are not checked in their legitimate claims to promotion

(To be concluded next week.)

Domingo 25 do corrente pelas 5 horas p. m. se concluio o Casamento do Sr. Antonio José Homem de Carvalho Junior, com a Snra. Rosa Maria de Noronha, ambos Naturaes desta Cidade.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Off the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1839. NO. 32.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BERRUAND residing at Singapore are partners in our firms of PITCAIRN SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 22nd July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the MACAO RACES are unavoidably postponed till Monday the 19th instant. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Macao, 6th August, 1839. Secretary.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Firm is this day dissolved. All pending business will be attended to by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of this place, who are furnished with the necessary powers for that purpose. JOSEPH & WILLIAM CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1 —do for 1836-37-38 price $4. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but pressed at $ 1½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of the *Canton Register* and *Canton General Price Current*, are to be had for Cash, on the terms advertised, of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Macao.

NOTICE.—Charges for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per	100 $1.
Orders, Order and Boats notes,	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,	"	3.
Auction Bills,	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

EXTRACTS.

Our relations with China have been again somewhat jeopardied. The arrival of Admiral Maitland seems to have inspired alarm in the governor of Canton who issued the usual grandiloquent mandates, forbidding intercourse between the ships and the shore, and requiring the immediate departure of the foreign men of war. One of the passage-boats was fired at by the Bogue forts, and Captain Elliot, the superintendent, who had again returned to Chatoo, on hearing of this occurrence, struck his flag, regarding it as a national insult, which ought to be resented. The governor, however, thought fit to apologise.—Asiatic Journal, Jany.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE SOI-DISANT PERTAB CHUND AND JOHN THOM.

The *Reformer* (conducted by a native) contains a curious parallel between the Burdwan and the Canterbury impostors, accompanied by some sensible remarks:—

"It is a curious coincidence," it says, that whilst we have in this country a person representing himself as the heir-apparent to the raj of Burdwan, pretending that the performance of certain religious vows has kept him out of the possession of his rights for a number of years, and being followed by a great multitude who choose to be deluded by him; we have at the same time a similar person in England (John Thom, calling himself Sir William Courtenay), most of whose pretensions and proceedings have a strong resemblance to those of our *soi disant* rajah.

"There are various features in the accounts given in the English journals which strongly resemble those connected with the doings of our Pertab Chund. Religious mania seems to be the source of mischief in both cases. Our Indian hero pretends it was religion that made him relinquish his estates for so long a period; the English hero goes a little further, and gives himself out to be a second incarnation of Jesus Christ. Both the one and the other aspire to worldly estates. The one persuades many zemindars or native farmers to join his standard; the other exercises a similar influence over the English farmers and yeomanry. As Calna was the scene of Pertab Chund's affray, so were Fairbrookfield and Bensden-wood those of the English hero. A deluded mob follows each of these leaders, and bloodshed is the catastrophe in both. The only difference perceptible in these two parallel cases may be easily traced to the difference of character of the two people and of the two governments of England and India. The English leader resorts to violence, and kills several before he is brought down; the native leader is quiet with his gang, and takes to his heels at the first volley fired by the military upon him. The English authorities, taught in their free country to respect the rights of the people, hesitate long, and until most unjustifiable acts of outrage have been committed, before they give the command to fire upon the mob; the public functionaries of our government, differently situated, do the same, without waiting for any act of violence from the mob, and capture the rioters."—Ibid.

AMERICAN MARINE.

A chapter from the Forthcoming work of Captain Marryat's on America.

[Concluded from last week.]

During my sojourn in the United States, I became acquainted with a large portion of the senior officers of the American navy, and I found them gifted, gentlemanlike, and liberal. With them I could converse freely upon all points relative to the last war, and always found them ready to admit all that could be expected. The American naval officers certainly form a strong contrast with the majority of their countrymen, and owing by their enlightened and liberal ideas, how much the Americans in general would be improved if they had the same means of comparison with other countries which the naval officers by their profession have obtained. Their partial successes during the late war were often the theme of discourse, and conducted with candour and frankness on both sides. No unpleasant feeling was ever raised by any argument with them on the subject, while the question raised among their "free and enlightened" brother citizens who knew nothing of the matter was certain to bring down upon me such a torrent of bombast, falsehood, and ignorance, as required all my phlegm to put up with with apparent indifference. But I must now take my leave of the "American navy to refer to their merchant marine.

Before I went to the United States, I was aware that a large proportion of our seamen were in their employ. I knew that the whole line of packets which is very extensive, was manned by British seamen, but it was not until I arrived in the States that I discovered the real state of the case.

During my occasional residence at New York, I was surprised to find myself so constantly called upon by English seamen who had served under me in the different ships I had commanded since the peace. Every day seven or eight would call upon me, touch their hats, and remind me in what ships and in what capacity they had done their duty. I had frequently conversations with them, and found out that their own expression, "We are all here, Sir," was strictly true. To the why and wherefore, the answer was invariably the same—"18 dollars a month, Sir." Some of them, I recollect, told me that they were going down to New Orleans because the sickly season was coming on, and during the time that the yellow fever raged they had always had a great advance of wages, sometimes as high as 30 dollars per month. I did not attempt to dissuade them; they were just as right to risk their lives from contagion at 30 dollars a month as to stand and be fired at at 1s. a day. The circumstance of so many of my own men being in American ships, and their assertion that there were no other sailors than English in New York, induced me to enter very minutely into my investigation, of which the following are the results.

The United States, correctly speaking, have no common seamen, or seamen bred up as apprentices before the mast; indeed, a little reflection will point out how unlikely it is that she ever should have, or should have had; for who would submit to such a dog's life at the best, or what parent would consent that his children should wear out an existence of hardship and dependence, when they can so easily render them independent on shore? The same period of time requisite for a man to learn his duty as an able seaman, and be qualified for the pittance of eighteen dollars per month, would be sufficient to establish a young man as an independent or even wealthy landholder, factor or merchant on shore. That there are classes in America who do go to sea is certain, and who and what these are, I shall hereafter point out; but it may be positively asserted, that, unless by escaping from his parents at an early age, and before his education is complete, he becomes, as it were, lost; there is no instance of a white boy being sent out to sea to be brought up as a fore mast man in the United States of America.

The whole amount of tonnage of the American mercantile marine may be taken in round numbers at 2,000,000 tons, which may be subdivided as follows:—

REGISTERED.	Tons.
Foreign Trade	700,000
Whale Fishery	150,000
ENROLLED.	
Coasting Trade	920,000
Steam	150,000
Coast Fisheries	100,000
Total	2,000,000

The American merchant vessels are generally sailed with fewer men than the British. We calculate five men to one hundred tons, which I believe to be about the truth. Mr. Carey, in his work, estimates the proportion of seamen in American vessels to be 4 1-2 to every 100 tons, and I shall assume his calculation as correct. The number of men employed in the American mercantile navy will then be as follows:—

	Men.
Foreign trade	30,333
Whale fishery	5,633
Coasting trade	39,999
Steam	6,750
Coast fisheries	4,333
	85,799

And I will now submit, from the examinations I have made, the proportions of American and British seamen which are contained in this aggregate of 85,799 men.

In the foreign trade, we have to deduct the Masters of the ships; the mates, and the boys who are apprenticed to learn their duty and rise to mates, and their masters, not to serve before the mast. These I estimate at—

Masters	1,500
Mates	3,000
Apprentices	1,500
Bitter, skilled men, as cooks, stewards, &c.	2,000
	8,000

Which, deducted from 30,333, will leave 22 333 seamen in the foreign trade, who, with a slight intermixture of Swedes, Danes, and more rarely Americans, may all be asserted to be British seamen.

The next item is that of the men employed in the whale fishery, and, as near as I can ascertain the fact, the proportions are two-thirds Americans to one-third English. The total is 5,363, out of which 3,756 are Americans, and 1,877 British seamen.

The coasting trade employs 30,000 men; but a small proportion of them can be considered as seamen, as it embraces all the internal river navigation.

The steam navigation employs 6,500 men, of whom, of course, not one in ten is a seaman. I shall refer to them hereafter.

The fisheries for cod and herring employ about 4,338 men; they are a mixture of Americans, Nova Scotians, and British, but the proportions cannot be ascertained; it is supposed that about one-half are British subjects, i. e. 2,169.

As my subsequent remarks will prove, I do not think that I am at all over-rating when I estimate that the Americans employ at least thirty thousand of our seamen in their service. The questions which are now to be considered are the nature of the various branches in which the seamen employed in the American marine are engaged, how far they will be available to America in case of a war. The coasting trade is chiefly composed of sloops manned by two or three men and boys. The captain is invariably part, if not whole owner of the vessel, and those employed are generally his sons, who work for their father, or some emigrant Irishmen, who after a few months are fully equal to this sort of fresh water sailing. From the coasting trade, therefore, America would gain no assistance. Indeed, the majority of the coasting trade is so confined to the interior that it would not receive much check from a war with a foreign country.

The coast fisheries might afford a few seamen, but very few, certainly not the men required to man her ships of war. As in the coasting trade, they are mostly owners, or partners, in the whale fishery much the same system prevails, it is a speculation, and the men embark stipulating for such a proportion of the fish caught as their share of the profits. They are generally well to do, connected together, and are the least likely of all to volunteer on board of the American Navy. They would speculate in privateers if they did any thing.

From steam navigation of course no seamen can be obtained.

Now, as all service is voluntary, it is evident that the only chance that America has of manning her navy is from the 30,000 British seamen in her employ, the other Branches of navigation either not producing seamen, or these employed in them being too independent in situation to serve as foremast men. When I was at the different seaports I made repeated inquiries as to the fact if ever a lad was sent to sea as a foremast man, and I never could ascertain that it ever was the case. Those who are sent as apprentices are learning their duty to receive the rating of mates, and ultimately fulfil the office of captains; and it may be here remarked, that many Americans, after serving as captain for a few years, return on shore and become opulent merchants—the knowledge which they have gained during their maritime career proving of the great st advantage to them. There are a number of free black and coloured lads, who are sent to sea, and who eventually serve as stewards and cooks; but it will be observed, that these masters' mates are not people who will enter before the mast and submit to the rigorous discipline of a Government vessel, and the cooks and stewards are not seamen; so that the whole dependence of the American navy, in case of war, is upon the British seamen who are employed in her foreign trade and whale fisheries, and in her men-of-war in commission during the peace.

If America brings up none of her people to a seafaring life before the mast, now that her population is upwards of 13,000,000, still less likely was she to have done it when her population was less, and the openings to wealth by other channels was even greater, from whence it may be fairly inferred—

That during our continued struggle with France, when America had the carrying trade in her hands, that her vessels were chiefly manned by British seamen.

That when the war broke out between the two countries, the same British seamen who were in her employ manned her ships of war and privateers.

It may be surmised that British seamen would refuse to be employed against their country. Some might; but there is no character so devoid of all principle as that of the British sailor and soldier. In Dibdin's songs, we certainly have another version, "True to his country and King," &c., but I am afraid that they do not deserve it—soldiers and sailors are mercenaries, they risk their lives for money—it is their trade, and if they can get higher wages they never consider the justice of the cause, or whom they fight for. Now America is a country peculiarly favourable for those who have little conscience or reflection; they speak the same language, the wages are much higher, spirits are much cheaper, and the fear of detection or punishment is trifling; nay, there is none, for in five minutes a British seaman may be made a bona fide American citizen, and, of course, an American seaman, and it is not surprising, after sailing for years out of the American ports in American vessels that the men, in case of war should take the oath and serve. It is necessary for any one wishing to become an American citizen, that he should give notice of his intention; this notice gives him, as soon as he has signed, all the rights of an American citizen, excepting that of voting at elections, which requires a longer time, as specified in each State. The declaration is as follows:—

"That it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to whom he is now a subject."

Having signed this document, and it being publicly registered, he becomes a citizen, and may be sworn to as such by any captain of a merchant vessel or man-of-war, if it is so required.

Now there are two points ascertained from the above remarks.

1. That America always has obtained, and for a long period to come, will obtain her seamen altogether from Great Britain.

2. That the seamen can be naturalized immediately, and become American seamen by law.

To which we may add—

That under the present circumstances, England is under the necessity of raising seamen not only for her own navy, but also for the Americans; and that in proportion as the commerce and shipping of American shall increase, so will the demand upon us become more onerous; and that should we fail in producing the number of seamen necessary for both services, the Americans will always be full manned, and any defalcation must fall upon ourselves.

And it may be added, that in all cases the Americans have the choice and refusal of our men; and therefore, they have invariably all the prime and best seamen which we have raised.

The cause of this is simple and well known: it is the difference between the wages paid in the merchant vessels of the two nations:—

American ships, per month	£3 10	
British ships ditto	2	2 to £2 10
American men-of-war	2 0	
British men-of-war	1 14	

It will be observed, that in the American men-of-war the able seamen's pay is only 2l.; the consequence is, that they remain for months in port without being able to obtain men.

But we must pass by this cause, and now look to the cause of the cause, or in other words, how it is that the Americans are able to give such high wages to our seamen as to select any number of our best men for their service, and how it is that they can compete with and even under-bid, our merchant vessels in freight at the same time that they sail them at a greater expense.

This has been occasioned partly from circumstances, and partly from a series of mismanagement on our part, and partly from the fear of impressment; but the principal cause may be ascribed to the former peculiarly unscientific mode of calculating the tonnage of our vessels, the error of which system induced the merchants to build their ships so as to evade the heavy Channel and river duties, and thus all the first principles of naval architecture were disregarded, and the sailing properties of vessels considered of no consequence.

The fact is, that we have over-taxed our shipping to carry as much freight as possible, and at the same time to pay as few of the onerous duties. Our mercantile shipping generally assume more the form of floating boxes of merchandise than sailing vessels, and by the false method of measuring the tonnage they were enable to carry 600 tons, when by measurement they were only taxed as being of the burthen of 400 tons; but every increase of tonnage thus surreptitiously obtained was accompanied with a decrease in the sailing properties of the vessels. Circumstances, however, rendered this of less importance during the war, as few vessels ran without the protection of a convoy and it must be also observed that vessels being employed in one trade only, such as the West India, Canada, Mediterranean, &c., their voyages during the year were limited, and they were for a certain portion of the year unemployed.

During the war the fear of impressment was certainly a strong inducement for our seamen to enter into the American vessels, and naturalize themselves as American subjects, but they were also stimulated even at that period by higher wages, as they are now that the fear of impressment no longer operates upon them.

It appears, then, that from various causes our merchant vessels have lost their sailing properties, while the Americans are the fastest sailors in the world; and it is for that reason, and no other, that, although sailing at a much greater expense, the Americans can afford to outbid us, and take all our best seamen.

An American vessel is in no particular trade she is ready and willing to take freight anywhere when offered She sails so fast that she can make three voyages while one of our vessels can make but two; consequently she has the preference as being the bettermanned and giving the quickest return to the merchant, and as she receives three freights while the English vessel only receives two, it is clear that the extra freight will more than compensate for the extra expense that the vessel sails at in consequence of paying extra wages to the seamen. Add to this, that the captains, generally speaking, being better paid are better informed and more active men, that they get through their work with fewer hands from having all the picked seamen, and that the activity on board is followed up and supported by an equal activity on the part of the agents and factors on shore, and you have the true cause why America can afford to pay and secure for herself all our best seamen.

One thing is evident, that it is a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence between us and America, and that the same men who now serve in the American service would, if our wages were higher than those offered by America, immediately return to us and leave her destitute.

That it would be worth the while of the country, in case of a war with the United States, to offer 4l. a-head to able seamen is most certain. It would swell the naval estimate, but it would shorten the duration of the war, and in the end would probably be the saving of many millions. But the question is, cannot and ought not something to be done now in time of peace, to relieve our mercantile shipping interest, and hold out a bounty for a return to those true principles of naval architecture, the deviation from which has now proved to be attended with such serious consequence.

Fast sailing vessels will always be able to pay higher wages than others, as what they lose in increase of daily expense, they will gain by the short time in which the voyage is accomplished; but it is by encouragement alone that we can expect that the change will take place. Surely some of the onerous duties imposed by the Trinity House might be removed, not from the present class of vessels, as upon those built hereafter with first-rate sailing properties; and, indeed it is to be questioned whether, now that Greenwich Hospital has become so enormously wealthy, and has so few pensioners to support, the charges of lights, &c., ought not to be put upon her, and thus the mercantile navy be relieved. These, however, are considerations which must be attended with a much fuller investigation than I have the means of obtaining; but these are considerations of vital importance to our maritime superiority, and as such should be immediately weighed by the Government of Great Britain, and a Committee be appointed for the purpose.—The Sun, Feby. 25, 1839.

Our Tars—The number of seamen registered in the various ports of the United States, during the year commencing in October, 1837, and ending in September of the last year, as is shown by the returns made to the Secretary of State, is as follows: Maine 861; New Hampshire 140; Massachusetts 2,555; Rhode Island 253; Connecticut 104; New York 982; Pennsylvania 523; Maryland 300; District of Columbia 27; Virginia 206; North Carolina 71; Alabama 45; Louisiana 382; Florida 39. Total, 6,495.—Pennsylvania Enquirer, January 16.

The Battle of Laswarree.—*The Marquess Wellesley to Lieut.-General (afterwards Lord) Lake Barrackpore, Nov. 18th*, 1803.—My last private letter was written under the supposition that the fall of Agra had terminated your difficulties and dangers, and finally crowned your honours in this campaign; but your despatch containing the recital of the glorious and most decisive victory of the 1st of November, afforded a new cause of my admiration and gratitude, and has opened a fresh source of honour for you and your army. The action is one of the most brilliant of which I have ever read the relation. Your personal exertions in it surpass all praise, all example, and all honour and glory acquired by any Commander of an army, whose actions have reached my knowledge. Your safety in the midst of such perils reminds me of Lord Duncan's private account of the battle of Camperdown, in which describing his own situation in the midst of the general slaughter he said, "*God covered my head in the day of battle.*" The dreadful and distracting event of your heroic son's wound in your presence in the heat of action, and in the most urgent and critical moment of your own public duty, was such a trial as heaven has seldom given to human fortitude. The mere emotion of natural affection would have rendered this trial almost insupportable to any parent; but in addition to the ties of blood, your son possesses your confidence and respect; in his danger you must have felt at once that you were exposed to the loss of your dearest relation, of your best officer, of the true image of your own courage and military spirit, of him who had been your firmest support in all your recent difficulties and dangers, and in whom you must have contemplated the surest pledge of transmitting to later times a just memorial of your own fame. No scene equal to this trial ever was presented to my imagination, nor do I believe it is to be paralleled in all history. With such parental affection as I know you to possess,

and such just sentiments as you entertain of your son's merits and high promise, I declare to you solemnly, that your resolution under such a blow, your instant return to the attack of the enemy, and the alacrity and ardour with which you prosecuted the glorious victory of that day, constitnted such a variety of extraordinary and affecting circumstances, that I could not command strength of mind to read your letter in public. May you never again be subjected to so excruciating a pang; and may the same Providence, (that has suffered your gallant son to be wounded on the field of battle before the eyes of his father, and has rescued him from death, and even from injury, to enhance the joys of his father's triumphs) preserve him, to emulate his father's example and to secure a succession of hereditary glory to his family, and of victory and fame to his country.—(Marquess Wellesley's Despatches, Vol. III).

THE BATTLE OF ASSAYE.—*The Marquess Wellesley to Major-General Wellesley, Fort William, 27th October,* 1803.

MY DEAR AUTHOR,—You will conceive the pride and delight with which I received the details of your most splendid victory of the 23rd September; you will also feel my disappointment at not having received them from yourself: the interruption of the Dank through Cuttack induced the collector to embark all your despatches own to the 3rd of this month, and not a syllable from yourself has reaceed me of any date between the 12th of September and the 3rd of October.

But from various quarters the particulars of your glory have reached me, although not in a form which can yet admit of a public order (beyond the honours of a salute) yet in substance sufficiently solid to found the basis of hopes as auspicious as your fame must be durable, and in India unrivalled. With much solicitude for the success of your operations on public grounds, and with every additional anxiety which affection could inpire, I have fixed my attention on your progress from the hour of your departure from General Stuart's camp, to the moment of your action of the 23rd of September; and I declare to you sincerely that you have infinitely surpassed all that I could have required from you in my public capacity, and have soared beyond the highest point, to which all my affection and all the pride of my blood could have aspired, in the most sanguine expectations which could be suggested by my sentiments or respect and love for a brother, who has always held the highest place in my heart.

Your battle of the 23rd (of which I have seen plans) is equal in skill and fortitude to any of which the account exists in history. Your loss certainly was dreadful (if not exaggerated to me)—the result must, I think, reduce the enemy either to peace or to the condition of mere freebooters; accompanied as your success is by such a crowd of victories in all parts of India, as I believe never before was condensed in so small a space of time. You may, however, be assured that your reputation is of the first lustre and magnitude; and splendid, matchless as was your victory of the 23rd it was not more than was expected from you nor in my judgment does it excel the honour you have acquired in conducting your army from Mysore to Assaye, and in accomplishing all the great objects which were finally secured on the 23rd of September.

God protect you my dear Arthur, and preserve you for your country, and fory our most affectionate brother, WELLESLEY.—(*Marquess Wellesley's Despatches, V. l. IV*).

FALL OF SERINGAPATAM.—*Major-General Sir J. H. Craig to the Earl of Mornington. Cawnpore, 24th May,* 1799.—Though I shall not be the foremost, I can assure your Lordship that I shall not be the least sincere in my contratulations, on the glorious event of the capture of Seringapatam. The fall of the Sultaun, and the destruction of the power of his family, by the capture of his sons, which so fortunately distinguished it, have completed the success: and to the energy and vigour of your Lordship's administration, Britain and the India Company will be indebted for the most important and beneficial event, that has arisen from the efforts of their arms, since the battle of Plassy established us in these provinces. Nor will the value of your Lordship's services be estimated alone, by their immediate effects in the established security of our possessions in the Carnatic. In my mind, at least, they carry with them, a still higher price in the restoration of our national character. This, your Lordships has already rescued from the contempt into which it had fallen, and to the wisdom and spirit of your lordships measures shall we owe the returning respect and awe, with which the Native Powers will, I doubt not, view us in future.—(*Marquess Wellesley's Despatches, Vol. I.*)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	27th March	Singapore	20th July
U. States	1st April	Java	6th June
Calcutta	22d April	Manila	6th July
Bombay	27th June	Austral-Asia	3rd April

ARRIVED.—CALEDONIA. Burn, from Bombai. MARQUESS OF HASTING, (Port.) Ozorio, from Bombay MOREA.)Am.) Watson, from Singapure 25th Ultto.

PASSENGERS.—Per MOREA, J. Cod.nan Jr Cuniugham,-Eeqs.

SAILED.—None Reported.

Advices from Anjer of 19th June mention the arrival from Chino. of the Lady Crant for Bombay, Sir Herbert Compton to bo. Rome (*Am.*)Ship from Manila.

APPENDIX.*

No. 1.

FORM OF WARRANT.

These are in Her Majesty's name to require you *(name of officer)* to take into your custody and bring before *(names of examiners)* A. B. charged with *(brief description of offence, time and place when and where committed)* and for so doing this shall be your lawful Warrant.

L. S. (Signed)
Chief Superintendent.
or in his absence deputy Superintendent.

No. 2.

These are in Her Majesty's name to require you *(name of person to whose custody committed)* to detain in safe custody, C. D. herewith sent to you by me charged upon oath with *(brief statement of offence and particulars thereof)* and for the said safe custody till he be delivered in due course of law, this shall be your lawful warrant.

L. S. (Signed)
Chief Superintendent.
or in his absence Deputy Superintendent.

No. 3.

Indictments will be prepared by recording officer, but the following form is inserted:—E. G.

CHINA ADMIRALTY AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, to wit:

The Jurors for our Lady the Queen upon their oath present that *(A. B particular designation)* not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on the day of in the year of our Lord, did at in and upon E. F. feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought make an assault upon and *(here state the means and manner of killing, and the consequent death according to the facts.* And so the said Jurors upon their oath aforesaid do say that he said A. B. him the said E. F. in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill, and murder against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity.

INDORSEMENT.

If found "A true Bill"
If otherwise "Not found"

No. 4.

Oath of Foreman of Grand Jury.

Mr. G. H. You as Foreman of the Grand inquest for this Jurisdiction shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given You in charge: The Queen's Counsel, Your fellows and Your own, You shall keep secret: You shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice, neither shall You leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, or affection, gain, reward, or hope thereof: But You shall present all things truly as they come to Your knowledge according to the best of Your undersdanding. So help You God.

Oath to the rest of the Grand Jury.

The same oath Your foreman has taken on his part, You and every of You shall truly observe and keep on Your part. So help You God.

Oath to Witnesses before the Grand Inquest

The evidence You shall give to the Grand inquest upon this Bill of indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help You God.

No. 5.

Record to be kept by the Recording Officer in the usual Form.

No. 6.

Oath to Petit Juror *(on the Challenge of him)* before asking questions.

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked You by the Court. So help You God.

To Triers of Challenged Jurymen.

You shall well and truly truy whether I. J. *(the Juryman challenged)* stands indifferent between the parties to this issue. So help You God.

Oath to Pitit Jurors upon Trial.

You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign Lady the Queen and the Prisoner at the Bar, whom you shall have in charge and true verdict give according to your evidence. So help You God.

Oath to Interpreters.

You shall true interpretation make of the evidence, between the Court, the Jury, and the Prisoner at the Bar, according to the best of Your skill and understanding. So help You God.

No. 7.

In the Queens name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to serve *(as grand Juror or Petit Juror as the case may be)* at the Sessions of the Court of criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction to be held at on the day of To. J. K. L. M. &c. &c.

(Signed)
Recording officer.

To be left at dwelling house or usual place of business by sworn officers of the Court, *(and time of leaving to be endorsed*

* Vide Public Notice in last week's Register.

on the back of the summons) at least three day before Sessions.

Subpœna to Witnesses.

In the Queens' name take notice that you are hereby required to lay aside all pretences and excuses whatever, and to appear before the Court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction in your proper person at the Sessions to be held at on the day of in the year to testify the truth and give evidence upon the trial of for and this you are not to omit under the penalty of *(not exceeding $400 at the discretion of the Court)*.

(Signed)

Recording officer.

A. B. Same remark as above, concerning the services of summons to Grand and Petit Jury.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

Macao, 5th August, 1839.

Notice is hereby given that a Session of the court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China will be holden at Hong Kong on board a British Ship on Monday, being the twelfth day of this Instant August, by nine o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and all manner of Persons, being Her Majesty's Subjects, that have any thing to do before the said court are required to be there, and then attending.

God save The Queen.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

In reply to the following extract *Malacca Weekly Register Extra* we can only say that we saw it for the first time in the Singapore paper.

We have extracted from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 11th instant, the subjoined Circular of the second Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China. We must confess, along with the Editor of that paper, our surprise, that a copy of this document has not reached us before, either thro' a private channel, or the Canton papers; it will, however, we are sure, be read with interest, as well as the annexed extract of a private letter from Singapore of the same date as the *Free Press*; but which would seem to be contradictory of the intelligence contained in our postcript of the 11th, regarding the alleged departure of all foreigners from Canton.

The following, which has been handed us by a friend, shews the measures that were ready to be taken by the British Superintendent for the defence of Macao, in case the Imperial Commissioner should attempt to carry into effect his threats against that settlement. Considering the date of this document, we are rather surprised it has never before reached us, nor appeared in the Canton prints received by us:—

Her Majesty's Cutter Louisa,

Chumpee, 21st April 1839.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China has received accounts from the Chief Superintendent of the 19th instant acquainting him that he is authentically informed that His Excellency the High Commissioner is seriously menacing Macao.

The Deputy Superintendent has now to direct all Ships at present at Chumpee (who have discharged their opium and have received the necessary acknowledgement that such has been done) forthwith to proceed to the anchorage of the Tuipa.

On their arrival they will place themselves at the complete command of His Excellency the Governor of Macao for the defence of the Rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and for the general protection of life, liberty and property of that establishment.

Commanders of ships are reminded of the absolute necessity there is for the steady and most respectful demeanour towards the Portuguese Government.

(Signed) A. R. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Superintendent

Singapore Free Press, 11th July.

(From the letter of our Private Correspondent.)

"Since writing the within the *Cowasjee Family*, Captain Stavers, has arrived from Canton 11th June, just a months passage bringing the favourable account that the Trade was re-opened and all Vessels permitted to enter and depart as before, except under those severe restrictions regarding opium, which, of course, they must submit to. All those Gentlemen (16 in Number) who had been ordered away by the Chinese Government had left for Macao and many more, chiefly British Merchants. The Americans and others were remaining at Canton, transacting business as usual. The *Ariel*, Warden, had left Macao 10 days before the *Cowasjee*, with the Superintendents Despatches to the Home Government, for Suez, to be forwarded from thence per Over Land Mail—and she is is to await the return of Despatches from the Home Government there, to convey them on to China. If fear it will be late, before she returns."—The Week y Register Extra, 13th July, 1839.

MACAO RACES 1839.

Capt. Charles Elliot R N Steward.

W. Leslie, Esq..... Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY 12TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

The Trial stakes for all Ponies, one mile heats, weight for inches, $100 from the fund with $5 each subscriber.

2ND RACE.

The Macao Welter for all maiden Arabs, Beacon Course. $10 each subscriber with $75 added from the fund, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3RD RACE.

The Champagne stakes for all Manila Ponies. Catch weights. Heats. Abingdon mile, $50 from the fund with $5 each subscriber.

SECOND DAY WEDNESDAY 14TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

The Turf Plate value $50 for all Ponies that have never won. Heats, old course. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

2ND RACE.

The Union stakes for all Arabs, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 stone. Heats, Beacon course, a winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. $10 each subscriber with $50 added from the fund.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 16TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

A forced handicap for all Ponies that have won public money during the meeting, $50 from the fund with $5 each subscriber. Heats, old course.

2ND RACE.

A Plate value $50 for the Beaten Ponies of the season to be handicapped by the Stewards. Heats Abingdon mile.

Nominations for the first day's Races will be received by the Secretary at the House of Mr. Astell on Saturday the 10th August between the hours of twelve and one, and for the second and third days Races on the 13th and 15th respectively at the same hour.

Parties intending to enter are requested to send their horses to Mr. Astell's on Saturday the 3rd instant at noon, to be aged and measured.

Standard for Ponies, 12 hands—9 stone.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

Secretary.

Macao, 1st August, 1839.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

The Committee hereby give notice that the Fifth meeting will take place between the 1st and 8th September when the following races will came off.

The Ladies Cup, presented by Mrs Elliot and the ladies of Macao, to be pulled for by 2 oared Wherries, entrance fee $ 5,, fees to be given to the second boat: three boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate, value not less than $50, to be pulled for by 4 oared Gigs, entrance fee $10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate for Sculling boats, entrance fee $5, with $25 from the fund; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate, value not less than $50, to be pulled for by 6 oared Gigs, entrance free $10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Place, value not less than $50, to be pulled for by 4 oared Wherries, entrance fee $10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate for boats pulling 2 pair of Sculls, entrance fee $25 from the fund; two boats to start or no race.

The Challenge Cup (to be won by the same boat three times) at present held by Mr. Livingston, won at the last meeting by the Dolphin, for Boats of all classes, entrance fee $10, fees to be given to the Second boat: three boats to start or no race.

A Purse for boats of all classes, pulled by any Crew, entrance fee for boats pulling 8 oars or under $5, for boats pulling more than 8 oars $10; three boats to start or no race.

A Cup given by T. Fox, Esq. for Sailing boats under 30 tons burthen, entrance fee $10, $30 to be given to the second boat; three boats to start or no race.

A Subscription Cup (value to be made known hereafter) for sailing vessels upwards of 30 tons burthen, entrance fee $10; three boats to start or no race.

All entries, stating the name of the Boat, Owner, and the Color of the dress to be worn by the pullers, also the number of oars pulled in the races for Boats of all Classes to be sent in sealed to the Secretary, on or before the 24th August at noon, when full particulars of the races will be published.

By order of the Committee,

J. TAIT.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Macao, 26th July, 1839.

PRINTEAND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Register, to { subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers.. 35 do.
Price Current, to { subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c..... $ 4
Advertisement each insertion.. 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 12 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 6.

VOL 12. TUESDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1839. NO. 33.

NOTICE.—William Henry Sherlock residing at Manila, and Richard Robinson residing at Singapore, joint partners in our firm of Sherlock Symes and Co. of Batavia Symes & Co. of Singapore and Kerr Murray & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1833.

KERR, MURRAY & Co
Manila, 22nd July, 1839

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Macao Races are unavoidably postponed till Monday the 19th instant. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Macao, 6th August, 1839. Secretary.

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late William Ameson, sailor of this place will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence within the limits or even more, as it may be found convenient. For reference and terms apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay 1st April, 1839 LECKIE & Co.

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

(From the New Evening Star, March 29)

By the Eastern Mail of last evening, we have received the following, which we copy from the Augusta Tri-Weekly Journal. In pursuance of the present to all hostile measures on the border, and acts at rest all questions of controversy, until further instructions shall be received from the British Government. The troops of Maine will of course immediately return to their homes. Maj. Gen. Scott seems to have acted in this affair in the capacity of mediator.

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, U. S. Army, Augusta, Me., March 21, 1839

The undersigned a Major General in the Army in the United States, being specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontiers, having come to hear [illegible] a collision of arms between the provincial forces of New Brunswick on the one hand, and the State of Maine on the Disputed Territory which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be more endangered by such untoward collision—to invite from His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.—a general declaration to the effect. That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek by Military force to expel therefrom the armed Civil police, or the troops of Maine.

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect—

That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation, between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State to attempt to disturb by arms the said Province, in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to intercept the usual communication between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces, and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is Great Britain, holding, in fact, possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding, in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, to which her right is denied by Great Britain.

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a Land Agent, a small civil force augmented, or supposed to protect the timber recently cut, and to secure future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed; and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits.

The undersigned has much pleasure in responding to his Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey, annexed the following—

The undersigned, Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received communication from Major Gen. Winfield Scott of the United States Army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his entire concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey avails himself with great pleasure to Major Gen. Scott, the assurance of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton.
(Singapore Free Press, 25th July, 1839)

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE.—The following paragraph is not a perfect stem-stern vessel in the line destined for the use of Juvenile scholars. Like our own stories, it is the subject of fiction in several parts of common belief, and is the theme of lessons and family stories. The following is a version of the child's biographer, of course, set the latter mean to amuse their young minds always speak [illegible] and we have to authenticate how the names of children and their parents. The characteristics of which they are more powerfully developed in natural life and its relations, than in further household words of every branch than in the usual efforts of the poet or the novelist. As such, the Paragraph reader will regard it and though he must point to similar or to better stories, more witty or more touching, he will not on the whole be one of them. It is commonly believed before the [illegible] of their [illegible] and feelings, and as a [illegible] the most [illegible] of the human race, wandering in the same path from the Chinese, on to the distant Hyperborean Esquimaux to the Englishman. The present version is from Barrow's the Mandarin Collection 31st, British Museum [illegible] xix. 81. It has no title—page. The tale is entitled "Conversation of a Child."

Kungtze * was meandering his footsteps in the west of the Kingdom of Lew, when one day he came on by his cart along with his followers for an airing, and upon the road espied three children at play, and among them one who did not join in the game. The sage, halting his car, asked him, "How happens it that you are the only one who does not play?" "Play is of no use," replied the child; "my cloths are rent and torn; both I should my disgrace my father and mother by getting into fights and squabbles, in which the one is trouble without any merit; what profit is it then? This is the reason I do not play." He then took up some tiles, took some tiles in his hand, and began to build a city. Confucius, chiding him, said: "Why do you not try to get out of the way of the car?" "From time of old, well now," replied the child, "cars have got out of the way of cities—not cities removed for cars." The sage, who was to the point of making his carriage go round it, and exclaimed, "Your years are but few, but how come you to be so artful?" "A child at three years," said the boy, "separates from his father and mother; a hare at the age of three days separates over ditch and field; a fish three days old roams the river and the lake. This is their natural disposition; can you call it artful?" "Where do you stay?" pursued Confucius; "what is your name, surname and appellation?" "The village of Peh," said the boy, "is my humble birth place. I am known and surnamed Hwangto, and have no appellation." "I should like you to take a stroll with me. Are you willing?" said the sage. "At home I have a respected father whom it is my duty to serve, an affectionate mother whom I must support, virtuous elder brothers, whom I must obey, delicate younger brothers, whom I must nurture, and learned sirs with whom I must study. What moments, then, have I to amble with you?" replied the child. "To my car," said Confucius, "at thirty-two chosen and well-yoked [illegible] with me?" "With the emperor," said the child, "have many, all within the four seas are regulated; when ministers are found of pure, public business is conducted; when litigations are given up, household plans are drawn; when slaves are bound of pure, they must be linked, when husbandmen play, ploughing and weeding time are lost; it is, therefore, not proper to [illegible] we'll regulate and love us with you the [illegible]," said Confucius. "What do you say?" "The empire," rejoined the boy, "cannot be traveled. There are towering mountains—there are streams and lakes. If you travel the mountains, the birds and beasts cannot find suitable dwellings; if you dam up the streams and the lakes, fishes and tortoises could not abound; if you put aside nobles and princes the people would be thrown into confusion; were you to decree slaves where would be your sage?" Heaven has no partiality, any can it be located?" "Do you know" rejoined Confucius, "what fire has not made, what water has not drowned, what [illegible] no enough, what man can write, what wife no patient, what ox no bull what horse no foal what rock no hen, what hen no cock, what [illegible] what is evil in what is not enough, what is too much what city has no market, what man no appellation?" "The fire of a firefly," replied the child, "has no fire; the water of a well no fish; a mud-[illegible] no [illegible]; a jade lady has no husband; an earthen buffalo has not the [illegible] no [illegible]; the [illegible] has no [illegible]; the [illegible] no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

wood;* rain from the heavy clouds; rivers from the hills; dew from the earth; heaven and earth's relative extent is infinite; east, north, south, and west have points of union." "You think," said Confucius, "that father and mother are relations; are husband and wife relatives?" "Father and mother are the nearest relations," replied the boy; "but husband and wife are not relatives!" "Husband and wife, when born," rejoined Confucius, "are bound together; when dead, are buried together. How comes it that they are not relatives?" "When man is born," replied the boy, "he has no wife; as a car no wheels; when the wheels have been constructed they can be renewed; a virtuous woman should marry a man of worth. A two-roomed house, with its pillars, its three windows, its six outlets, is better than the one-doored hovel; the collected lustre of the stars surpasses the clouded light of the solitary moon; but how can the allegiance for parents be lost?" Confucius, sighing, said, "Excellent! excellent!" The boy then said to Confucius, "I have a few questions to ask of you which I should like respectively answered and hope to receive the information which I require. I hope you will not refuse? Why, then," continued the boy, "do ducks swim; do the wild geese croak; does the fat tortoise remain in water in winter?" "Duck," replied the sage, "float because they have square feet, the wild geese croak, because they have long necks; the tortoise is green in winter, because it has a strong heart." "Not so," replied the boy; "fish and tortoises swim; have they square feet? Toads croak; have they long necks? The verdant tortoise is green in winter; has it a strong heart? How many caves (continued the child) are there in the rocks of the earth? how many stars in the expanse of heaven?" Confucius replied, "Why you must ask earth and heaven. What is the use of talking about such things? you should only inquire about that which is *before our eyes*." "If that is all," replied the boy, "how many hairs are there in an eyebrow?" Confucius smiled, and gave no answer; looking towards his followers, he said "The next generation will be astonishing. I perceive those that are to come will exceed the present! He then ascended his car, and moved on.

He who despises the tender years of an intelligent child,
May find that he has more talent and wit than a man; for
In talking of the objects of nature there is much to enjoy
Clearly the old sage manifested his deficiency.—*Ibid.*

THE COMMON INFORMER.—He combines in his visage the offensive acuteness of a sharp-practising attorney, with the restlessness of an illegal pickpocket: we have seen a common informer with a face that reminded us of a shaven ferret. We have read what we think may be adduced as a good reason for this. Babies feeding at the breast, and gazing up at the face of the parent, are said to become endowed with a resemblance of the mother: the common informer, with his eyes constantly fixed on the flaws and crookedness of the statutes, and feeding upon them, contracts in his features an habitual sharpness and wary meanness of expression; a sort of hungry half-sagacity, illustrative of his beloved studies. The common informer is, in fact, the child, the lawful offspring of the silly, the bungling, and the bigoted legislator: hence, the most noble the Marquis of —— may, and know it not, be the legislative father of a Johnson and a Byers. If common informers have a patron saint sure we are it must be Saint Stephen.—Jerrold's "Heads of the People."

MANNERS AND TASTE OF NATIVE INDIAN SOCIETY.—Childish and barbarous as we must admit a large portion of the amusements of the native society of India to be, yet there can be no question of their capability of enjoying much more intellectual pleasures. There are, it is true, whole castes and classes of persons so extremely ignorant as to appear to be guided by instinct rather than by reason, and whose natural stupidity seems to render improvement perfectly hopeless; but the major portion are intelligent and of cultivated tastes, which in many parts of Europe, and certainly in England are confined to persons of a superior grade. It is but very lately in this country that the lower classes have begun to relish the refinements of music, or that the street ballad-singers have given way to minstrels of higher pretensions. But in Hindustan the same air that delights the prince is the solace of the peasant, and the tale that is told in the palace is repeated under the thatch of the cottage. It will perhaps be a very long time before any Asiatics of any rank can be taught to appreciate the divine compositions of the great masters of the art, since they have no such thing as connected music: the greatest number of instruments employed the greater being the discord; but the simple melodies, consisting of a few sweet wild notes, struck upon a guitar, and perchance accompanied by a voice richly gifted by nature, comes home to every feeling heart. These popular airs are common all over India, and are often heard in the most remote and unfrequented places, breaking the silence of the summer night on the banks of lonely rivers.—Asiatic Journal.

OPPOSITE CHARACTERS.—Mole catchers are a singular class of men—what one would call characters—with a considerable share of low wit, and a sly, cunning look; slow and deliberate in all their movements and patient speech. They are silent and stealthy in their walk, as if the very success of their operations depended on their not giving the alarm to the little animal they want to entrap. I also observe that they are much beset, from the constant habit they have of stooping to look for the runs of the mole. They are, however, possessed of much acuteness, and by means of a small fee, are generally tolerably communicative. The rat catcher is a very different kind of person. There is frequently an impudent, saucy look about him, which seems to partake of the character of the animal he destroys. His very dogs are afraid of him, and they appear sulky and half starved. His conversation is generally in praise of his dogs and ferrets, and the number of rats he has destroyed with them. He is a great frequenter of the alehouse, and conveys all the scandal from one village to another in the progress of his calling. My friends the mole catchers, on the contrary, are a sober and quiet race of men, fond of accumulating money, and are seldom to be met with in an alehouse. Their cottages are generally neat and clean, and the implements of their calling tidily bestowed in them—such as two or three spades, a bundle of tough hazels, and some wooden traps—and in an evening may frequently be seen twisting their horse hair nooses, or cutting a hazel stick to its proper length.—Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.

THE AMOUNT EACH COUNTRY PAYS TOWARDS GOVERNMENT.—The British people pay 70s. each per annum to support their government, which is the most per head and less per cent. of their capital in Europe; the Dutch pay 24s each; the Danes, French, and Irish, 20s; Austrians, Portuguese, and Prussians 15s.; the other German, Italians, Spaniards, and Turks, 12s., Hungarians, Poles, and Russians, 8s; Sweden, 6s. Norwegians, 5s. Swiss, 4s; each. The inhabitants of British India, 1½s each. Burmese, Hindoos, and Persians, about 8d, 6d; Anglo-Americans, 7s; Brazilians and Mexicans, 4s. 6d. each; Chilians, Colombians, Paraguayans, and Peruvians, 4s; Egyptians and Moors, 2s; Arabians, Chinese, Japanese Malays, Thibetians, Abyssinians and Bengalese, pay 1s each. The Australians, wandering Tartars, Caffres, Ethiopians, and American Indians, pay no taxes, not having any regular government, law, or established religion.—Kearsley's Tax-tables.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	31st July
U. States	1st April	Java	29th July
Calcutta	28th June	Manila	6th July
Bombay	27th June	Austral-Asia	27th April

ARRIVED.—TAPLEY, Mallory, from Liverpool 6th April. SHAH ALLUM, ——, from Calcutta 24th June. LAMBTON, ——, CONSTA, (Sp.) ——, from Manila.

SAILED.—U. S. S. COLUMBIA, Commodore Read, and JOHN ADAMS, Wyman, Esq. for the Sandwich Islands. (Am.) MARY, Mott, for Manzilan. PERSEUS, (Am.) Pitman for New York.

The MARLBURIN, for Bombay will be despatched tomorrow.

PASSENGER.—Per Columbia. Mr. H. Skinner.

Since our last we have received the *Globe* of the 1 and 2 of June, but these papers contain no intelligence of importance.

We have the pleasure to submit to our readers the following document, the first of the kind ever published in China.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S ADDRESS TO THE GRAND JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—Situated as we are, you will believe that I have diligently applied myself to the best sources of reference within my reach for such directions as may serve to guide you in the important task you are here to perform.

Let me crave your attention, then, to a few general remarks upon the manner of conducting the inquest, and lastly to some observations bearing upon the principal case to be laid before you. The authorities I have consulted shall be noticed for your satisfaction as I proceed.

Blackstone. IV. 306. It is a principle of the Law of England that no man can be convicted at the suit of the Crown of any Capital Offence unless by the unanimous voice of at least 21 of his neighbours and equals, i. e. by 12 at least of the Grand Jury assenting to the accusation, and afterwards by the whole Petit Jury finding him guilty on his trial. But if 12 of the Grand Jury assent it is a good presentment, though none of the rest disagree.

Do. Do. According to the common Law of England too, it is absolutely necessary

Instit. 32 33 34. Hawkins II 2. Cap. 25 § 16. that all the Grand inquest should be inhabitants of the country for which they are sworn to enquire: and I may take this occasion to explain the reasons which led me to confine the performance of Grand Jury functions in this jurisdiction, to persons habitually resident in China.

In our position it appeared to me to be a very suitable adaptation of the principle to devolve these duties upon persons usually resident; because they would bring to the task a more familiar knowledge of the customs of the country, and of the particular pressure of circumstances than it could be reasonable to expect in casual visitors, and would therefore be better able to judge of what should be sent to trial, for the ends of Justice and of Peace.

Indeed it must be obvious to every reflecting person who hears me that the heavy responsibility of acting upon the Jurisdiction order in Council, (till the whole machinery had been set in action by the Queen's Government and a more proper person were there to fill this seat, than myself) has been forced upon me.

With our intercourse interrupted, I may certainly say, chiefly, if not entirely, because it is impossible to consent to the pretensions of the Chinese Government to judge Her Majesty's Subjects by their forms of Judicature, for offences declared to be capital here, could we disregard an unprovoked outrage upon the peaceful inhabitants of this Empire, attended with loss of life, charged by the Chinese officers upon British Subjects.

"From the oldest times" says the profound and eloquent Lord Stowell, speaking of the intercourse between the men of the Western parts of the World and the nations of the East "an immiscible character has been kept up: foreigners are not admitted into the general body and mass of the society of the nation. They continue strangers and sojourners in the land as all their Fathers were. Furis mare suum non infermiscuit undæ."

But these extreme differences of Custom and Law could never be suffered to cover impunity for crime, and hence the separate jurisdiction for foreigners, which it has been necessary to establish in all the nations of the East with which they maintain any general intercourse.

---

* The green wood tree.

† This refers to the thing of the last wicked order by the "Moonlight Old Man." See Asiatic Journal v. 1. xxxii p. 25, Sept. 1838.

Here, indeed, this necessity has never been conceded by treaty, or special arrangement; but here more particularly than in any part of the World it is admitted in principle, and constantly adverted to in practice.—The theory is, whenever a foreigner charged with an offence be delivered up to the Chinese Government, that he has been tried by his own officers and people and found guilty; a feature specially noticed by Sir George Staunton, and which at once explains the eagerness of the Chinese officers to gain possession of the Foreigner with the consent of his own countrymen.

In no instance that I am aware of, except one, has the Government of this Country ever resorted to force for the apprehension of a foreigner charged with offences against the Laws of the Empire, and in that case it is material to remark the individual was not executed; on another occasion, indeed, they deported an individual by forcible means from Canton, and from the Empire, but so far as British Subjects be concerned at all events there has been no instance of apprehension and execution, without reference to British authority.

Perhaps it may not be misplaced to remark here that the anxiety of this Government, to obtain our own written consent to be tried by their forms of judicature (which constitutes the main difficulty of our present situation), is explicable only upon a mixed principle of justice and policy upon the one hand that it is reasonable to have our own consent to trial by Laws so contrary in spirit and form to our own: upon the other, that our Governments would find it impossible to interfere, if such Laws were executed, after the procurement of our own written consent.

On the whole I have thought that it became me in this serious conjuncture, both upon general and special grounds to provide as far as lay in my power, for the satisfaction of the ends of justice and of the reasonable demands of this Government. I can deliver no man into their hands, which they have required me to do; but I have invited their officers to be present at as impartial a trial (according to our forms of Law), for the grave offences charged against British Subjects, as if those offences had been committed upon our own Countrymen, upon our own shores.

Requesting your excuse for this digression, I resume the subject in hand.

The particular mission
Black. IV. 303. of the Grand Jury is to hear evidence in support of an indictment and in support only, for the Grand inquest is strictly in the nature of an enquiry or accusation, afterwards to be determined. Whilst however they are only to enquire whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer, it, they should also be persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as the evidence goes; and not be satisfaid with remote probability, a doctrine that might be applied
Do. Do. to very oppressive purposes.

I will now submit a few plain rules, concerning the kind of evidence which a Grand Jury may receive or should reject.

1 They
Hawkins B. 2. C. 25. S. 138 are bound to take the best legal proof of which the case admits.

2. The Testimony must be paid, except in the cases provided for in the Rules and Regulations of practice and proceeding.

3. They should find no indictment upon the testimony of incompetent witnesses, as persons convicted of a conspiracy, or any infamous crime. And if a Bill be presented with no more credible witnesses endorsed upon it, the Court
do. do. upon application will direct the Grand Jury to reject it.

C 25 § 11 45
East C.P. 129 4. One credible witness to
Hawkins, B. 2 C one overt act will suffice.
25 § 141.

2 Roll rep. & many other authorities. 5. The Grand Jury cannot find *one* part of *one* charge to be true, and another part false, but they must either maintain or reject the whole.

It may now be desirable to say a few words upon what I believe is the concurrent doctrine of all the best authorities concerning the finding of Bills in cases of homicide *where there is doubt as to the degree*—In all such circumstances it is advised to find for the higher offence, because that course is to the ease and advantage
Co. 45.6 of the Prisoner in the important respect, that it will bar
2 Hale 256 subsequent prosecution for manslaughter—For had it appeared in evidence upon a trial for murder, that the offence was only of manslaughter, the Petit Jury might have found him guilty in that degree—The finding for manslaughter on the contrary exposes the Prisoner to be harrassed with fresh accusation. For if the Grand Jury throw out the Bill upon the capital charge he may be again indicted, which it is material to remark can never take place after an open acquittal—In some authorities, it is laid down as a rule for the above reasons, that wherever the fact of homicide is clear, the Grand Jury
Cowper 315 should find the Bill for the murder. And if upon the *trial* of an indictment for murder the Prisoner appears to the Jury to be guilty
Hawkins B.2. of manslaughter, they may
C. 25. § 2. find him guilty of the latter
2 Hale 246 offence.
2 Hale 302.

If however the Grand Jury should determine upon finding at once for manslaughter, I should observe that it is considered the safer course to prefer a fresh indictment for that offence, than to make
Buls. 206 any erasure on the original
Cowper 325 Bill—The difference consists only in the omission of the words "of malice aforethought" maliciously" and the conclusion charging "murder". In all other respects the matter may stand, and it is to be observed particularly that the words "feloniously and felony" are essential, because the crime of manslaughter amounts to felony, but
Black IV 191. within the benefit of clergy.

It remains to touch upon the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and I may begin by laying down what I believe are the accepted and best legal definitions of either offence.

It is murder according to Lord Coke "when a man of sound memory and of the age of discretion killeth any reasonable creature in rerum natura and under the kings Peace by malice prepense or aforethought, either expressed by the party, or *implied by Law*
3 Ins. 47. Manslaughter, according to Blackstone, Hale, and many other very learned authorities, is the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied, which may be either voluntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act: and Blackstone has a rule perhaps as easy of practical application as the real difficulty of seizing the distinction in particular cases will ever admit.

In general says he, when an involuntary killing happens in consequence of an unlawful act, it will be murder or manslaughter according to the nature of the act which occasioned it: If it be in prosecution of a felonious intent, or in its consequences naturally tended to Bloodshed, it will be murder; But if no more was intended than a mere civil trespass it will only amount to
Black IV. 193. manslaughter.

Concerning the first condition of Lord Coke's definition of murder "that the agent should be of sound memory and discretion" it may be necessary to remind you of another principle of the Law laid down by the same authority "that a Drunkard, who is voluntarious daemon, hath no privilege thereof, but what hurt or ill soever he doeth, his drunkenness doth aggravate it
Co. Litt. 247. "nam omne crimen ebrietas
Plowden 19. et incendit et detegit."

By the words "under the kings Peace" all persons except an alien enemy in the actual heat of war are taken to be included and indeed to kill an alien enemy except in battle is murder.

We now come to the circumstance in English Law which chiefly distinguishes murder from every other description of homicide, namely, that there must be malice aforethought either expressed by the party or implied by the Law.

The Legal sense of this language however does not confine it to a particular animosity to the deceased. It ex-
Black. IV. 198, tends to an evil design
199. 200. in general, a wicked and unlawful motive, an intention to do evil the event of which is fatal—In a variety of cases the Law implies malice, as for example when an officer of Justice is killed in the discharge of his Duty, or a private person legally interfering to prevent crimes, or when death happens in the prosecution of some unlawful design; and when in heat of Blood, such violence is used as the circumstances will not allow into simple felonious homicide.

The principal nicety in the distinction
erween murder and manslaughter will arise
in cases of sudden quar-
Forster 255, rel Every homicide, it
Black. I. 201. should be remembered, according to the principles of English Law, is prima facie murder and shall be so considered till justified or excused: therefore, when the fact of killing be once established, it remains for the Prisoner to make out that he is justified or excused, or that his fault is reduced to manslaughter by some adequate provocation: all killing is taken to be felonious and malicious until the contrary is shown in evidence. But I must again carefully remind you that when the death ensues evidently from sudden heat of Blood or some grievous provocation, the offence is reduced by the tenderness of the Law to manslaughter.

For the easier apprehension of this distinction it is material to enquire whether the force or weapon used by the Prisoner was likely to produce Death, because there can be no doubt that the use of fire arms, swords, pikes, or other weapons of deadly strife will carry worse construction than that of sticks or less dangerous instruments casually snatched. Upon the whole we may conclude in the language of an excellent practical treatise on the Criminal Law (Chitty's) that if the provocation be light, if the resentment be inadequate to its cause, if dangerous instruments be used under pretence of correction, where correction is lawful, or be the provocation what it might, if time for reflection intervened; if previous malice can be shown, if there be traces of deadly animosity from whatever cause, the offence of homicide is murder. But if the cause be adequate sudden provocation overstepping its bounds; correction used intemperately though in season, a sudden fury though blind, the Law reduces the crime to manslaughter.

The cases of riot and assault to be submitted to you present no difficulty—They are no more than off nces against the Peace, accompanied however, I am ashamed to admit, by credible averment of unprovoked and unmanly outrage.

The publication of the Register having been delayed until to day (the 16th) we are enabled to lay the following free and short translation of a proclamation, published yesterday.

Translation.

It is known that the English ships which have come to Canton this year in trade, have remained outside the port, delaying to enter the Bogue and proceed to Whampoa, which has given an opportunity to the sailors to go on shore (at Hong Kong) raise a disturbance and destroy human life.

This being reported to the supprior officers, they deputed an officer to order Elliot to deliver up the murderer for trial and punishment; but Elliot refused to obey the order to deliver up the criminal, and also has not ordered the empty opium ships to depart, of which at present there are twelve sail remaining; and of those ordered away by the emperor only one man of Dent, has gone; and the empty opium ships and traitorous foreigners remain lingering and spying about, and still Elliot does not order them away; which is an extreme opposition to the imperial majesty.

Now whether the English remain on board their ships, or dwell at Macao, all their supplies shall be at once cut off, but with reference to the Portuguese of Macao and the Foreigners of any other countries, they shall not be implicated, but shall be allowed to live as formerly. But we, the Ching and Tsotangs proceed to issue orders interdicting provisions to the English; and direct their compradors and servants and other native traitors &c. to cut off supplies from the English; and we issue orders for the full information of the above mentioned persons, that within three days they are to return to their homes under pain of the heaviest punishment; if they dare to disobey, no favour will be shown; tremble &c.

7th moon, 7th day, 15th August.

In consequence of the above proclamation, a public meeting of all British subjects was called to day by captain Elliot; at which meeting, very fully attended, a committee was appointed to consider the measures most proper to be adopted under such threatening denunciations.

So here the *English* are again at direct issue with the imperial commissioner; our provisions and supplies are to be cut off our attendants taken away, wood and water are denied to us—in short, we are completely under the ban of the celestial medicine and sent in the name of the devil to the four corners of the earth: and for what? A Chinese has been killed in an affray, and they demand life for life—no matter whether that of the real offender—if there be one, if the crime can be fixed on any man—or of another—hispic hirdic—it is all one, such is Chinese law, justice, mercy, breezy lenee and compassion.

Now in the case of Edward Stevens, to recal how they managed that affair, the officers of this province resorted a most ridiculous and palpable falsehood to Pekin; and, in *this* affair, when the British Superintendent invites the imperial commissioner to deputize an officer to witness the solemn trial of the offenders by a Jury of their own countrymen, the invitation is rejected, and H. E.—a civil officer—is now marching down upon us with troops! Such conduct must certainly widen the breach, already too open, between the two countries. We do not expect however, a very near view of H. E. How can such treatment of wholly innocent men be reconciled to common sense, to say nothing of the higher principles of human conduct?

We take this opportunity to caution our readers, that the Portuguese sentinel at the guard house Praya Grande, now challenges people as they pass him after dark, a custom which we were not aware existed in Macao till these few last evenings: His challenge is —*quem e?* or *quem vai?* or *quem vive?* to which the party challenged ought to reply promptly—*amigo!* (i. e. a friend). We would particularly call the attention of our readers to this fact, as more than one mishap has nearly taken place already in consequence of people's ignorance of, or inattention to it.

Letter to Vivian.

MY DEAR VIVIAN,—You are a young man, and have not written from authority and experience; let me help you over the stile, and bring *Sam Slick* to your aid.

On the subject of stealing a watch, which was (A word here which we cannot decypher) by the American countryman by various not very complimentary remarks on the English, he continues:—Well, says I, they aint such an enlightened people as we are, that's sartain, but that don't excuse you a bit; you hadn't ought to have stolen that watch a bit; you hadnt ought to have stolen that watch; that was wrong, very wrong indeed. You might have traded with him, and gi it for half nothin,' or bought it and failed as some of our important merchants screw up the soft horned British, swopped it and forgot to give the exchange, or bought it, and give your note and cut stick after the note became due, there's a thousand ways of doin it honestly and legally, without resortin, as foreigners do, to stealin!

We are a moral people—a religious—a highminded, and a high-spirited people, and do any and all the nations of the universal world out of anything, in the hundred of millions of clever, shifts there are in trade; but as for stealin! I despise it; its a low, a blackguard, dirty, mean action; and I must say you're a disgrace to our great nation. An American citizen never steals—*he only gains the advantage.*

Z.

Dear Sir,—I have just received the following account of the Regatta at Hong Kong and am glad to see so much spirit and love for sport existing among the *suspended smugglers*, hard to please demurrage chaps, and the out service. Will you oblige me by inserting it, that it may act as a stimulus to the members of the C. R. C. "to go and do likewise."—

Yours truly.

UNION JACK.

HONG KONG REGATTA.

1st Race for boats pulling 14 Oars and upwards.

Ship.	Name.	Flag.	
Hercules	Yunckey	Yellow	1
Cumberland	Black Joke	Red	2
Scaleby Castle	Penknife	Red Burgee	3
Fort William	Claymore	Tartan	4
Vansittart	Maria	St. A. Cross	5
Charles Forbes	Bonny Kate	Red White	6

So many boats appearing at the starting post, this race created a good deal of interest, as much was expected as to which boat would win, and of their respective places in coming in. Before starting Admiral the Commodore were cracking their jokes for the first place, the Claymore and Penknife at daggers drawn for the second. The "Lovely Maria" and "Bonny Kate," with their "Selah" like appearance accustomed and happy, were determined to win if they could.

The tri-color flag at the cross jack yard arm and one minute gone, the signal for starting was fired, and away they got in admirable style "Lin," the great "responsibility," wielding the superior power—"from concentments great which touched the safety of his state," made play & shot a head of his competitors, and showed to "Black Joke" he was not joking, by winning easy. Thus proving that despite the "great Commissionary" and all his thundering edicts for extinpation, there are Chinamen left who can pull fast enough to take a prize, as well as to prevent being a prize taken.

Blush ye Scotin's sons! for the shame of allowing a Bummagem Penknife to defeat a Claymore—The "Ladies" came in together rather fatigued. The St. Andrew's Cross of the "Maria" was beautifully made, and very much admired. The Yunckey was pulled by 24 China smugglers.—

2nd Race for boats pulling 8 to 14 Oars.

Fort William's	Lady of the Lake	Tartan	1
Scaleby Castle's	Harry	Red Burgee	
Charles Malcolms	Lalla Rookh	St Andrew's Cross	
Suydens	Prince of Denmark	Danish	
John March	Royal Billy	White & Blue.	
Charles Malcolms	Sarah	White.	

"Royal Billy" from being the same boat that conveyed the late king from Westminster Bridge to "Wapping old stairs," acded to some *slight* pretencions for pulling, had the call at starting, but he was doomed to wear *the last ephemeral* laurels only for a short time, as no sooner "off," they were, than His Majesty "with his reckoning on board" dropped astern, and gave up the Ghost, resigning Office in favor of "the Lady" who came in first in elegant style, proudly displaying her beautiful Tartar banner, evidently the workmanship of some fair hand. Harry made a good second.—

3rd Race for boats pulling 6 oars,

Cambridges	Devil	Red	1
Fort Williams	Swallow	St. Geo. Ensign	2
Cornwallis's	Rattletrap	Blue	3
Edmonstone's	James	St. Andrew's Cross	4
Caledonia's	Rob Roy	White	5

As usual the Devil had it all his own way, the Swallow made a circuitous flight, no doubt fly catching. Rattletrap proved herself no misnomer. The two Gentlemen came in "majestically slow."

4th Race for boats pulling less than 6 oars,

Oneida's	Oneida	American	1
Isabellas	Hawk	White	2
Planters	Nonsuch	Blue	3
Harlequins	Jumping Jenny	Harlequin	4
John Marshs	Diana	Red	5
Carnatics	John Bull	St. Geo's, Ensign	6
Sultanas	Jim Crow	Black	7
Belhaven's	Demurrage	St. Andrew's Cross	8
Oneidas	Tom Thumb	American	9

The "one-eyed-an" would have been better as it turned out, had she had two eyes instead of one as she then probably would have been able to have seen the course. She came in first, but having passed on the wrong side of the ship was distanced, and the palm of victory was given to the "Hawk," which by came in the second. "Non-such" lost her *nomin d* laurels, as there were such, and better. "Jumping Jenny" could not jump fast enough—"Diana" wanted her cork legs, and John Bull more Beef. "Jim Crow" may crow his "matins"—"Demurrage" as a discount a bad omen for existing circumstances. Tom Thumb may trot very fast in the states, but he can't go "afloat."

5th Race for Gigs.

Mermaids	Sylph	White
Cambridge's	Ariel	Blue and White
Anns	All round my Hat	Red

The Sylph, under Wallace, proved herself a Clipper and beat the "Ariel" as in the days of yore—With "all round my Hat" it was all round my hat"—Had the fair Most Pennys been here she would have found the race quite fast enough for her. Thus finished the Regatta.—The Claymore still denies the superiority of the Penknife challenged the latter to single combat, and both "sheathed," away they went. It was a cutting and galling controversy, but the Penknife winning again easy.

In the evening the umpire gave a splendid Ball and Supper on board the Charles Forbes, which was attended by all the fun and fashion at Hong Kong. Dancing was kept up with great spirit by our fair countrywomen till the small hours gave warning it was time for us to go.

The supper was perfect and reflected great credit on prince upon the noble captain and officers of he "Charles Forbes."

Your's truly

TRUE BLUE.

Hong Kong, 9th August, 1842.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers ..... 35 do.

Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 3
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 9

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1839. NO. 34.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT

THE A. 1. Bark BELHAVEN, M. Crawford, Commander, now ready to load at Hong Kong. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY

THE COR. WALLIS Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Lord Cawdor will have early despatch. For freight apply to COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

FOR SALE.—United States Bank Bills on London at 120 days sight, in convenient sums, at 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ERRATUM.—In the last week's Register, Page 145 3rd column at the bottom. For Foris mare suam non interniscuit undam, Read, *Doris amara suam non interniscetat undam.*

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	31st July
U. States	5th April	Java	20th July
Calcutta	29th June	Manila	30th July
Bombay	27th June	Austral-Asia	29th May

ARRIVED.—Orient, Wales, from Sydney 4th May, and Sourabya, 25th July. Assassin, Corse, from Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per Orient, Bedingfield Wise, Esq.

By the *Orient* we have received the *Colonist* from the 10th of April to the 29th of May. From these papers we learn the safe arrival of the Ann Gales, Ellen, and Young Queen, in Port Jackson, the latter with Robert Town.

Notwithstanding the assurances in the public proclamations of the 15th inst., that the *English* only were to be subjected to the interdiction of provisions, deprivation of Chinese compradors, servants, and coolies, it is rumoured that the Parsees are also now drawn within the operation of the starving decrees, of the 'act of the law,' where there are no fish.

It is also rumoured that a requisition has been made by the Chinese authorities to the Procurador of Macao to prevent the Portuguese supplying their English friends with provisions: if this is true, the imperial frown is, for the present, darkening upon the sons of the great, flourishing, happy, and profitable nation.

We can hardly think that it is the commissioner's object to *starve* us out of Macao and drive us to our ships: for such a course of action would at once end all hopes of any renewal of the trade under peaceable auspices; and once on board the fleet at Hong Kong, we conclude that all official communication with Captain Elliot must cease; for how could H. E., consistently with the dignity of the celestial empire, and his own permanently high station, address captain Elliot as chief superintendent of the British trade, while on board a fleet lying at an illegal anchorage, and lying there in defiance of H. E's. orders? And capt. Elliot, we presume, would not receive any letter that did not bear a proper superscription.

Yesterday three officers of high rank arrived at Casa Branca, and H. E. the imperial commissioner is also expected to arrive at that station in three or four days. It is commonly reported that there is assembled at Casa Branca, a body of troops and police of upwards two hundred men; but it is not easy to conjecture for what purpose such a force has been assembled so near the independent city of Macao; nor why many of them should be actually in Macao, disguised as coolies, as is said.

COURT OF CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

FIRST SESSIONS

Held at Hong Kong, Monday 12th of August.

Grand Jurors.	Petit Jurors.
John Harvey Astell,	John Hudson Foremen
William Bell,	William Clark,
George T. Braine,	William Symes,
David L. Burn,	John Burns,
Wilkinson Dent,	George Dicey,
Thomas Fox,	David Gwynne,
Thomas Gemmell,	Oliver Cunningham,
Crawford Kerr,	William Mallory,
William P. Livingston,	J. Jan Hawkins,
James Matheson,	Thomas Stewart,
Peter Scott,	William Tillard,
John Rickett,	Charles Liebschwager.
Dorabjee Rustomjee,	
Dinshaw Pardoonjee,	
Pestonjee Jamsetjee,	
Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee,	
Bomanjee Manekjee.	

J. B. COMPTON—Recording Officer.

For Captain Elliot's address to the Grand Jury *vide* last week's Register.

Two indictments were preferred to the Grand Jury, one against a seaman, for wilful murder of a Chinese named Lin Weihe, on the 7th July last or near a village on the Eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong Kong. The first indictment for wilful murder was ignored by the Grand Jury.

The other against three seamen for riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village on the Eastern shore of the anchorage of Hongkong in search for spirits, and for then and there riotously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously wounding them. Also of having on the 7th July last past wrongfully damaged and injured a certain boat house in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

A true bill was found against three of the seamen, and after the evidence had been fully gone into the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty.

On the day following Captain Elliot passed sentence on the prisoners, and addressed them in the following words:

"Prisoners! You have been found guilty, after a very patient trial of riotously entering certain houses in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage on the 7th July last, and that do I hereby declare to be lawful for said in the Justice's act, that this act was done and committed by the determination to procure spirits.

And as the train of this indulgence of a brutal appetite what do I see? Scenes full that abounded with enormity, outrage upon men, women, and children: The loss of important lives, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests to an extent which no human wit can foresee.

The Jury, however, making a distinction upon the evidence, in the soundness of which I perfectly acquiesce, find that you, ——, and you ——, and you, ——, are guilty per morth of the various counts which laid to all these charges even so severe but that you participated in the actual violence of the guilt laid in the indictment.

Seeking anxiously on your behalf for some circumstances which might extenuate these various offences, I must reluctantly confess that so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men, I can find none. You have done those things which you ought not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive.

But looking to my own duties here I feel myself compelled in a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of leniency for the offence you have committed, to pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you, mainly because of the inexcusable negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go on shore, particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness, and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions.

Be assured also that the evidence of general good character you have produced has had its full weight with me.

Thus impressed then the Sentence of the Court is that you ——— and you ——, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals, or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for the space of three calendar months. And further, that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of £15 lawful money of England, and that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And the Sentence of the Court is that you ——, you ——, and you ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command there to remain and be kept to hard labour for the space of six calendar months. And further, that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady The Queen of £20 lawful money of England. And that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And you ——, ——, ——, and ——, will severally understand that the period of your respective imprisonments now adjudged, will take place from the date of your respective committal within that of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, as Her Majesty may be pleased to command in that behalf, and you will be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service, (and agreeably to the manner of your behaviour) on board such ship or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time."

WILLIAM SCOTT, ESQ.
Provisional Secretary to the
British Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I request the favour of your circulating the enclosed letter and accompaniment from the Chief Superintendent, among the British mercantile community.

I am &c. JAMES MATHESON,
Provisional Chairman.

Macao, 15th Aug. 1839.

SIR,

The enclosed is an extract from a despatch from Viscount Palmerston dated on the 27th February last, which I request you will be pleased to communicate to the British mercantile community.

In fulfilling the duty imposed upon me of impressing His Lordship's concluding observations upon the British merchants resident in China, I may remark that the paramount seriousness of the present crisis will fix upon all Her Majesty's subjects the necessity of leaving to the Queen's Government the unembarrassed adjustment of the British trade and intercourse with this Empire upon a secure and honorable basis.

I have honor &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

TO JAMES MATHESON ESQ.
Provisional Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH No 1.
DATED FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY, 27TH 1839.

Your despatch No. 11, of the 29th of March last enclosing a copy of the memorial of the British merchants interested in this matter, was received here on the 12th October last. In this memorial the merchants prayed for the interference of Her Majesty's Government with that of China, to obtain a settlement of their claims upon more equitable terms those which had been proposed by the insolvent Hong, and which had been sanctioned by the Governor of Canton. But on the other hand it appears from Canton News papers lately received in England that about the time when your despatch was received at this office, the British merchants at Canton had effected an arrangement upon terms not very different from those against which they had, in their memorial protested.

I request that you will inform me whether this statement is true, and if it is, I have further to instruct you to impress upon the merchants resident in China, that it is of great importance to their own interests, as well as to the character of this country, that they should not, on any future occasion, hastily apply to the British Government to found a representation to the Chinese Government in their behalf upon principles which they themselves may be disposed to abandon before such representation could reach the Chinese authorities.

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Certified true Extract
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.

With reference to the above extract from the despatch No. 1. we may be allowed to refer, with some small satisfaction, to our observations on the memorial to lord Palmerston in the Register of the 27th of March 1839; and also to the letter of our correspondent L. in the Register of the 4th of September 1838.

We trust we may also be allowed to make a few observations on the extract itself, in order to draw the attention of our readers to the ready protection that the Foreign office grants to the China trade.

According to the extract, captain Elliot's despatch of the 29th of March was received at the Foreign office on the 12th of October: both the despatch and the memorial appear to have been utterly neglected by lord Palmerston; nor was his lordship aroused from his contemptuous indifference of China affairs until the arrival of the Canton newspapers late in February; then it was that his lordship started from his lethargy, and on *the 27th of February* 1839 replied to capt. Elliot's despatch received on the *12th of October* 1838. and it seems questionable whether his lordship would yet have replied to captain Elliot's despatch, had it not been for the intelligence contained in the Canton newspapers.

It is true, his lordship has, and has had, much on his mind and hands, but his lordship will now find that an earlier and more earnest attention to this trade might have prevented the present dilemma.

The late events will come upon his lordship like a clap of the loudest thunder: yet we trust that his lordship will boldly meet the unexpected emergency; and that he will at once see that the most prompt and decisive measures are imperatively required to obtain justice and restitution for the past oppression and spoliation suffered by British merchants, and for the recovery, with honour, of the immense traffic with this country.

H. E the imperial commissioner, in the following proclamation, alludes to the "records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives," we therefore humbly beg to refer H. E. to the case of Edward Sheen, in the 13th year of Kea-king, which is exactly a case in point, the deaths of the natives in both cases having occurred in a affray, although in the former case, it was found convenient for the Chinese government to give a different version of the facts.

Referring our readers for further information on this subject to Staunton's Penal Code Appendix XI. and to the Canton Registers of 3rd and 10th of June, 1831, we now only quote the

Decision of the Supreme Criminal Tribunal at Peking in the case of Edward Sheen.—Kea-king, 13th moon, 13th year. (Feby 18 8.)

The memorial being the substance of the report of the viceroy to his Imperial Majesty, we have deliberated thereon, and have ascertained that according to the preliminary book of the penal code, all persons from foreign parts, committing offences, shall undergo trial and receive sentence according to the laws of the empire: therefore, we find recorded in the same code, that any person accidentally killing another, shall be allowed to redeem himself from punishment, by the payment of a fine; but we find, that in the 8th year of Kien Lung 1743 it was ordered, in reply to the address of the viceroy of Canton in office, that henceforward, in all cases of offences by contrivance, or affray or in affrays happening between foreigners and natives, whereby such foreigners are liable, according to law, to suffer death by being strangled or beheaded, the magistrate of the district shall receive the proofs and evidence thereof, at the period of the preliminary investigation, and after having fully and duly inquired into the reality of the circumstances, report the result to the viceroy and governor, who are thereupon strictly to report and review the investigation. If the determination of the inferior courts, upon the alleged facts and upon the application of the laws, is found to have been just and accurate, the murderer of the deceased shall lastly receive orders to proceed, in conjunction with the chief of the nation, to take the offender to execution, according to his crime. In all other instances of *offences committed under what the Laws declare to be palliating circumstances, and which are therefore not capitally punishable, the offender shall be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country.**

The case of the Chinaman, Edward Sheen, opening a window-shutter in an upper story, and the wooden stick which supported it, slipping and falling down on an avenue-stall to hit Lin-tsing-ta, a native, who was passing by, and by striking him on the occasion his death, appears to be, in truth, one of those acts of the consequences of which neither sight, hearing, or reflection could have given a previous warning: there was, therefore, no premeditation to injure, and the case is evidently agreeable to the exception stated in the fourth story upon the law of accidental homicide. The said Edward Sheen ought therefore conformably to the provisions sent now enjoined by the viceroy to his Majesty, to be allowed to redeem himself from the punishment of death by strangulation, (to which he would otherwise have been liable, by the law against homicide by blows,) by the payment of a fine of 12 taels 4 fen and 2 lee (about 41 3/4 sterling), to the relations of the deceased to defray the expenses of burial, and then to be imposed to be governed in an orderly manner in his own country.

We therefore submit the whole before his Imperial Majesty, our dutiful judgment upon this case, with the considerations thereupon it is humbly and humbly solicited, a declaration of his Majesty's pleasure regarding the same.

On the 17th day of the 1st moon of the 12th year (January 1838) the address was laid before his Majesty, and received his Majesty's answer in these words "we fully your judgment."

PROCLAMATION.

I, the High Imperial Commissioner, Tang Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsee, and K. Governor of Kwangtung, conjointly issue this proclamation to the end that unauthorised communication between natives and foreigners be interdicted.

Whereas it appears that the natives of the central land and the outside foreigners are not permitted of themselves mutually to give and receive—this being a circumstance which the established laws of the land most strictly prohibit—therefore it is that in all matters relating to business or to correspondence (between natives and foreigners) the high officers have appointed Hong-merchants for such purpose, and in order as to supplying (of foreigners) with their daily meat and drink is concerned, the said high officers have furnished them with compradores, that there may be no occasion for fighting or quarrelling, and that fraud and deceit may be duly prevented.

Now during the 5th moon of the present year, we find that the Tungche Keun minfoo

* This paragraph is particularly important, as it announces an exception in favour of foreigners which, however essential to their well being and security in China was never before so distinctly declared and understood.

of Macao, with a certain Western scholar, petitioned us saying, that the English Superintendent, Elliot, had sent them a note which contained these and other words: "As I seem shut out on the ocean's surface (i. e." Hongkong) while your ships of war lie anchored there, it is very difficult for the foreign shipping to obtain the necessary supplies" &c. &c. We, the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy, found that these war ships were there only on the preventive service, and not for the purpose of cutting off provisions from the foreign shipping; never the less, the essays the benevolence of the Celestial Dynasty cherishes men from afar in order to subdue their hearts by goodness, and as our compassion extends even to their most minute concerns, so, finding that from our ships of war surrounding them the hearts of the said foreigners were filled with fear and dread, out of our indulgence we permitted the cruizers to shift their moorings for the time being to Shaukok, thus setting the minds of the foreigners at rest; and further, at the time we sent the war ships to Shaukok we gave orders to the Wan Tsune and others in their turn to command Elliot to take the empty opium store ships, and fixing a limited term, order them to go under weigh; and in respect to the merchant vessels which had arrived or were coming away, to let these set sail and these enter Whampoa; all of which is on record. But up till now,—a month and more—the empty opium store ships did not yet get under weigh, and the merchantmen still kept staring and looking about them, until as time rolled on, the number of ships daily increased, which is ascribed to a number of the English sailors going ashore and getting drunk, when they forced their way into the village of Tseem shuy tsuy and taking a man called Lum-weihe, who was passing by at the time, wounded him so severely that he died! This is indeed going to the extreme of disobedience to the laws! In course there has been magistrate of Sin-gan district made a clear inspection of (and he held a Coroner's inquest upon) the corpse of Lum weihe. The different wounds he had received from a club or clubs were all distinctly stated in his report to us—and at the same time he, in communication with the military officers of the district, apprehended Lo Saou, who had arranged the paying of the money as a bribe so to hush up matters: and on the very day that the disturbance was raised, how many sailors there were ashore—what ships they belonged to—how they possessed themselves of the clubs or staves with which they struck and wounded Lum weihe till he dropped down—what time it was that a certain ship's Captain brought a foreign surgeon to visit upon and relieve the wounded man—what time they conveyed him to the sandy beach—what time he breathed his last—what man it was that gave orders about hushing up the matter with a bribe—how much money was paid down on the spot—who it was that caused the relations of the deceased to grant a certificate by way of proof that he had lost his life by accident—in reference to the balance of the money not yet paid, who it was that wrote out the promissory note for it—within how many days the said balance was to be paid in full—these particulars, every one of them, came to Lin Le-sun's evidence as clearly and distinctly one by one, as if they had been delineated upon a map! And at the same time the relations of the deceased having handed up the said promissory note, and the same having been translated into Chinese—the name of the ship's Captain specified therein—the name of the ship—the amount of the note—the date when due, and person who guaranteed payment of the same—every item

* Captain Elliot denies that he paid the money as a bribe, he says it was compensation to the widow and relations for a corpse they had purloined.

corresponded most perfectly with the evidence given by Lo Sing? In one word then, the murder is now fixed and settled (or placed home), what use to go groping about, and inquiring any further!

The English nation having an officer entrusted with the management and control of the public affairs of that country, who went him off to the village of Tseem shatsuy to examine into and arrange this matter, ought immediately to produce the foreign murderer, that according to the established law and custom he may forfeit his life for the life he has taken: this would show due respect and submission, and be acting in conformity with the great principles of justice! But on the one hand you will not deliver up the murderer, and further you would not consent to receive our edicts—you only wished most unreasonably to throw the blame of the murder on the Americans!! Immediately after this, however, the American Consul, Snow, sent up a petition stating vehemently in reply, that the charge was false! Again, with your excuses and explanations about "Killing with malice prepense" and "killing by mistake" and "supporting widows and orphans" and such phrases, all these are so many evasions to screen and varnish over the real facts of the case! Thus to wish that the foreign murderer may escape capital punishment, and that (the ghost of) the dead man may still be longing for revenge in the regions below, and his vengeance be unappeased:—to hold the employment of a nation's officer and unjustly oppress the manes of a murdered man (by depriving him of his expiatory victim), is this reasonable or not?

Had it been a Chinese who had struck and killed a foreigner, the mandarins of the Celestial dynasty would immediately have given orders for the apprehension of the murderer, and executed him in open day! Take for example what occurred in the fourth moon of the present year:—there were some native soldiers who landed on the Praya grande at Macao, and who struck at and wounded a foreigner. Now although the said foreigner recovered, yet we, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, commanded the officers to search out and punished severely according to the statute. On going back we find that in the 19th year of Kienlung there was a French foreigner called Shelay, she (?) who wounded with a musket a foreigner of the said country (England) called Chacle Polang (Charles Brown?) so that he died. The viceroy and Governor of that time took the said Frenchman and condemned him to be strangled after having been kept some time in the prison of the district magistrat. There are records to this effect which may at any time be referred to. Besides this there have been successively records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives, or where natives have killed foreigners; how can the said country but be aware of the fact! He who kills a man must pay the penalty of life for life, whether he be a native or a foreigner, the statute is in this respect quite the same. Moreover, to give merely as a bribe to hush up the matter, is a flagrant breach of the laws; the punishment is more severe grave in proportion to the amount of the bribe, and he who gives and he who receives it, are punished alike! And yet we know not to deliver up the murderer and beg for mercy! On the other hand, you varnish over the truth with false pretexts and give way to the most outrageous insolency! Why did you alone not reflect on the circumstance, that, as a foreigner has deprived a Chinese of his life, and as you are still obstinate in refusing to deliver up the murderer for condign punishment—how can we permit the Chinese to furnish foreigners with the necessaries of life, and not prohibit them from privately selling these to you?

Now it appears that the Weiyune and others have reported to us, that at Tseemshatsuy (or Hong kong) there are daily upwards of 100 comprador's boats, and several shops for the sale of rice wine, and miscellaneous articles, opened near the sea shore for the supplying the foreign shipping with provisions: it is in accordance with the regulations that all such be now rigidly prohibited and forasmuch we now send our cruizers that they take up different stations at Tseem shatsuy and stop and seize all the comprador's boats that come from every creek and inlet to sell provisions to the ships:—and hereby rigidly forbid the people of the shops and stores near the sea to hold any clandestine dealings with foreigners: besides all this it is proper to unite these circumstances and embody them in a clear and distinct edict, and forasmuch we now issue this proclamation that the people belonging to every foreign ship may thoroughly know and understand: do ye then immediately in conformity with the contents of this proclamation, take the real murderer and deliver him up to us forthwith, that he be tried and executed!! In sending cruizers to stop and seize the compradore's boats, and prohibiting the shops and stores near the sea side supplying you with any necessaries as we are doing at present, this is in perfect conformity with the established law and custom of the celestial dynasty, but if the said foreigners have occasion to purchase the daily necessaries of life, we can only permit these in accordance with the law, to apply to a linguist who will petition the mandarins for liberty to supply a compradore; you cannot be allowed to carry on clandestine dealings with the Chinese which will involve you in heavy penalties only wait till after the foreign murderer be delivered up, when we will then consult about and arrange this matter of supplying the compradores. It is proper that all tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Tsookwang, 19th year, 6th moon, 23rd day,
2nd August, 1839.

To be posted up on the Praya Grande, Macao, on a spot secure from wind & rain.

Canton Press, 17th August.

As a young typhoon visited us the other day, and as this is the periodical season for these dreadful visitations, we think we cannot do better than extract from that well-conducted periodical, the Nautical Magazine, an account of the Raleigh's Typhoon of 1835 although two or three notices have already appeared in the Register on this typhoon, and which will be here repeated; but we are tempted to the repetition because a very kind friend has lent us a plan showing the track of the Raleigh and two other vessels, as well as the supposed Northern and Southern limits of the typhoon. The chart exhibits the Raleigh to be on the 5th August very near the centre of the receiving winds; and from the extract from the Raleigh's log in the Register of March 14 1837. Her Majesty's vessel appears to have been in a situation of extreme danger.

We solicit our nautical readers to furnish us with all the facts relating to storms, with specific dates and locality, which they may at any time meet with or be able to obtain. The ultimate value of these passing records is not often appreciated.

Raleigh's Typhoon of 1835.

The facts which have been already collected so far establishing a southwesterly course for this gale, are contained in the report of H. M. S. Rattlesnake, which was sent home with the log, in the China sea, when under her pennant which report I have to state:—

* *H. M. S. Raleigh* Aug. 1, 1835.—Weathered at noon Breaker-point, east end of Gutzlaff's Island, S. by E. Aug. 2d, at noon, S. E. end of Formosa N. 82 E. 340 miles; strong gales all day. Aug. 3d, at noon, S. end of Formosa N. 82 E., 252 miles. Fine weather all day.—Aug. 4th, 10h. 20m. a. m. close reefed topsails and courses; 12h. 30m. p. m. barometer fell from noon 29.15 to 29.00; took in mainsail and foresail; at 1.20 got all snug; vessel going through the water between 3 and 4 knots; barometer 29.40, falling;—at 7h. 30m. wind veered to N. N. E.—and typhoon commenced;—at 8. p. m. barometer 29.36 falling; 8.30 h. close reefed main sail; 10 p. m. close reefed fore trysail and set it;—typhoon veering to E. N. E. with heavy rain; at midnight typhoon increasing; barom. 29.04, falling.

"*Aug. 5th*—3 a. m. typhoon veering round to E. S. E., still increasing in violence;—6h. 30m. barometer 28.25;—8 a. m. typhoon increasing;—9h. 40m. a. m. if possible bad wing bowsie, ship went over;—In this awful situation ship lay for about 20 minutes;—9h. 50m. lower masts went by the board and ship righted with seven feet water in her hold; barometer did not fall lower;—at meridian moderated a little;—at 6 p. m. typhoon more mod rate, with heavy sea;—midnight, strong gales or wind with heavy sea from south."

Abridged from Canton Register of March 14, 1837.

Also about the log of the Rattlesnake appears in Col. Reid's work, which contains a sketch showing the position of the Raleigh, as given in the log, and illustrating the direction of the wind. Col. Reid has also given the position of a schooner which encountered the typhoon in lat. 26° 2' N., lon. 123° 30' E., of which I had previously received no account. I will now submit such evidence as I possess in addition to the account furnish d by the Rattlesnake, also, a sketch and figure illustrative the course and progress of the typhoon; and which was prepared and stereotyped some months since, in reference to furnishing an account of the hurricane.

At *Macao* where the typhoon was experienced on the 5th and 6th many houses were greatly damaged; also many lives were lost in the inner harbor, and some vessels driven on shore. The direction and changes of the wind at Macao are not stated; but we are favored with the following valuable table of the state of the barometer during the period of the storm.

August 4th.	Barom.	August 5th.	Barom.	(Contd.)	Barom.
0.00 a.m.	29.47	0.15 a.m.	29.05	0.45 a.m.	29.36
0.30	29.50	0.30	29.00	1.00 p.m.	29.38
11.15	29.50	0.45	28.95	1.15	29.40
11.30	29.50	1.00 p.m.	28.90	1.30	29.42
11.45	29.50	1.15	28.85	1.45	29.44
0.00 p.m.	29.50	1.30	28.80	2.00	29.46
0.15	29.50	1.45	28.75	2.15	29.48
0.30	29.50	2.00	28.70	2.30	29.50
0.45	29.50	2.15	28.65	2.45	29.52
1.00	29.50	2.30	28.60	3.00	29.54
1.15	29.50	2.45	28.55	3.15	29.56
1.30	29.50	3.00	28.50	3.30	29.58
1.45	29.50	3.15	28.45	3.45	29.60
2.00	29.50	3.30	28.40	4.00	29.62
2.15	29.50	3.45	28.35	4.15	29.64
2.30	29.50	4.00	28.30	4.30	29.66
2.45	29.50	4.15	28.25	4.45	29.68
3.00	29.50	4.30	28.20	5.00	29.70
3.15	29.50	4.45	28.15	5.15	29.72
3.30	29.50	5.00	28.10	5.30	29.74
3.45	29.50	5.15	28.05	5.45	29.76
4.00	29.50	5.30	28.00	6.00	29.78
4.15	29.50	5.45	27.95	6.15	29.80
4.30	29.50	6.00	27.90	6.30	29.82
4.45	29.50	6.15	27.85	6.45	29.84
5.00	29.50	6.30	27.80	7.00	29.86
5.15	29.50	6.45	27.75	7.15	29.88
5.30	29.50	7.00	27.70	7.30	29.90
5.45	29.50	7.15	27.65	7.45	29.92
6.00	29.50	7.30	27.60	8.00	29.94
6.15	29.50	7.45	27.55	8.15	29.96
6.30	29.50	8.00	27.50	8.30	29.98
6.45	29.50	8.15	27.45	8.45	30.00
7.00	29.50	8.30	27.40	9.00	30.02
7.15	29.50	8.45	27.35	9.15	30.04
7.30	29.50	9.00	27.30	9.30	30.06
7.45	29.50	9.15	27.25	9.45	30.08
8.00	29.50	9.30	27.20	10.00	30.10
8.15	29.50	9.45	27.15	10.15	30.12
8.30	29.50	10.00	27.10	10.30	30.14
8.45	29.50	10.15	27.05	10.45	30.16
9.00	29.50	10.30	27.00	11.00	30.18
9.15	29.50	10.45	26.95	11.15	30.20
9.30	29.50	11.00	26.90	11.30	30.22
9.45	29.50	11.15	26.85	11.45	30.24
10.00	29.50	11.30	26.80	12.00	30.26
10.15	29.50	11.45	26.75		
10.30	29.50	12.00	26.70		
10.45	29.50				
11.00	29.50				
11.15	29.50				
11.30	29.50				
11.45	29.50				
12.00	29.50				

Canton Register, Aug. 15.

This table affords us a very good evidence of the passage of the typhoon to Macao.

At Canton (60 miles north of Macao,) the typhoon began on the evening of the 5th after three or four days of very hot weather, with northerly winds, and continued through the night and the next day. Heavy rain commenced about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The following is an account of the state of the barometer and winds at Canton:

August 4th.

9 a. m. Barom. 29 29 Wind N. Fine weather.
4 p. m. " 29.70 " N by W. Moderate breeze.

August 5th

9 a. m. " 29.62 Wind N. to N. W. Fair Weather.
6 p. m. " 29.54 " unsettled—Rain and fresh breeze.
12 p. m. " 29.32 " N. blowing hard & in heavy gusts.

August 6th.

5 a. m. " 29.21 Wind N. blowing hard with heavy rain
9 a. m. " 29.1 " N. E. " "
11 a. m. " 29.30 " N. E. blowing hard,—moderating
5 p. m. " 29.70 " N. E. " "
11 p. m. " 29.84 " N. " "

August 7th.

8 a. m. " 29.94 Wind N. E. Cloudy.—*Compiled from the canton Register.*

On Wednesday the 9th inst a Typhoon swept over the city of Canton, it began in the evening and continued throughout the night and the next day, blowing its worst about 2 o'clock in the morning. The damage done by

---

* This relates to "fine weather" of the 5 W. morning; the names of the barometer for July and Aug. being at Canton 0.10 in. lower than for December and January, in the N. E. monsoon. This barometer at Macao appears to range about 0.15 or 0.20 inch lower in its adjustment than that used at Canton for the reports in the Canton Register, by means of which for the years 1834 & 1835 Mr. Fearon, of Macao, has constructed a table of the mean temperature of the months at Macao, which has been published in the Canton Register.

Tyfoon at Canton is exact, but not so Kumsingmoon, Macao, and elsewhere on the coast.—*Canton Register.*

The American ship *Levant*, Capt. Dumoresq, which arrived on the 7th of August, the day after the gale, came in with royals set, from Gaspar Island, in four or five days, having had light winds all the way up the China sea, and *did not feel the tyfoon*. This important fact is stated in the Canton Register of August 11th.

Extract from a private letter from on board the ship *Lady Hayes*, which left Macao Roads a day or two before the storm, and returned to Kumsingmoon, after the gale.

"Early on the morning of the 5th, we observed indications of bad weather. At 10 a. m. the wind freshened a little from the same quarter it had been for the last twenty four hours, viz. north; so we thought proper to turn her head back again to look for shelter, fancying ourselves to be about thirty five miles off the land. We carried a press of sail until noon, when we found we had far great a distance to run before we could get into shelter, and expecting it would get so thick that we could not see our way; so we turned her head to sea, and carried on as much sail as she could stagger under, *steering S. E. by E.* The wind being then at north, we were desirous of getting as far off the land as possible, expecting the wind round to the eastward, from the long and *tremendous swell* from that quarter. *At 4 p. m.* it was blowing in severe gusts, and we shipping a good deal of water, and the ship becoming unmanageable. About 5h 30m *the wind began to veer to the west*, but continued to blow as much as ever till midnight, when it *drew round to south*, and moderated a little. It continued to blow hard from that quarter until noon of the 6th, when it moderated fast, and we began bending other sails in room of those that were split. When the gale commenced, which we consider it did at 1 p. m. *on the 5th*, we were about twenty miles east of the Lema; where we were when it ended, it is hard to say, as we saw nothing till the morning of the 7th, when we were Meadgee island. We hardly think we could have had the gale so heavy as those inside; and what is more extraordinary, the wind with them *veered to the eastward round to south*; but with us it veered to the *westward* round to the south. It was fortunate for us that it veered to the westward; for had it veered to eastward, we should most likely have been driven on shore among the islands as we could not have been more than fifty miles of the land [illegible] at 9 a. m. on the 6th."—*Abridged from the Canton Register of August 18th.*

On the enclosed chart which is given herewith, the tracks of the Lady Hayes and the Levant are laid down by estimation, from the printed accounts. The small dotted circle B surrounded by the storm arrows, is supposed to indicate the position of the centre of the storm at the time the Raleigh was overcast; and the position of the latter should be marked somewhat near to this circle, regarding to the dotted log of the Raleigh on the 5th, which Capt. Hall has given in her log. The course of the storm appears to have been N. 72° W., and its centre is supposed to have been opposite the Raleigh, about 8h. 30m a. m. on the 6th; but this cannot be ascertained with precision, as the indications of the barometer do not appear to have been closely watched and recorded during this terrific period of the storm.

Having shown the rotatory character of these tempests, I consider the depression of the barometer which attends them, as being due to the rotative action; and the point of greatest depression, as indicating the true centre or axis of the storm.

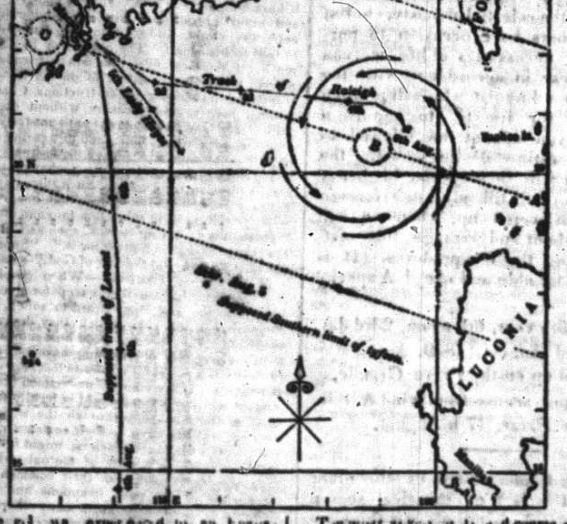
From the evidence now before us, we arrive at the following facts:

1. That the *Raleigh* met a gale which set in with the wind at *N., veering round by the E. to S. E. and South.*

2. That at the harbors and roads "inside," (Macao, Kumsingmoon &c.) as well as at *Canton*, the gale occurred *at a later period*; and the wind also *set in at North, and veered to E. and S. E.*, in a manner similar to that reported by the Raleigh.

3. That with the ship *Lady Hayes*, off the islands near Macao, the wind also set in at North; but the ship *steering S. E. by E.* under a press of sail, (and doubtless falling off with the heavy sea from eastward,) the wind towards the middle of the gale, began *to veer towards the West*; whence it *drew round to South*, towards the close of the gale.

4. That the violence of the wind was apparently *greater with the Raleigh*, than with the *Lady Hayes*.



5. That the gale was experienced by an Engish schooner, Aug. 5th in lat 16° 2' N., lon. 115° 5' E.; but the *Levant* arriving on the 7th, in her course through the China sea, *did not encounter the gale*.

6. That the fall and rise of the barometer at Macao, and with the Raleigh, and the strength and changes of wind with the latter, were such as are often met with near the centre of a hurricane; and that the minimum depression of the barometer occurred about *two hours later at Macao*, than with the *Raleigh*.

These facts seem to establish the following conclusions:

1. That the Tyfoon advanced in a *curvilinear direction*:

2. Negatively;—that it did not pass through the China sea, from N. E. to S. W., over on the opposite to this course.

3. That it was a *progressive whirlwind storm*; turning to the left around its axis of rotation.

4. That its centre of rotation passed to the *northward of the Lady Hayes*; and to the *eastward of the Raleigh* and of *Canton*, and the anchorage near Macao, as nearly on the line A, B, C, as marked on our chart.

5. That the rate of its progress was about *seven nautical miles per hour*.

6. That the extent or diameter of the violent part of the gale as deduced from its duration and rate of progress was about four hundred nautical miles, or equal to six of seven degrees of latitude.

7. That the latter intersection agrees with the geographical evidence which has been obtained of the position of the storm.

The progress of the tyfoon being taken at 17 miles per hour, it follows that the excess of velocity of the wind as it met with the Raleigh, over that of the wind at W. with the Lady Hayes, supposing the rotation to have been in a circle, would be more than thirty miles an hour; allowing nothing, however, for difference of velocity in the current wind, and not taking into the account the additional retardation which the west wind of the Lady Hayes, must have been subject to, in its traversing centre over the land. If a circle be drawn on the chart around each of the points B and C, with a radius equal to 3 or 3½ degrees of latitude, these circles will comprise, somewhat nearly, the field of action of the storm. At the time [illegible]

The great severity of the second course of this tyfoon, is nearly the same as that of the Trinidad hurricane of June, 1831; and the rate of progression also corresponds nearly to that of the Antigua hurricane of August 12th 1835. See tracks Nos. I. and V, on my chart of the courses of the storms, in the April No. of the Nautical Magazine 1836."

The extreme rates of the two cases before us appear to show that the velocities of rotation and the courses of progression of this tyfoon, while crossing the China sea, across each other at the same time from the West to East and the *latter was not controlled or materially influenced, by the existing monsoon or wind current.*

METHODS FOR ESCAPING ITS VIOLENCE.

The professional reader of the Nautical Magazine will naturally inquire for the best method by which the Raleigh might have escaped the heart of the tyfoon, had its true character, and probable course, been known. To this I answer, that the Raleigh being bound to the Bashee islands, and not as a man, and the gale having set in from N. or N. N. E., which showed that the ship was not far from the centre of its path, its greatest safety could have been secured by either of the following methods:

First, by tacking to the N. W., upon the wind, as the latter veered round heading up for Formosa, and the Bashee islands, as far and as fast as the veering of the gale in this direction might allow.

Second, by standing away to the W. S. W. with a view of one tack as well as another, to the Chinese, and keeping off as soon as the southward as the wind should veer to the westward; and when the latter began to ease, by bearing away, under the best of the storm, for her point of destination.

The advantage of the first method would consist in having to run a short distance off her course, in order to avoid the centre of the gale. Its disadvantages consist in using too much headed off at the outset, and perhaps, in getting too far northward to make the best of the S. W. monsoon, after the gale should have terminated. The advantages of the second method would consist, in running off more rapidly with a fair wind and sea; in getting under the southern semi-circle of the gale, where, owing to the course of the wind being counter to the progress of the storm, it becomes less violent; in having almost throughout a fair, instead of a head wind; and, finally, in being left by the storm to the windward of the point of destination, as regards the existing monsoon. The disadvantage, if any, of this method would consist in the great extent of the route; but as this would be accomplished under far more favorable circumstances, and probably in much less time than the northern, it can hardly be counted as an objection. It would, however, have been necessary to avoid the *Pratas*, in shaping the southern course.

The second method for avoiding the heart of this storm, therefore, would appear to have been preferable. But had the ship fallen under the more northern portion of the gale, toward the dotted line which crosses Formosa, thus taking the wind first at N., E., or E. N. E., she should have kept to the wind, with her head to the northward. But if her position had been upon the dotted line which crosses Luconia, taking the wind first at N. W., she should first have brought the wind on her starboard quarter, and subsequently have born away, as the wind veered by the west.

Some further notices of tyfoons may now be added, to show that the event just noticed, are not peculiar to this storm alone, and that other tyfoons of the China sea pursue a similar course, and exhibit the same rotative action.

CANTON TYFOON OF AUG. 3D, 1834.

At *Macao* the wind set in from the north, and reached its greatest height about 1 p. m., continuing with the same violence till 3 p. m., when it *veered suddenly to the southward*, but with diminished strength. When the fury of the gale was exhausted, the quicksilver rose at the rate of three tenths per half hour. *Barometer Aug. 2d 8 a. m 29.64; —8 p. m. 29.14; —Aug. 3d 8 a. m. 29.31; —5 p. m 27.85.* Other land barometers differently adjusted, fell to 27.96 and 28.05.

At *Cap-shay-moon* the gale began at N. & N. W., between which points it blew with tremendous violence; shifting towards the conclusion, to S. E. where it blew more moderately. The *barometer*, in the early part, *fell to 29.50.*

The American ship *Don Quixote* left on the day before the tyfoon; and returned on the 5th with loss of mainmast.

Since the tyfoon, the British brig *John Biggar*, from Manilla, has come in dismasted. The Spanish brig *Vasa*, also from Manilla, has arrived with loss of mainmast.

A letter from the commander of the Dutch ship *Fair Armenian*, which foundered about thirty miles westward of the Grand Ladrone, says:—"On the evening of the 2d inst. we made the Grand Ladrone, and on the morning of the 3d it came on a tyfoon blowing off the land; this about noon increased to a tremendous height and dismasted us; unshipped and broke our rudder, and carried away a great part of the bulwarks. The gale was at its height about 4 or 5 p. m., and after dark gradually moderated."

The *Edinburgh*, *Caledonia*, *Esperanza*, and *Italy* have come in with no damage. The *Caledonia*, on the 2d, when in *lat.* 17° *N. lon* 111° 50' *E.* experienced a *strong gale from W. veering to S. W and S.*, with heavy and confused sea. *The barometer fell to* 28.50. The *Edinburgh*, on the same day, when within twenty miles of the land, *felt the same weather*, which brought her under bare poles for four hours.

At *Bocca Tigris*, the weight of the tyfoon, which in *Canton* and *Whampoa ranged from N to N. E* was felt about 4 or 5 p. m.; the *barometer standing* at 29.10. About 6 p. m. the quicksilver rose and the gale began to abate.

At *Canton, Aug 3d*. Blowing hard at N. and N. E. with violent gusts; *barometer* 29.15; and for the most part *Aug. 4th. First part* blowing hard, *wind N. E* barom. 29.70;—middle and latter part strong breezes and fine weather.—Canton Register for August, 1834.

As we are going to Press we are informed that another proclamation has been issued by H. E. the Imperial commissioner, dated from Heangshan, in which H. E. directs that the English are forthwith to return to Canton and renew their trade or to immediately depart from Macao. H. E. has also directed, it is said, that the Dutch and Americans are to be supplied with food in stated quantities only, once a day; and all the Portuguese are to leave the settlement of the English. Many war junks and boats have gone over to Hong Kong.

It is also rumored the hoppo has reported to Pekin that it is no use for the board of revenue to expect this to annual custom duties when there is no trade to collect them from.

Contrary to our opinion, expressed in a preceding column, it would thus appear that H. E. is precipitating matters; and this hurried course of action is also contrary to the usual policy of Chinese statesmen: our policy must be to let H. E. act; and of us have no means of opposing his actions, we can only retreat before his most overpowering insolence and compassion.

We entreat our subscribers to pardon the delays that has occurred in the publication of the last three Registers, and more particularly to pardon the execrable printing of No. 33, and the delay in the delivery.

The deprivation of our Chinese servants—who left the press room in great confusion—has occasioned as inconceivable inconvenience; we have procured Portuguese Pressmen, but their unskillfulness necessarily impedes the issue of the paper: but we trust we shall improve as we go on.

We would respectfully solicit our subscribers for the future—or until our native servants return to our employ—to send for their papers, which will be a great favour to ourselves, and the more gratifying, as we shall know that our subscribers receive their copies at a much earlier time than it is possible for us, under present circum-

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6.

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1839. NO. 35.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE A. 1. Bark BELHAVEN, M. CRAWFORD, Commander, now ready to load at Hong Kong. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, LEISCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For freight apply to COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

FOR SALE.—United States Bank Bills on London at 180 days sight, in convenient sets, at 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila and RICHARD BRENNAND residing at Singapore are partners in our firms at PITCAIRN SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

Manila, 22nd July, 1839

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the MACAO RACES are unavoidably postponed till Monday the 19th instant. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Macao, 6th August, 1839. Secretary.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, each morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—In the PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

EXTRACTS.

THE PRESS.—It is said that on the visit of an illustrious foreigner, some years since, to our courts of justice, he was struck with the smallness of their size; and on expressing his opinion that they were too limited to allow of sufficient publicity to the proceedings, the learned judge who presided replied, "We administer the laws in the presence of the country through means of the newspapers." The remark was as distinguished for its candour as for its truth. The judges are as much benefited by the wholesome restraint which the publicity imposes, and the salutary caution with which the ever-vigilant inspection of their conduct wherein the judgment seat continually inspires them, as the people themselves. The Press is faithful to its trust—the judges are faithful—and the people see through the Press that they are so, and have implicit confidence in their integrity. When, therefore, there appears even in a momentary departure from stern integrity in the administration of the law, or a want of cool, dispassionate appointment of its penalties, justice is disrobed of its majesty, and is robbed of the due veneration which it should ever possess in the estimation of the people. It is not sufficient that a magistrate be impartial; he should also be dispassionate. Prejudice will warp his judgment—passion will inflame it; both must therefore be carefully guarded against by him when in performance of his duty; or the public will lose confidence in his decisions, and his administration of the laws will cease to have a salutary influence.—*Globe.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Of all the colonies of England, the most singular and the most successful is the colony established in New South Wales. Formed by none of the impulses which had hitherto urged men to take the chances of the wilderness; formed at the greatest distance from home ever attempted by colonization—in fact, the greatest possible distance, the antipodes;—formed of the most intractable materials,—the colony of Australia, within half the life of man, has risen to a pitch of commerce, agricultural opulence and population, never before equalled in the most fortunate or easily settlements of national fortune and enterprise. Why is this? May we not naturally ask, why has the new Continent given exclusively into the hands of England, exhibited the extraordinary spectacle of a new shape of dominion Raised out of the refuse and rejected material of the mother country—whatever may have been the purpose, the result is clear, that a great experiment in the faculty of reformation in the human character has found its field in the solitudes of this vast continent; that the experiment has succeeded to a most unexampled and unexpected degree; and that the question is now finally decided between severity and discipline. If this were the intent of Providence in making over to England the inheritance of New South Wales, it would be only one of the crowd of instances which display the unwearied watchfulness of Heaven for the welfare of man. When the time shall arrive in which the philosopher shall be able to regard the results free from the detail which now diminishes their real grandeur; when half a century more shall show him the noble proportions of a new empire ruling the Southern Ocean, filled with the free spirit and strong energies of Britain—covering the waters so long lifeless with her commerce, acting like a new minister of life, along those boundless and most fertile shores which spread from India to Japan. Shooting the most electricity into shocks that only reanimate, and sparks that only enlighten, through the whole stagnant and fettered yet most lovely zone of the East—then first shall he be able to comprehend the noble ness of the task achieved or the beneficence of that Power which, controlling, all things, gave to our remote island, the duty, the means and the honour of this great triumph of good over evil. We admit that all has not yet been completed, that there are many things in the execution to excite the displeasure of the fastidious, and not a few to puzzle the sagacity of the sapient. We expect that those who pride themselves on the exclusive possession of philosophy will be indignant. We admit, also, that the manners of convicts and their attendant turnkeys can have but little of the picturesque and less of the sentimental. But the main fact is unquestionable,—that out of those convicts has been formed a powerful, active, and opulent community.—What could have been done at home with the multitude who have been in succession transported to Australia, if they had remained in England? possibly not one in fifty would have ever thought of anything but picking pockets or robbing on the highway; one half of them would have perished in prison, or of famine and disease, in their own fetids; one quarter at least would have been hanged. But, by the fortunate, we might almost say the miraculous, expedient of providing them with a country, where they might begin the world anew,—where they might live without the stigma of their former life, and recommence their character—where, being saved from the desperate difficulties of providing themselves with food, they might feel some human enjoyment in the bounties of nature; being protected from disgrace for the past, they might exert themselves to provide a character for the future; and being placed in the hope of possessing property and providing for their offspring, they might become alike industrious and domestic, decent and happy, or in some rarer instances opulent and honorable—the greatest example of rapid colonial prosperity in human records has been exhibited to mankind.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

COUNSEL FOR LADIES.—Let every married woman be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family. The first is, by the expression of what which treasons force. The second is, by the power of love, to which even strength would yield. Over the mind of the husband, a wife should never employ any other power than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say "I will," she deserves to lose her empire. Avoid contradicting your husband. When we smell a rose, we expect to imbibe the sweetness of its colour—so we look for every thing amiable in woman. Whoever is often contradicted, feels insensibly an aversion for the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time. Employ yourself in household affairs. Wait till your husband confides to you those of higher importance, and not give your advice till he asks it. Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, to read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example. Practice virtue yourself, to make him in love with it. Command his attention, by being always attentive to him. Never exact any thing and you will obtain much. Appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more. Men, as well as women, are vain. Never wound his vanity, not even in the most trifling instance. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it. When a man gives wrong counsel, never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational with mildness and gentleness. When he is convinced, leave him all the merits of having found out what is reasonable and just; when a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him. If he is abusive, never retort, and never prevail upon him to humble himself; but enter thy closet, and pour out thy complaints in prayer to God in his behalf. The prayers of the righteous avail much. Choose carefully your female friends. Have but a few, and be backward to follow advice—particularly if inimical to the foregoing instructions. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess. Dress with taste, and particularly with modesty. "Whose adorning of plaiting hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel." Vary the fashions of your dress in regard to colours. It gives a change to ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things appear trifling, but they are of more importance than imagined. "Likewise, ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands." "Husbands love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church and gave himself for it." "Submit yourselves one of the another in the fear of God."—*Ladies' Garland.*

MATRIMONIAL COMFORT.—When people understand that they must live together, except for a very few reasons known to the Law, they learn to soften, by mutual accommodation, the yoke which they know they cannot shake off. They become good husbands and good wives from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives, for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duty which it imposes. If it were once understood that upon mutual disgust married persons might be legally separated, many couples who now pass through the world with mutual comfort, with attention to their common offspring, and to the moral order of civil society, might have been at this moment living in a state of mutual unkindness—in a state of estrangement from their common offspring, and in a state of the most licentious and unreserved immorality. In this case, as in many others, the happiness of some individuals must be sacrificed to the greater and more general good. To be sure, if people come together in marriage with the extravagant expectations that all are to be halcyon days—the husband conceiving that all is to be authority with him, and the wife that all is to be authority with him, and the wife that all is to be accommodation to her, every body sees how that must end; but if they come together with a prospect of happiness, they must come with the reflection that, not bringing perfection in themselves, they have no right to expect it on the other side; than having respectively many infirmities of their own to be overlooked, they must overlook the infirmities of each other.—Lord Stowell.

THE COMMON INFORMER.—The Common Informer, instructed by the wisdom of the legislature, protects the morals of the gin and porter-drinking classes, and visits with fine the sinful hosts of "The Jolly Cooks." This, therefore, it clear.—It is the place that deputies the fiddle, not the Sibylline shore. Apollo, with his pipe of virgin gold, at "The Jolly Cooks" would be a law-breaker; St. Cecilia, with her lyre, a baggage for the police. If the reader doubt this, we beg his particular attention to the next meeting of the Middlesex magistrates on licensing day; when, unless the country sages shall have been miraculously enlightened, the reader may listen to grave and eloquent discourse on the iniquity of public-house music; the social danger of a fiddle in a tea-garden; the revolutionary principles latent in a country dance at Bagnigge-Wells. We will remember the patriotic indignation of a Middlesex Bashaw at the last autumn.—An impudent varlet, landlord of a Pindaric inn, applied for a license for a fiddle. "What!" exclaimed the justice, and his ears seemed to shoot up higher than the ears of magisterial ass with wonder;

'What! music at Pimlico! under the very nose of the police!" A shudder ran through the cap and bell favourite, the hireling put of such wise worships!—Jerusalem!—Heads of the People."

THE STORMING OF CONSTANTINA.—The ravines at the foot of the rock were filled with the bodies of those who rolled from above; heaps were seen of the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the mutilated. Men women and children lay in masses, perishing miserably and in agonies for all efforts were too occupied to assist them. The sight of men who have been killed nothing more more than you are prepared to see; but when women and children, women and children are included among the killed, such is the case; and few can gaze upon them in this state unmoved. In the town I was witness to a little scene which considerably affected me Entering a house whose passage was paved with the numerous bodies of the valient defenders, we found a door which was locked; the soldiers burst it open, and found that it had been still further secured by the inmates with boxes and trunks placed against it. A woman had locked her self in with two children; one of them at the breast She thought herself safe; but he wound all three killed, a shell having entered by the ceiling, and burst in the room. The mother and the little boy appeared to have been, when struck, at different extremities of the room. We found me in the centre, embracing each other with the grasp of death, and the train of blood showed that they had dragged themselves there from opposite corners. The floor was strewed with toys and playthings, many dabbled in blood. Although these are scenes which unfortunately often occur in besieged towns still you cannot avoid starting with horror and pain when they pass at themselves to view.—United Service Journal.

A BIT FROM BALTIMORE.—Good morning, Mr. B., how do you do, Sir?—I am "right smart," I thank you, Sir; how is Mrs. B.?—She is "right smart," I thank you, excepting a slight cold, which she took yesterday in the country. But I hope she will soon "get shot" of that. Ah, you were in the country yesterday; it was a bad day for riding in the country! Yes, I know it rained "right smart" all day, and we were throughly drenched But how did you find the travelling? Oh, the roads are "right smart" and but for the rain we should have had a beautiful time. Do you get any news in the country? Nothing of importance, Sir; only they say the prospect is "right smart" for a good business the coming season. I am right glad to hear of that, for if the country prospers the city will of course prosper. Oh yes, I have no doubt but we shall have a "right smart" business season this year. If the farmers have good crops, they will buy "right smart" when they come in the city. Mr. B., you said you were in the country yesterday; how far did you go? Oh, I went "right smart" yet twice I came never being overtaken. Good morning, Mr. B. Good morning, Sir; I hope you will get along "right smart" in business to-day.—The Globe, 2, April.

GIBRALTAR.—The north side of Gibraltar rises bluffly from the sands of the neutral ground. It bristles with artillery; the dotted port-holes of the batteries, excavated in the rock, are called by the Spaniards "Los dientes de la sinja," the grindeas of this stern old Cerberus. The town is situated on a shelving ledge to the west As we approach, the defences are multiplied; the causeway is carried over a marsh, which can be instantaneously inundated. Every bastion is raked by another; a ready-gun stands out from each embrasure pregnant with death,—a prospect not altogether pleasant to the strangers, who hurries on for fear of an accident. At every turn a well fed sentinel indicates a watchfulness which defies surprise. We pass on through a barrack teeming with soldiers' wives and children, a perfect rabbit warren when compared to the conventual celibacy of a Spanish quartel." The main street, the aorta of Gibraltar, is the antithesis of a Spanish town. Lions and Britannias dangle over innumerable pot-houses, the foreign name of whose proprietors combine strangely with the Queen's English:—"Manuel Ximenes—lodgings and neat liquor. "In these signs, and in the surer signs of bloated faces, we see with sorrow that we have past from a land of sobriety into a den of gin and intemperance: every thing and body is in motion; there is no quiet, no repose, all hurry and scurry, times money, and Mammon is the god of "Gib," as the name is vulgarized, according to the practice of able visitors and conquerors of "Bonny." All the commerce of the Peninsula seems condensed into this microcosm, where all creeds and nations meet with nothing in common save their desire to prey upon each other. Adieu the Mantilla and bright smile of the dark-eyed Andalosa! The women wear bonnets, and look unamiable, as if men were their natural enemies, and meant to insult them. The officers on service appear to be the only people who have nothing to do. The town is stuffy and seedonly; the houses wooden and dingy-tted, and built on the Liverpool pattern, under a tropical climate. Gibraltar would be intolerable to an unemployed man as a permanent residence. The eternal row dow-dow of the drums, the squeaking of the wry-necked pipe, the *ton de grenadier*, the military exclusiveness of caste, the dagger distinctions of petty etiquette, the tweedledums of Mrs. Major This, Mrs. Commissary That, Miss Post-Captain A., Mis Civil Secretary B.; combine the *odor per nicide* of a sentence existence. Gibraltar, nevertheless, to the passing stranger abounds in wonders of art and nature,—in the stupendous bastions and batteries—the miles of galleries burrowed into the mountain the Duke Daniel cave of St. Michael, the glorious Catalan bay, the terrific precipices, the houses odd-earth-sweeping panorama from the heights,—the hospitality—(a stranger in a God-send)—the activity, intelligence, industry, and taste which have rendered every nook and corner available for comfort, ornament, and defence.—Quarterly Review.

THE CAUSES OF FEVERS.—With respect to the cause of fevers a very remarkable adaptation is to be noticed—"The resemblance," observes Mr. Swainson, "between the colour of the fat lobe in general to those of the ground they repose upon, is so admirably reflected as to claim both attention and admiration. The upper surface, or that which is exposed to view, and to the action of the light, is invariably of some shade of earthen brown, or of grey ish sand colour; this is broken by dots and blotches, either light or dark, blackish or reddish, but always so disposed as perfectly to resemble those under shades, as they may be called, which are caused by the inequalities of the ground, and the presence of particles of different tints that may be upon it. Thus both the contemplate the God of nature in his most striking productions, or in those provisions which he makes for the well-being of his most trifling creatures, the same principle of design—the absolute perfection of design in execution—is equally conspicuous.

THE MEMOIRS AND TRAVELS OF M. A. COUNT BENYOWSKY.

(Continued from No. 31 Page 134).

Our adventurers, without having any definite object, set forward like true knights-errant in quest of new enterprizes. However, not perceiving any land, and being very desirous to renew their traffic with Japan, they accordingly steered for the coast, anticipating a similar open lid reception. When they approached the land, the inhabitants were at first shy, but soon recollecting themselves, they hastened to receive their guests with many tokens of friendship. The harbour proved to be that of Meanko, near Nagasaki. The officers were here well-versed in the art of keeping foreigners at a honorable distance, and after a little delay, the latter resolved on quitting the harbour, since they could not conveniently carry on any trade. They therefore steered for another port, and were met on shore by people with lances and broadswords disputing their landing. It was a place in the same district in which Nagasaki is situated, and to this cause we must ascribe the rough treatment our mariners experienced. To crown the whole, an officer called on board, showing his commission, that he had come to arrest the sailors in the name of the lord of the land. As the people on board had just traded a little, and the count expected, from the arrival of this messenger, some further permission, he received the doughty harbinger with a running fire of muskatry: this honorable way of meeting him, however, made him faint, and the count very humanely endeavoured to restore him by some cordials.

The demonstration of hostilities on shore made our adventurers resolve upon adopting measures for privateering. To this step they were still more provoked by the people on board of one of the Junks in another harbour, shooting arrows at the strangers. The count immediately discharged two shots, which sent all the crew on deck below the hatches, and he then boarded her, and took every article out of the vessel.—She was a tribute bearer, laden with tobacco, sugar silk, varnish, porcelain &c., and, moreover, a number of slaves. "My generosity," says the count, "spared the lives of the prisoners."—But this act of piracy had nearly cost the adventurers very dear. Endeavouring to take the prize in tow, she ran foul of the ricketty bark, and occasioned a very large leak; the water was fast gaining upon them, and to make matters still worse a very fresh gale arose, so that the hapless navigators gave themselves up for lost. In this emergency the count showed much spirit and presence of mind, and cheered on his companions in danger; but he almost lost his life, and was actually taken for dead out of the water, yet recovering slowly from the stupor, he perceived the vessel to be at anchor, or rather aground, in a beautiful harbour.

[To be continued.]

In the Register of the 25th of June, we inserted an account of the Budget, and its expenditure, of the "*Poor Gentleman*?" the following lines do not unaptly pourtray the joyless existence of such a *professor*.

The Snail.—A Fable.

With friends, with family unblest,
Condemned alone to dwell,
If dangers' least alarms molest
He shrinks within his cell.

Sole tenant of his narrow walls,
His self-esteem profound,
He muses, when the season calls,
To join the insects round.

Insure his track, he winds his way
Among the shrubs and flowers;
The fairest his selected prey,
He taints them or devours.

Grows old, like captive mop'd and wan,
Forlorn at home he lies;
Thus snail-like lives the selfish man,
And like a snail he dies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.

England	6th April	Singapore	31st July
U. States	5th April	Java	29th July
Calcutta	24th June	Manila	30th July
Bombay	27th June	Austral-Asia	29th May

In the course of sunday, the 25 of August, in consequence of various edicts, translations of which will be found below, and of the result of consultations between H. E. the governor of Macao and Mr. Astell, circulars were issued by the committee of management (appointed at the general meeting of all British subjects held on the 16th of August), recommending all British subjects to leave Macao for their ships before 12 o'clock the next day.

In the forenoon of sunday information reached Macao of a most barbarous and bloody attack having been made the preceeding night, by two Chinese Junks and a row-boat, on the English sch. Black Joke, whilst proceeding from Macao to Hong Kong; particulars of which are detailed in the depositions of the unfortunate surviving sufferers. Mr. Mark Moss and the Tindal, Hassan.

Rumours of an attempt to surprise the English residents in their houses the same night were also prevalent; indeed we can assert with truth that intimation to that effect had been received by H. E the governor from the Chinese authorities.

In consequence of this state of affairs, most of the English assembled, some armed, that night on the Praya Grande; and embarked the next day for the vessels lying in the Typa.

As we were one of the refugees, and did not return from Hong Kong until the middle of September, the publication of this number of the Register was prevented; and, therefore, we cannot lay better information before our readers than the following extract of the occurrences in the month of August, which we take the liberty to borrow from the *Chinese Repository*.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences; British chamber of commerce; notice for a criminal court; departure of U. S. ships Columbia & John Adams; interdiction of provisions; meeting of British Subjects; servants leave; notice of leaving Macao; the British commission goes to Hongkong; attack on the Black Joke; English leave Macao;*

Long will the occurrences of this month be remembered. In such times, it is particularly difficult to keep a full and faithful record of public events. Many rumors and reports, bearing for a while the stamp of authenticity, prove untrue; and many things, which actually occur, are either purposely concealed from the public, or by mistake are misrepresented, or by design are falsified.

A meeting of the British merchants residing in Macao was held, on the 31 instant, at the house of the chief superintendent, for the purpose of organizing a British Chamber of Commerce. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, merely a provisional chamber was organized; James Matheson, esq., was chosen provisional chairman, and Mr. Scott, (the secretary of the old chamber) appointed provisional secretary.

Aug. 6th. The U. S. frigate *Columbia*, commodore Read, and the U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, captain Wyman, left the Chinese waters for the Sandwich Islands. These ships have suffered much from sickness during their stay here. No doubt it would be for the honor and for the interest of the United States, if their government would keep a small squadron constantly in these seas.

Aug. 15th. All supplies of provisions, for British subjects in Macao, and on board ship, were interdicted by the Chinese government.

Aug. 16th. Captain Elliot called a meeting of a British subjects for the purpose of concerting measures for their personal safety; he informed them that it was impossible for him to surrender any subject of her majesty to the Chinese authorities.

Aug. 17th. All the Chinese servants and compradors in the English families left their employers; and the orders, interdicting food, were reiterated, and in a remarkable manner: several placards, containing the substance of the interdict, written in large characters were pasted on boards, which were carried by policemen through all the principal streets and markets of the town.

Aug. 21st. The following public notice to British subjects was issued; and preparations were made by many families for early embarkation. Most of the houses, however, were supplied with provisions by Portuguese servants, who obtained them without much difficulty. The prices of provisions at this time were unusually high in

consequence of the country people being forbidden to bring any into town, and the poorer classes of Chinese suffered much in consequence.

Public Notice to British Subjects.

Having ascertained that the Portuguese inhabitants of Macao are called upon by the commissioner to withdraw their servants from her majesty's subjects, and to refuse them supplies, or any manner of assistance, the chief superintendent is unwilling to compromise them farther in the present difficulties with the Chinese, and has therefore to give notice that he will embark this evening, with the officers of her majesty's establishment.

Her majesty's subjects who think fit to accompany him to Hongkong, will have the goodness to understand, that the chief superintendent does not purpose to leave the neighborhood of this anchorage till the morning of the 23d instant. By order of the chief superintendent, &c., &c., &c.

L. S. (Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Aug. 23d. According to the previous notice, captain Elliot proceeded to Hong-Kong with his family. Many of the families were in readiness to follow.

The American consul Mr. Snow, who has resided in Macao since the 25th of May last, embarked in a chop boat on the 22d instant for Canton, where the merchants of his country continue their residence and commerce, without any molestation, beyond what is occasioned by the state of public affairs.

Aug. 24th. A small schooner, proceding from Macao to Hongkong, was boarded by Chinese; the most melancholy consequences followed, as will be seen by the depositions, given by the survivors of the crew. It is exceedingly important that the authors of this attack should be ascertained; that satisfactory explanations be given, and reparation made, so far as reparation is possible. To us it seems most probable that the act was committed by pirates, though some suppose it was done by governmental cruizers. The truth of the matter should be sought out and made known.

DEPOSITION OF THE TINDAL.

Hassan, the tindal, being examined before the committee of management, deposes as follows:

Left Macao on the morning of the 24th at 6 A. M., these being on board seven Lascars, himself, and Mr. Moss, passenger. The boat belongs to Mr. Just: owing to contrary tide, anchored at 6 P. M. under the south end of Lantao island. Two men were on the lookout, who at about 10 o'clock gave the alarm of boats approaching, when 5 or 6 pulling boats filled with men immediately ranged alongside, and began to massacre the crew. Deponent jumped overboard, and holding by the rudder, remained about half an hour in the water. The boat had personal baggage and stores on board, which the night before were taken from Mr. Just's house to the *Black Joke*. The Chinese took away several boxes, but not all. The boats remained alongside about half an hour, and then deponent got on board, and found Mr. Moss, who told him that the crew were murdered. Attempts had been made to fire the vessel, by means of tarred rope, gunpowder, and clothes; he extinguished the fire by throwing on water. Soon after the Harriet hove in sight, took them in tow, and brought them to the Typa this morning. A mandarin knife and cap were found on board the Black John.

DEPOSITION OF MR. MOSS.

Mr. Mark Moss, a British subject, born in London, deposeth as follows, before Mr. Van Buerl, Dutch consul, Mr. Paiva, late procurador of Macao, and Messrs. Kerr and Leslie, British merchants, in Macao on the 25th day of August, 1839:

"I left Macao on board the Black Joke, containing personal and household property, on Friday night last, the 23d instant, to proceed to Hongkong; having got as far as the point of Lantao, anchored there yesterday evening at about 5 o'clock; supped, and went to lie down. At about nine o'clock, I heard the crew consisting of Lascars cry out, "Wy-lo! Wy-lo!" ran to the skylight, and saw three guns fired at us loaded with charcoal; when I reached the deck, I saw three Chinese cut down, and received myself a cut on the left side of the face, on which I went below, when I heard the Chinese crying out, "te, te!" and on pulling my head out of the companion, got a most severe wound on the top of my head from a pike. The Chinese then laid hold of me, stripped me of my cloths, and cut my arm in three places as I put it up to save my head. They then proceeded to plunder and break up the boat, and coming down with lights into the cabin, one of them, seeing I had a ring on my finger, attempted to cut the finger off, but I took off the ring, and gave it him; another, seeing my watch, took it out of my pocket, and, laying hold of my ear, called to a man who came with a sharp instrument, cut it off with a large portion of the scalp on the left side of my head, as you now see, and put it in my mouth, attempting to push it down my throat. I was then knocked about on all sides by the Chinamen, and saw them bring a barrel of gunpowder, with which they attemped to blow up the boat but did not succeed. I was rendered insensible from the smoke caused by the explosion, and was nearly suffocated, when making a last effort, I reached the deck but found no one there. I called out the names of some of the Lascars, and seeing a rope moving astern, found that the tindal alone of the whole native crew had saved himself by hanging on to the rudder under water. He came up and gave me some water, of which I drunk five basons full, and felt refreshed. A short time after this, the Harriet, capt. Hall, came up, and I suppose, from the Chinese leaving so suddenly, that they had seen the vessel. From capt. Hall I met with the tenderest treatment; he took me on board, dressed my wounds, and taking charge of my boat, brought me to Macao this morning at about 5 o'clock.

DEPOSITION OF THE PHYSICIANS.

This is to certify that we have carefully examined Mr. Mark Moss, who reports that he was attacked last night by some persons who boarded his boat, and inflicted several severe wounds on his person. We saw him this morning at eight o'clock, and found that he had received the following injuries.

On the head. A deep wound over the left eyebrow, and extending across the arch of the nose, the bones of which have been completely divided. An oblique wound on the forehead about two inches long. The left ear, with a portion of the scalp, has been cut away leaving a large open wound. There are also two smaller wounds on the head.

On the left arm, forearm, and hand. At the lower part of the arm, there is a deep wound extending across the limb and dividing the external condyle of the [illegible]. In the middle of the forearm, an extensive deep wound,—the fascia has been torn and the muscles much lacerated; at the lower part of the forearm near the wrist, another deep wound at the back of the thumb, almost separating this member from the hand. Besides the above, there are also several wounds on the body and limbs which are of little consequence. From the severe injuries now described we consider the man to be in a dangerous condition.

(Signed) R. H. COX.
" W. LOCKHART.

Macao, Aug. 25th, 1839.

Aug. 25th. A committee of British subjects, appointed on a previous day, were repeatedly in session. It was unanimously agreed, as we understand, that they should all leave Macao next day; it was also said that his excellency the Portuguese governor would be present at their embarkation, and afford every possible assistance and protection. During the evening, a rumor was abroad that Chinese soldiers were in town, in disguise, and that an attack on the English houses, during the night, was meditated. What gave rise to this rumor, and whether there was any truth in it or not, we have been unable to learn. Considerable excitement was created, but the night passed away without any disturbances.

In the afternoon of Monday, August 26th, the embarkation took place; men, women, and children, all alike were hurried from their residences, to seek a secure retreat on board their ships. This was their only peaceful course. Most of them proceeded direct to Hongkong; the others repaired to the anchorage in the Typa. The little fleet, consisting of small boats, schooners, and lorchas, crowded with passengers, presented an affecting spectacle as it moved slowly from the harbor. But we forbear to speculate on what will be the consequences of this memorable event. Would that timely and friendly interposition of western governments had prevented such an issue.

Severely as Mr. Moss was wounded, we may here state, to that gentleman's credit for self-possession, that as soon as he revived from the state of weakness caused by the great loss of blood and an attack of sickness he assisted the Tindal with his remaining useful arm to pay out 90 fms of the chain cable, and to set the topsail—but most of the gear had been cut by the Chinese assassins.

We should also mention that Mr. Moss solemnly declared to us that there was no merchandise of whatever description on board the "Black Joke;" that the only articles on board, were the luggage stores, and books belonging to Mr. Just and himself.

Though at month's distance of time, we may offer the following remarks.

Thus did the English voluntarily and peaceably leave Macao: they were scarcely expelled, as our cotemporary of the Canton Press has it, for they might have remained if they had not preferred suffering *all* inconveniences themselves rather than involve their Portuguese friends in *any*. And these inconveniences have neither been a few nor light, for ladies near their confinement, mothers with their young children, and merchants with their establishments, have been driven to the shelter of loaded merchant ships.

The ladies had previously, with the exception of one, we believe, gone to Hong Kong.

The embarkation on the 26th of August was conducted in a hurried manner; indeed the short notice of its absolute necessity only the day before rendered it impossible it should be otherwise; many individuals took scarcely any necessaries with them, and the vessels in the Typa became almost literally a "Refuge for the Destitute."

On the 30th of August all the small craft sailed for Hong Kong; and on that day three ladies, who had cherished the hope of being allowed to remain, were obliged to embark hastily, it having been rumoured they might be detained as hostages for the husband of the elder, a foreign divine, who is attached to H. M's commission.

The next day the Austen and Harlequin, the only two British vessels remaining in the Typa, sailed for Hong Kong, and left Macao and its waters deserted by every subject of one of the oldest and most faithful allies of Portugal.

This was a measure of stern necessity, for it is in the power of the Chinese authorities to reduce the inhabitants of Macao to a state of starvation whenever it suits their policy so to do.

Translation of an imperial edict, received 15th of June.

It appears that Hwang Tsotsze memorialized the emperor respecting the evil of opium, and requested orders that laws might be established for the severe prohibition of the drug.

The subject ought to be submitted to all the governors and lieut. governors of provinces, that they may fully discuss the same and the report accordingly.—In consequence of this resolution, there has been a series of memorials sent in; and the officers of the tribunals having taken the previous and late regulations into consideration, the imperial decree is hereby submitted to the ministers of the cabinet and privy council that they may conjointly with the other officers deliberate thereupon and report; and, after having minutely consulted, communicate the regulations to the court.

I, the emperor, have minutely revised them, and consider them practicable, and, therefore, hereby declare that the result of their deliberations shall be entered into the code, and forever acted upon.

All the officers ought to have them immediately engraved; governors, lieut. governors and generals of the respective provinces must communicate them to the civil and military authorities under their jurisdiction, that they may all, to a man, act accordingly, and issue distinct and plain orders, communicating them to all men.

I, the emperor, am very indulgent, and thereby show much love to the people, and on that account aid and assist in instructing them.

The importation of opium from the outside barbarian regions has daily encreased, and, for the sake of filthy lucre and sordid gain, the poppy has also been cultivated in this country; the military as well as the people have been infected with the poison; and having been led astray by long custom the evil has become inveterate, so that their substance has been dissipated and their lives sacrificed, without their knowing how to arouse themselves, repent and amend. The national manners have been greatly deteriorated, and if there are not speedy measures taken for investigation and for prohibiting, and for ever cutting off the source of this evil, then the misery entailed and the injury induced will become daily deeper, and where will this state of things end!

I, the emperor, am worn out and sick with the desire of freeing the empire from this evil. I have not hesitated, again and again, to instruct and warn, and therefore have especially discussed these penal regulations, with the intention of improving the manners and customs, and rendering them sincere, substantial, and solid.

I think the greatest culprits in these matters are those who import from the sea, and establish depots; but it is not by one law, however severe, to put matters in a proper condition, and to guard against the smuggling, and to stop up the source from whence it comes. As far as the vice of smoking is concerned, it cannot be put a stop to in one day, and thus the importation will not cease in the space of a day.

The emperor then proceeds to say, that the penalty of death having been determined on, it is the duty of all officers to implicitly obey the orders, and to exert themselves to put down the evil: those who really exert themselves will be rewarded, those who are remiss will be punished without mercy, &c.

H. I. M., after much consideration of the governors reports, finally resolves to adopt the measures recommended by Hwang Tsaotsze; and he makes known his will to the officers of the empire to put down the importation of opium in the following edict, urging them to see it strictly enforced.

New Regulations respecting Opium as imported by Foreigners.

Lin, The Commissioner, and *Tang*, the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, issue again their distinct orders.

They received in July the imperial commands, containing the new laws respecting opium; barbarian vessels that smuggle opium into the country shall thus be dealt with.

The principal shall immediately be sentenced to decapitation, and his accomplices suffer instant strangulation, and the entire cargo shall be confiscated to government.

Those who within the space of 18 months deliver it up on their own accord, shall graciously have their crime remitted.

Such are the new laws of the celestial empire, and all the barbarians who come to trade at Canton ought to obey the same. We, the great minister and governor, give hereby a clear view of these laws, and a succinct statement of these plain orders, that all men may know them.

1.—All those vessels which have no opium on board must deliver in a clear statement, and then enter the river, wait until they are examined, after which they may break bulk without further delay.

2.—Those vessels which by mistake (i. e. in ignorance of the laws) have brought on opium, ought immediately voluntarily to deliver up the whole, and then their crime will be forgiven; and after having made a clear surrender of the whole, they will be allowed to enter the river, break bulk, and trade.

3.—Every vessel that dares not enter the river, shall, on that very day, get under weigh, and return home, and thus she will avoid falling under extreme measures.

4.—(Here the commissioner speaks). The barbarian who murdered, in an affray, Lin Weihe, must be immediately delivered up; and thus all the barbarians will avoid being involved; but if he he is still secreted, they will share with him the crime.

We, the great minister and governor, being moved with love towards all barbarians issue the above regulations, and clearly state them that the barbarians may obey in order that there may be a way of renovation; but if they again slight the regulations, do not prove submissive, or according to their own pleasure delay, and still think they can go to the East and West and dispose of the drug, then it will appear that their hearts are obstinate, and they will be punished as soon as they are seized according to the new laws; and if they remain obdurate and disobedient, it will be difficult to avoid burning the precious stone and granite together. Do not entail on yourselves repentance when it will be too late; every one ought implicitly to obey. (Dated 24th August.)

It is evident from the foregoing edict that the imperial government of China is determined to use its whole force to crush the trade in opium; and at the first blush it might be argued that its despotic power must ensure its final success; but the most powerful despotisms have, before now, failed in objects on which they were most determined: it is difficult to force the tastes or customs of a people, particularly by the terror of public executions founded on laws in which the people have no share in making, and which they will seize every opportunity to evade; for it must strike the most uninformed mind that there must be a tyranny which contains something of the ridiculous and to which the common sense of men can never submit, in adjudging the same punishment to the violent robber and the destroyer of human life & the individual who only indulges in an idle, dissolute, & vicious habit, by which he is himself the greatest sufferer, for indulgence and suffering and punishment, both bodily and mental, are synonymous terms.

From some expressions used by the emperor we conclude H. I. M. will not be fully pleased with the violent measures lately enforced against the English.

PROCLAMATION.

Pang, acting Tsotang of Heangshan district, and Tseang, acting Keunminfoo of Macao, for the purpose of again issuing a strictly prohibitive proclamation.

Now it is known to all that in consequence of the constant opposition of the English in all affairs, orders have been received from all the superior officers to cut off their supplies; therefore to the shopmen of Macao, and of the villages of Suy-we, Shan-chang, Wang-heu, Keih to, &c., and the shopkeepers in the markets, and hawkers and carriers, a perspicuous proclamation has been already issued forbidding them to sell the smallest quantity of provisions; moreover, the native gentry of Macao, shopmen and district constables, have been instructed to obey: this is on record.

Upon enquiry we have heard that the boats about the neighbouring shores buy a great quantity of rice, fowls, ducks, fish, vegetables, & other eatables; therefore besides ordering secret enquiries to search for and seize, in order to prevent these supplies reaching the English through the cupidity of the said people, it is proper that we again issue a strictly prohibitive proclamation, as follows, and we direct all the boatmen on the neighbouring shores, shopmen &c. to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents thereof:

Ye, boatmen, if ye again dare clandestinely to carry eatables and other odd articles for sale to the English in the Typa, Nine islands, and other places, in the offing —or as regards the class of boatmen, when they come to market, they are only to be allowed to buy at one time one catty of fish, flesh, fowls, or ducks and one measure of rice (about an English pint); if they dare violently to force a purchase, they shall be immediately seized and dragged before our tribunals and subjected to heavy punishment; if the shopmen and stallkeepers daringly disobey, they shall be all seized without distinction and punished on the spot: an after repentance will be unavailing. Let all implicitly obey, oppose not.—A special proclamation. 7th moon, 13th day, (21st of August).

On 26th August, on board the Scaleby Castle, at Hong Kong, the Lady of A. C. Maclean, Esq., of a Son.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JUNE.

THERM.	BAR.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
8 night. noon.			
1 76 76	29.83	E. Fresh br. showery—rain throughout the day	
2 74 77	29.67	SE. Squally with rain till 6. p. m.	
3 74 79	29.80	E. Fine br.; cldy. no occasionally from 7 a. m.	
4 76 80	29.68	E & S. Fine br. cool weather occasional light showers, night fine.	
5 76 79	29.68	SW. Fine br. & stdfst., lat. pt. fine wthr. to cldy.	
6 74 76	29.77	SW a NW. Showers all night, rain contd. in squalls until 1 P. M.	
7 73 76	29.79	SW Showery & some thunder, showery all day	
8 72 78	29.80	SW. Much rn., lat pt. sunshine, showery drng. nt.	
9 70 80	29.76	SW. Showery, no rain since noon do do	
10 76 80	29.79	SW. do. do.	
11 76 79	29.74	ENE. No rain, but rn. cldy	
12 74 73	29.78	NE. & E. Showery, rain ceased at 3. p. m.	
13 74 80	29.73	E. & SE. & S. do. early, fine, lat. pt. no rain, mot. pt. sunshine, night clear, starlight.	
14 76 82	29.78	S. SW. Fine & good br., sun partial, night clr., no rn	
15 78 83	29.82	SW. Rather cldy do. 1st part cloudy [clr.	
16 78 82	29.80	SW. do. & sunshine, 1st part cloudy do.	
17 74 81	29.77	SW. & S. Cldy mod. br. showery, lat. pt. sunshine night.	
18 78 82	29.73	SW. Fresh wind, fine, lat. pt. rn. cldy., night clr.	
19 78 82	29.65	SW a NW. do. cldy., showery, drng. night. w. N. W.	
20 72 81	29.57	NW a N. do. showery, mid. pt. sunshine less wind, clds. appear. stationary till 5 p. m. when they moved E. & Bar. rose 1st. pt. Bar. fell to 29.86	
21 78 79	29.69	NW a N. do. rn. cldy. do. 10 p. m. showery	
22 78 80	29.84	NNW a NE. Fine, clear, & sun powerful.	
23 78 81	29.89	E & S. do. rn. cldy. mod. & some rain. [night.	
24 77 79	29.89	SE & SW. Cldy. mod. & some rain,	
25 74 80	29.84	SW. do. & lt. showers, fine & pleasant br. fine clr.	
26 78 80	29.82	SW. Rather cldy., fresh br. do.	
27 78 83	29.85	SW. Fine br. & wthr., night cloudy.	
28 77 82	29.89	SW. Rather cldy., little wind.	
29 76 80	29.95	SW. do. do. night calm & showery	
30 79 80	29.85	SW. SE a SW. Calm & lt. rn., mid. pt. clrng. to sunshine fine br. N. S. W.	

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

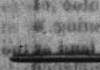
EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 33 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST & 30TH, 1839. NOS. 36 a 39.

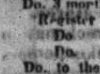


FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, for Cabin Passengers for Sydney, to sail about the middle of October, For Passage, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.



FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight a ply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Lecocnwacher will have early despatch. For freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND residing at Singapore are partners in our firms at PITCAIRN SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co

Manila, 22nd July, 1839

FOR SALE.—United States Bank Bills on London at 120 days sight, in convenient sets, at 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

LATEST DATES.			
England	13th June	Singapore	9th August
U. States	25th May	Java	4th August
Calcutta	15th July	Manila	30th July
Bombay	12th July	Austral-Asia	29th May

ARRIVED.—TERNATE, ———, from Bombay and Singapore. TRANQUITTADE, (Port.) Campos, from Solor. ALBION, (Am.) Putnam, from New York. IRIS, (Am.) ———, from Providence. LEVANT, (Am.) ———, from United States. ABERCOMBIE ROBINSON, Warner from Calcutta.

SAILED.—None Reported.

UNDER DESPATCH.—The Eagles, for England. The Casador, (Port.) for Manila, in 3 or 4 days.

Our necessary absence from Macao since the 26th of August compels us to throw ourselves on the indulgence of our subscribers and readers for the non publication of the Register during the month of September; and we trust the present number dated from the 1st to the 30th of Sept., and numbered 36 to 39,—which contains all the most important public documents which have been issued by the Chinese and British authorities during the month, will be accepted by our subscribers as the best discharge of our duty it has been within our power to make under the peculiar circumstances in which we have been placed.

A few lines respecting the proceedings at Hongkong bay since the 7th of July, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

It is generally known that captain Douglas, of the armed ship the Cambridge, was appointed by captain Elliot to take a protecting charge of the shipping at Hongkong.

After the fatal affray of the 7th of July, in which the Chinese Lin Weihe lost his life, orders were issued by captain Elliot, enjoining the necessity of extreme circumspection in the relations with the Chinese authorities and natives; to put the ships in a proper posture of defence; officers and men were directed not to struggle out of sight of the shipping; ship-visiting amongst officers and men was to cease entirely; to muster at quarters and row guard by two boats every night &c.

Captain Douglas issued circulars enforcing captain Elliot's orders.

On the 12th July, by a Public Notice to the commanders, officers, and crews of the British vesse's at Hongkong, a reward of £200 was promised to any person who should adduce evidence leading to the conviction of any other person or persons (being a subject or subjects of H. M.) for the murder of Lin Weihe; and a reward of £100 to any person who should adduce evidence leading to the conviction of any other person &c., as chief instigator or ringleader in the riot on shore at Hongkong on the 7th of July.—The notice ended with a severe reprimand to the commanders and commanding officers of British ships who had permitted their seamen to go on shore on liberty.

On the 27th of August, by a general memo., captain Elliot gave notice that,—as the lives and property of all H. M.'s subjects in China (men, women, and children), are menaced by the government of this country, it is the duty of the chief superintendent to provide, as far as he can, against the calamity and intolerable disgrace of a surprise of the valuable British fleet in Hongkong bay: therefore, in the absence of any military authority in commission, he would assume the military as well as civil superintendence.

On the 4th of Sept. in the forenoon captains Elliot and Smith, in H. M.'s cutter Louisa, accompanied by the sch. Pearl, and some boats, belonging to the Cambridge and other ships, proceeded to the village of Kowloon to procure provisions. In the absence of any official report of this little affair, we can only detail the information we have heard on the subject.—It is said capt. Elliot hoisted a flag, and gave notice to the Chinese war Junks that it should be kept flying for a certain time, and if provisions were not brought when that time expired, the flag would be hauled down and the attack on the Junks commenced. Provisions were brought to the shore, but the Chinese officers would not allow them to be delivered to the English; consequently, between 2 and 3 P. M. captain Elliot attacked the Junks; we suppose about 30 or 40 guns might have been fired—or rather the report of so many reached the shipping in Hong-Kong bay.

The Cutter expended all her powder, and signals from the Fort William were made to send boats to Captain Elliot's assistance; H. M's. ship then weighed and ran down to Kowloon. The result, we believe, was, that the three Junks were driven on shore, and a Chinese petty officer and two men killed. Captain Douglas and two of his boat's crew were slightly wounded. The next morning many of the boats of the fleet pulled down to Cowloon, with the intention, it was said, to destroy the fort; different counsels prevailed, and the British force returned to Hong Kong bay, without effecting any further damage to the fort and village of Kowloon.

On the 3rd of September the imperial commissioner visited Macao. He was accompanied by the governor and lieut. governor of Canton, &c.; the Portuguese government complimented H. E. with a major's guard of about 150 men. A salute of 20 guns was fired in his honor from the Monte fort, where a splendid tiffin was prepared and H. E. the governor of Macao attended to receive him; but the commissioner shunned the hospitality of H. E., probably from the fear that if he accepted it, H. E. the governor of Macao, as master of the house, would have done the honors as such. The Procurador went to meet the commissioner at the temple near the Bar fort, when H. E. asked that officer the following questions—1st. Whether the Procurador knew why he had come to Macao?—Reply—yes, to put a stop to the opium trade. 2d. Should any of the Portuguese again traffic in opium will the Macao government deliver them to the Chinese government to be punished.—Reply—It is impossible to give up any Portuguese subject to be punished by the Chinese laws whatever crime they may commit.

The commissioner, after he had left the temple, passed down Beale's lane, along the Praya grande, and when he reached the governor's house the Lady Pinto invited him in, but this invitation the commissioner also declined.—He then passed through the Rua do Hospital, and left Macao by St. Antonio's gate by which he had entered. H. E. was saluted by three forts; the Monte fired 20 the Barra fort 19 and the St. Pedro fort 9 guns.—H. E. conferred Chinese rank, equivalent to that of the Kwangchowfoo, on the Procurador, and presented the Portuguese guard with a present of 400 Taels of Sycee silver, 10 cows, 10 pigs, 6 baskets of flowers, 4 Jars of wine, 2 tubs of sugar, and 4 chests of Tea.

On the 12th of September the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, was burnt at her anchors by the Chinese government cruizers.

The following account of this transaction is abridged from the *Canton Press* of the 14th September.

The *Bilbaino* was at anchor in the Typa; about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., the Chinese war-boats approached her; the crew, on discovering their approach, hoisted the Spanish flag; the Chinese then detached two fire boats towards her; which the *Bilbaino's* crew avoided by veering away cable. The Chinese then attacked the Spanish brig ahead and astern with cannon, and at the same time boarded her at the gangways; the crew, without attempting any resistance, immediately jumped overboard, and most of them were picked up by the Chinese. The latter, after having plundered the vessel of all they could lay their hands on, set her on fire and left her, taking with them the chief officer, a Spaniard, with a chain round his neck. The Boatswain and five others were put on shore on an island near Macao, and 13 others were left in the ship's long boat, without oars or rudder. These were brought on shore by the boat belonging to the Bar

Fort, and the other six were brought on shore by the Pratico Mayor, who had been ordered to the Typa by the governor of Macao; four sailors are still missing.

The following edict from the Portuguese authorities followed this inexplicable and wanton act of destructive aggression.

EDICT.—"The lamentable occurrence having happened that the Chinese Cruizers have, early on the morning of the 12th inst., unjustly burned the Spanish Brig *Bilbaino*, then anchored in the Typa, on suspicion of the vessel having Opium on board; the loyal Senate do consider it their duty to fit out an armed vessel to cruize in that anchorage as far as the roads, and by this means to procure. 1st, That vessels of any nation whatsoever anchoring there with Opium on board may be taken and confiscated.—2nd That no other fatal mistake like that of the Spanish brig may happen. It is therefore published that all vessels of whatever nation that may anchor in the above named anchorages on or after the first day of October next with Opium on board shall be confiscated.' Dated Macao, 14th September, 1839.—Signed, Silveira Pinto, Braga, Silva, Barretto, Lemos, Lima.—(C. P. 21st Sept)

The Revd. Mr Bridgman, at the invitation of the Chinese authorities, accompanied by three linguists, deputed for the purpose, went to the Bogue on the 10th, when he had an interview with a wei yune, an officer deputed by the Imperial Commissioner, which, we beleive, had reference to the present difficulties between the Chinese and English. Mr. Bridgman returned to Macao two days after.—(Ibid.)

We understand that even H. E. the imperial commissioner countenances the lie of the authorities of Casa Branca that the brig *Bilbaino* was an English opium smuggler and not a Spanish vessel.

The mate and four seamen continue in the hands of the Chinese.—(Ibid 28th Sept.)

The 18th inst., was the anniversary of the Birth of H. I. M. Taoukwang, who on that day completed his 57th year. It was observed in Macao with the usual ceremonies, and the Chinese officers, at the conference they held with H. E. the governor of Macao, expressed their hopes of a speedy and happy termination of the existing difficulties between the governments of China and Great Britain.

On the 24th inst., Captain Elliot and Captain Smith, of H. M. S. Volage, had an interview with the Keunminfoo, at the government house and in presence of H. E. the governor. The object of this interview was, we believe, some temporary arrangement of the present embarrassments, in order to enable the British shipping to unload.—From the Canton Press we learn that the general rumour is that the imperial commissioner requires, 1st.—That no ship having opium on board is to come near the coasts of China. 2d.—That the vessels that delivered their opium as well as the 16 proscribed individuals shall leave the Chinese waters without loss of time: 3d.—That the man who killed a Chinese at Hongkong be given up. 4th.—That the other vessels with cargo now at Hongkong, immediately proceed to Whampoa: acceding to which proposals the commissioner promises that the trade is to be continued unmolested.—(C. P. 28th Sept.)

Desirable, and commercially advantageous for the moment, as a temporary cessation of the present non-intercourse might be, it becomes a question of almost vital importance to the future interests of the British trade with this empire, whether such cessation should be allowed except under the interposition of the British government, or, at all events, unless on our own terms now.

With reference to the departure of the proscribed 16, we have no doubt that the interdict will be removed off them whenever the English trade is re-opened under the protection of the government: indeed, we are inclined to think that if the commissioner were pressed hard on this point, the promisses of his first proclamation being recalled to his remembrance, he would himself withdraw it.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of *Nomen*. It is rather lengthy, and the gist of his argument has been used long ago in various numbers of the Register. We have not seen the letters of *Red Rover*, nor the Nos of the Hurkaru; nor, perhaps, is it necessary we should, as their design is discovered by a perusal of *Nomen's* letter. But the *Hurkaru*, *Red Rover*, and *Nomen*, all appear to have misunderstood the purport of Captain Elliot's Notice of the 18th of December 1838: *that* was directed against and to suppress the illicit traffic *within the Bocca Tigris:* it does not contain any allusion to the opium trade outside. Seizures, both of opium and sycee, were made more than once within the Bocca Tigris, but the losers never dreamt of applying to captain Elliot to obtain restitution for them: seizures have also been made outside, but these casualties have always been considered in their proper light by those concerned in the opium trade, namely: as *la fortune de guerre*.

When *Nomen*, avers, "that the surrender was made not through any compulsion," to assist a particular clause of his own argument, we beg to remind him of his first letter: the surrender was undoubtedly compulsory on captain Elliot, under a threat of suffering the last penalty of the law. Those who surrendered their opium to the British superintendent, for the service of H. M.'s government, cannot fail to feel grateful to *Nomen* for his able advocacy of their cause. In the copy (from the Hurkaru) of the letter in the Bombay Times, there are various misprints; and we have omitted, on that account, the whole of the 4th para.: but this omission is of little moment, as there is nothing in the para. that affects *Nomen's* argument.

The boat of the Myram Dyaram being chased by the government cruizers in the Kap shuy moon, captain MacDonel thought it advisable to gain the open waters where he could better resist any attack; this purpose being followed up, captain MacDonel soon found that he had left the passage so far behind that it was more advisable to continue his course to Macao roads than to attempt to regain the shipping in Hong Kong bay: they accordingly gave way in the boat, and reached Macao the next day: it is unnecessary to say that the crew were much fatigued; the greatest distress they suffered was from a want of fresh water, they lived themselves with salt water to quench their thirst.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Proclamation, calling on the people to arm themselves, to resist parties of English landing on their coasts.

LIN, high imperial commissioner, and *Tang*, governor of the two Kwang, &c., issue a proclamation giving clear commands.

Whereas the English Foreigners, in their overbearing pride and impracticability, have withstood the prohibitory enactments; those depraved individuals who deal in opium have continued to linger at Macao; the empty storeships, which have surrendered their opium, have thus long remained anchored in the outer waters; and newly arrived merchant vessels, neglecting to surrender what opium they have brought, have collected together at Hong Kong and its neighbourhood, neither entering Whampoa, nor yet sailing back again, whereby occasion was given, in a drunken brawl, to cause the death of Lin Weihe, one of the people of the empire: and *Whereas* we, the commissioner and governor, having reiteratedly issued commands to the Superintendent Elliot, justly to investigate and take proceedings therein, he has still withstood us, has not received our commands, and has sheltered and failed to deliver up the murderer—(acts of contumacy & stiff-necked presumption, such as cannot be surpassed), therefore we, the commissioner and the governor, have given commands to the local officers, civil and military, at every point, by land and by water, faithfully to intercept, and wholly to cut off from the English, all supplies, that they may be made to fear, and to pay the tribute of fealty.

We now find that these English Foreigners, though they have one and all left Macao, have yet gone to reside on board the Foreign ships at Hong Kong, and it is to be apprehended, that in the extremity of their embarrassment, some may land at the outer villages and hamlets along the coast, forcibly to purchase provisions, or plunder the inhabitants. Against chances of this nature, it is most necessary to take all precautionary and preventive measures.

For this reason we make proclamation to all the gentry and elders, shopkeepers and inhabitants of the outer villages and hamlets along the coast, for their full information. Pay you all obedience hereto; assemble yourselves together for consultation, purchase arms and weapons; join together the stoutest of your villagers, and thus be prepared to defend yourselves. If any of the said Foreigners be found going on shore to cause trouble, all & every of the people are permitted to fire upon them, to withstand and drive them back, or to make prisoners of them. They assuredly will never be able, few in number, to oppose the many. Even when they land to take water from the springs, stop their power to drink. But so long as the said Foreigners do not go on shore, you must not presume to go off in boats to their vessels, causing in other ways disturbances that will surely draw on you severe investigations.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th month, 23rd day. (31st August.)

True Translation, J. R. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

PROCLAMTION AGAINST GIVING PILOTAGE OR FURNISHING SUPPLIES TO SHIPS OF WAR.

Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner, and Tang, Governor of the two Kwang,—for the purpose of giving strict, earnest, and distinct commands.

When the cruizers of the outer foreigners come into the seas of Kwangtung, being inexperienced in the various passages—which are straight and which winding,—and ignorant of the depths and shallows of the inner waters, they cannot venture to sail about at ease, but depraved and crafty pilots, fishermen, or tanka-boat-men, lusting after their rich gifts, clandestinely pilot them about, even taking them into the inner seas. This herd of depraved people are worthy of the utmost abhorrance.

Besides giving to the Keunminfoo at Macao instructions to issue to the Pilots strict commands not to give pilotage, it also becomes us to give strict, earnest, and distinct commands to all fishermen and tanka-boat-men; and to this end we make Proclamation to all fishermen and tanka-boat-men of the coast, as well as to seafaring people of every class, for their full information

If any of you receive pay from the foreign vessels and clandestinely give them pilotage, so soon as the civil and military officers on guard perceive you after off, and give information thereof, the parties so piloting shall be instantly beheaded, and their heads exposed to public view, at a sea port.

And any who shall sell provisions to them, shall be also severely punished. There shall assuredly be no indulgence granted. Most important it is to all such seafaring people, that they preserve their lives unhurt.

Let all obey with trembling. Be there no opposition! A special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 19th Year, 7th month, 23rd day. (31st August, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

GENL. MEMO.—A boat belonging to the ship Myaram Dyaram having disappeared, with Mr. MacDonel, commander of the "Psyche" the chief officer, and eleven other persons, since the afternoon of Sunday last, supposed to have proceeded towards the Kap-shuy-moon, and it being probable that she was cut off by the mandarins, it is particularly directed that commanders of ships will prevent their boats from being sent out of sight of the shipping: and it is further earnestly recommended that parties proceeding on shore in the evening should confine their walks to the beach, and that they should not be protracted till nightfall.

(Signed.) E. ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer &c.

Ship Fort William, Hong Kong, 10th September, 1839.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The High Commissioner and the Governor of these Provinces having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to Her Majesty's Subjects, having commanded the people to fire upon and seize them whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions: and certain of Her Majesty's Subjects having been actually cut off: Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the requisition of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and notice is hereby further given that none other than vessels actually within the port, or foreign vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed free egress till the Blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the Blockading Force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's "Volage," at anchor in Hongkong Bay, off the Port of Canton, this 11th day of September, 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH,
Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Volage.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM, TO COMMANDERS OF ALL BRITISH VESSELS, AND OTHER HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Ship Fort William, Hongkong, 11th Sept. 1839.

Amongst the pretexts put forward by the Commissioner for the vindication of his measures of dark and undistinguishing violence, against all Her Majesty's subjects in China, men, women and children, is the declaration that some of them are actually engaged in the illicit traffic of opium at this anchorage. The Chief Superintendent, on his part, considering it his duty to leave no just room for the inference that Her Majesty's flag is flying in countenance or protection of persons engaged in a trade declared to be lawless by the Government of this country (to the great aggravation of the risks of the ships detained till the lawful trade can be conducted on a safe and honorable footing), has now to require all Commanders of ships, not having opium on board, to repair to this vessel within the next 48 hours, and make oath to that effect. And moved by the pressing public considerations herein before set forth, the Chief Superintendent has to require that all British vessels engaged in the traffic of opium, should immediately depart from this Harbor and Coast.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.
(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Ship Fort William,
Hong Kong, 12th Sept. 1839.

GENL. MEMO.—The Chief Superintendent has been requested by captain Smith, of H. M.'s ship "Volage," to make it publicly known that in his own sense of the notice of Blockade issued yesterday, it does not contain anything to prevent vessels going into and leaving the Port of Canton, unobstructed, which may depart from this anchorage (off the said Port) with the purpose to enter within six days from the date of the Notice.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.
(Signed) E. ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer &c.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

Ship Fort William,
Hong Kong, 12th Sept. 1839.

The following extract of a despatch from captain Smith, of H. M.'s ship "Volage," to the chief superintendent, is published for general information.

"11th Sept.—As this anchorage is unsailable from so many points, and as I observed to day that more Junks have arrived in Kowloon bay with a considerable number of armed men, I take the liberty of suggesting to you the propriety of causing the shipping here to be removed to the anchorage below Champe, as H. M.'s vessels will then be able not only to maintain the blockade, but to give the British shipping the necessary protection."

The chief superintendent has therefore to recommend that all commanders of British vessels, desirous of availing themselves of the immediate protection of H. M.'s ships, should prepare for sea, and be ready to move to the anchorage off Lankeet; and it is further recommended that ships of a large draught of water shall prepare themselves to move to the anchorage off the South side of Lintin.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.

(Signed.) E. ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer &c.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.

The safety of certain of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects supposed to have been cut off by the Officers of the Chinese Government having been ascertained, and negociations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the Proclamations against the lives and Liberty of Her said Majesty's Subjects:

It is hereby declared that till further Notice be given (founded upon the result of such negociations) the Blockade notified by me on the 11th instant will not be established, and vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed.

Given under my hand on board
Her Majesty's Ship "Volage"
at anchor in Hong kong Bay
off the port of Canton this sixteenth day of September, 1839.

(Signed.) H. SMITH,
Captain of her Britannic majesty's ship "Volage"

L. S. Certified True Copy,
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

To the Right Honorable,
LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
H. M's. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1st.—We, the undersigned British merchants, lately residing in Canton, several of whom had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the 24th May on the subject of the outrageous proceedings of the Chinese government in March last; are once more compelled respectfully but most earnestly, to address your Lordship, in consequence of having been again subjected to further acts of arbitrary violence from the same source.

2nd.—On completion of the delivery of the opium surrendered by her majesty's superintendent to the imperial commissioner, on behalf of her majesty's government (particulars of which have been laid before your Lordship by your Memorialists retired from Canton to Macao, in obedience to the injunctions of her majesty's superintendent, in the hope of being allowed to remain peaceably in that settlement under protection of the Portuguese flag, until otherwise arranged by the authority of her majesty's government.

3rd.—After a residence of three months in Macao, your memorialists have been compelled suddenly to abandon that place, and seek refuge on board their ships in consequence of the menacing preparations of the imperial commissioner, and edicts ordering the departure of all British subjects on pain of severe punishment: at the same time holding us responsible with our lives for the surrender of an individual to suffer death, in satisfaction of the alleged murder of a native in an accidental affray with some British and American seamen, a few weeks since at the anchorage of Hong Kong.

4th.—Her Majesty's superintendent has been unable, after a careful investigation, according to the forms of British law, to fix such charge of murder on any British subject.

5th.—Without any charge whatever against your memorialists, individually or collectively, from the high commissioner, in connexion with the ostensible cause of our actual expulsion from Macao we were first deprived of our servants, and supplies of food; and then compelled to abandon our dwellings, without previous preparation, and in the possession of means barely adequate for the removal of our books, papers, and articles of immediate use and necessity; under circumstances involving much cruel privation of families and invalids.

6th.—The Governor of Macao was pleased to express his anxiety to afford all the aid in his power to the British community; but his excellency did not attempt to conceal from your memorialists the fact of his real inability to give them efficient protection; and they quitted that settlement under a perfect conviction that such a course was imperatively necessary for the general safety.

7th.—Your memorialists further beg leave to call to your Lordship's serious notice, a case of aggravated outrage committed by some Chinese boats full of armed men, and bearing the flags of Mandarins, upon a British owned Passage boat containing seven Lascars and an English Trader (then in the act of removing with his personal effects from Macao to Hong Kong), whom they cruelly mutilated; and after murdering five of the Lascars, and robbing the vessel of much valuable property, set on fire, and then abandoned it: an event, which although your memorialists cannot consider it to have been committed with the knowledge of the imperial commissioner, yet they can entertain little doubt, that it is mainly attributable to the highly menacing character of some of his late edicts, and to his generally violent bearing towards Foreigners, especially British, thus inducing the inferior officers to conceive that any acts of brutal outrage might be perpetrated with impunity.

8th.—In the former memorial an opinion was expressed that after the violent acts of the high commissioner in March last, the return of British subjects to Canton would be alike dangerous to themselves, to the property of their constituents, and derogatory to the honor of their country, until such time as the power of the British government might convince the Chinese authorities that such outrages would not be tolerated.

9th.—And it was further stated that such powerful interference could alone prevent the occurrence of similar or more violent proceedings. Your memorialists may respectfully refer your Lordship to the facts now detailed in illustration of the justice of that opinion.

10th.—It appears unnecessary to add that the circumstance of the British being outside the Port instead of in Canton, has merely changed the scene, but the nature of the commissioner's operations: the same cruelty reason to believe that, had we remained in Canton, the plan by which the commissioner succeeded in extorting property to the value of between 2 and 3 millions sterling, would again have been resorted to for the purpose of endeavouring to enforce the surrender of an innocent man for capital punishment.

We have, &c.

Signed.	Signed.
Dent & Co.	Bell & Co.
D. and M. Rustomjee.	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Lindsay & Co.	Dixon & Co.
Gribble, Hughes & Co.	R. Wise, Holliday & Co.
Macvicar & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bomanjee Maneckjee.	Framjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Tabac	Jamieson & How.
Bujjee Sorabjee.	Hormasjee Framjee.
Cowasjee Saporjee.	Burjorjee Maneckjee.
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee.	Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Cowasjee Patanjee.	Eginton, Maclean & Co.
W. & T. Gemmell & Co.	Turner & Co.
Cox and Anderson.	A. & D. Furdoonjee, Daniell & Co.

There having been some difference of opinion expressed as to the right or policy of the blockade of the Port of Canton, declared by captain Smith of H. M. S. Volage, on the 11st inst., we have published a few observations on this important subject.

BLOCKADE, LAW OF.—The first and the essential circumstance necessary to make a good blockade is, that there be actually stationed at the place a sufficient force to prevent the entry or exit of vessels. Sir William Scott has said (case of the Vrow Judith, Jan. 17, 1799), 'a blockade is a sort of circumvallation round a place by which all foreign connexion and correspondence is as far as human power can effect it, to be entirely cut off.'

The second, and only other circumstance necessary to constitute a blockade which the prize-courts will recognize, is that the party violating it shall be proved to have been aware of its existence. 'It is at all times most convenient,' Sir William Scott has said in one of his judgments (see case of the Rolla in Robinson's *Reports*), 'that the blockade should be declared in a public and distinct manner.' There ought to be a formal notification from the blockading power to all other countries. Nevertheless this is not absolutely required, and a neutral will not be permitted with impunity to violate a blockade of which the master of the vessel may reasonably be presumed to be aware from the mere notoriety of the fact. Sir William Scott however has said that, whereas when a notification has been formally given, the mere act of sailing with a contingent destination to enter the blockaded port if the blockade shall be found to be raised, will constitute the offence of violation, it might be different in the case of a blockade existing *de facto* only.

With regard to neutral vessels lying at the place where the blockade commences, the rule is, that they may retire freely after the notification of the blockade, taking with them the cargoes with which they may be already laden; but they must not take in any new cargo.

The offence of violation is effected either by going into the place blockaded, or by coming out of it with a cargo taken in after the commencement of the blockade. But vessels must not even approach the place with the evident intention of entering if they can effect their object. It would even appear that a vessel will render itself liable to seizure and condemnation if it can be proved to have set sail with that intention. In such cases however it must be always difficult for the captors to make out a satisfactory case.

After a ship has once violated a blockade, it is considered that the offence is not purged, in ordinary circumstances, until she shall have returned to the port from which she originally set out; that is to say, she may be seized at any moment up to the termination of her homeward voyage. If the blockade however has been raised before the capture, the offence is held to be no longer punishable, and a judgment of restitution will be pronounced.

The effect of a violation of blockade to the offending party when captured, is the condemnation usually of both the ship and the cargo. If however it can be shown that the parties to whom the cargo belongs were not implicated in the offence committed by the master of the ship, the cargo will be restored. It has sometimes, on the contrary, happened that the owners of the cargo have been found to be the only guilty parties, in which case the judgment has been for the condemnation of the cargo, and the restitution of the ship.

If a place, as generally happens in the case of maritime blockades, be blockaded by sea only, a neutral may carry on commerce with it by inland communications. The neutral vessel may enter a neighbouring port not included in the blockade with goods destined to be carried thence over land into the blockaded place.

When a place has once been notified to be blockaded, a counter notice should always be given by the blockading power when the blockade has ceased. The observance of this formality is obviously conducive to the general convenience, but there are of course no means of punishing a belligerent for its neglect.

In this country a blockade is ordered and declared

by the king in council. It is held however that a commander of a king's ship on a station so distant as to preclude the government at home from interfering with the expedition necessary to meet the change of circumstances, may have authority delegated to him to extend or vary the blockade on the line of coast on which he is stationed. But the courts will not recognize a blockade altered in this manner within the limits of Europe. It appears to be necessary for the sake of the public convenience that the power of declaring a blockade, should, as far as possible, be exercised only by the sovereign power in a state; but it would perhaps be going too far to insist that it should in no circumstances be delegated to a subordinate authority. This would seem to be something very like interfering with the internal arrangements of states.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD AUCKLAND, Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—Convinced of the anxiety your Lordship entertains for the prosperity of the Commerce of all Britain, we beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship a copy of a Petition, signed by us and other Holders of Opium in China, intended for H. M's. Ministers relative to the late surrender of all the Opium in China to H. M's Chief Superintendent, in obedience to an order issued by him and on a guarantee on his part, acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, of being indemnified for the same, by the British Government.

We all acquainted as your Lordship is with all the bearings of this trade, the connection of the Indian Government with it, under the sanction of the British Legislature, the important revenue derived from it by means of the capital and exertions of those who had trailed in it, and whose the Government had encouraged by facilities and assistance repeatedly afforded, as the case required, it would be an unnecessary occupation of your Lordship's valuable time to enter now into any details of such.

It is, however, because we feel that much weight and regard will be paid at home to your Lordships's opinions on the subject, that we now take leave, respectfully and earnestly, to solicit your Lordship's powerful aid and influence to the prayer of that petition, and to beg the favor of your Lordship's transmitting to H. M. Government those opinions at your Lordship's earliest convenience.

Your Lordship must be well aware that though the subject is a deeply important one, as affecting the revenue of this Country, and the Commerce of both England and India with China, it is now rendered by its present position not only of particular and most vital importance to the properties and credit of those merchants immediately interested and directly engaged in the trade, but concerns intimately every person employed in Mercantile pursuits at all the Presidencies, and in this view it becomes a question of doubly greater moment to your Lordship appointed to preside over the mighty interests of this valuable portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Every one engaged in trade at the different Presidencies is more or less mixed up with the Opium trade from the Magnitude of the Capital required in it. To direct ship owners the Drug must lose immensely and must then find the greatest difficulty in conveying the party through whose funds, lent to him, he was enabled to trade to greater extent, who again will claim from others, engaged in other Branches of trade, the money he may have lent to them, and so on will general distress and discredit for a time thus prevail to the great injury of all individually, & of commerce generally, as well as the Government who benefit by its prosperity.

All these evils would be greatly increased to this Country by the British Government delaying to declare the course they mean to pursue, and be still more aggravated by a reluctance to fulfil the guarantee of H. M's. Chief Superintendent, which from the confidence we have been ever made to place in the British Government, for the Honor and Justice and liberal beneficence to those under its protection which have ever distinguished it, we however never can believe it possible, as all faith would then be for ever destroyed or much weaken d in the acts of those whom the British Government appoints to High and important trusts in this country, and every where else.

We feel that what we have thus ventured briefly to revert to is so well known to your Lordship that it is in Lordship's power to be of essential service in representing the vast and great variety of interests affected by these late occurrences in China and that great weight would be attached by H. M.'s Government to your Lordship's representation.

We would therefore most respectfully and earnestly entreat that your Lordship would be pleased to transmit at your earliest leisure your strong recommendation for a speedy declaration of their intentions by H. M.'s Government. We also feel confident, on giving your serious consideration to the various interests affected, that the Government of India will not abandon those by whose Capital and exertions India and England have reaped so many and great benefits to the ruin that must ensue to them in, should the British Government not recognize in the fullest and most liberal manner the acts of their own High Functionary in China, to say nothing of the dreaded effects that would result politically to all holding High appointments, from a course which however, we repeat, we never expect the Government of such a nation as Great Britain could adopt, and we would thus further trust to your Lordship's presumption that some means be devised, for the speedy payment of the loss sustained, or if this be not practicable, of some part of it being advanced to the parties interested for their immediate relief.

We have the honor to remain,

Your Lordship's Obedient Humble Servants,

(Sd.) Framjee Cowasjee, Bomanjee Hormusjee,
" Jugganath Sunkersett, Khemchund Motichund,
" Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mahomed Ally Rogay,
" Dhackjee Dadjee, Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
" Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer.

BOMBAY 10th June 1839.

(Canton Press, 26th Sep.)

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—The Editor of the Reformer, in bidding farewell to the public, has observed in his paper of this day, "Of late we have been so much occupied by a multiplicity of public and private business as to be unable, without considerable sacrifice, &c. &c. &c." Suffer me to offer the same excuse for not having given a more early reply to the remarks in your editorial, and the letter of RED ROVER, both published in your paper of Thursday last. I shall commence with disposing of an argument resorted to by both you and your correspondent, although his view of it is more limited than yours. He observes, "so far from being implicated in the illicit importation, Elliot studiously discountenanced it and expressly disclaimed on the part of his own Government, all participation in the trade, and all intention of protecting those unhappy wights who might get between the thumb and finger of Chinese justice." This would be a very good argument if the Chinese had seized the Opium themselves and the traders applied for indemnity; then indeed the disclaiming of all participation in the trade, and all intention of protecting it, would have afforded the best of grounds for refusing compensation. But this case has not arisen. The real facts are, that the Opium was beyond the reach of the Chinese; the Superintendent demanded its delivery to him for the Queen's service, promising repayment, and relying on this promise, his demand was complied with; and unless it can be shewn that a delivery of the article to the Queen, and a compliance with her Superintendent's proclamation be an illicit trading, then how are the owners to be affected by the previous disclaimer for the Government of all intention of protecting the trade. It was against giving immunity for loss occasioned by illegal trading, that the Superintendent guarded his Government; but here the loss is not occasioned by illegal trading; there has been no seizure during an attempt to smuggle, or while lying at anchor; the Chinese Government have not, and never could have taken the Opium from the merchants; but it is a legal delivery by them of their property to an authorised official of their own Government on his requisition, and in reliance on his pledge; it is in fact a stoppage of the illegal trade, in compliance with a demand, and on the faith of a promise.

This answer will also apply to a considerable part of the argument contained in your Editorial, but not to that part of it where your statement of what the Superintendent did, (which) goes further than RED ROVER's. He merely makes the Government official withdraw his protection from the trade, but you assert that in his proclamation of the 18th of December, he forbid it as illegal. I have not that proclamation by me, nor do I at present require it, for I will extract two statements from your own article, which completely refute each other.

"Our interpretation of the above section is very different from NOMEN's. We admit that it gives a Superintendant authority over the *trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects*, but we deny that it gives him power to declare what that trade or commerce shall or SHALL NOT BE, as in connection with another power. We deny that it could ever have been contemplated to vest him with any such authority. Legitimate trade that which should be mutually recognized by English and Chinese, he might interfere in and control, but a trade carried on by smuggling, and in violation of the law of another country, can never be trade or commerce in the spirit of an Act of Parliament."

"In the mean time let us reply to the triumphant query with which he concludes the above paragraph." *What is there in the traffic contrary to English law which could prevent the Company from suing or being sued for transactions which might arise out of the trade?* Why this! the traffic had been pronounced illegal by the Chinese authorities, IT HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY PROHIBITED by an officer you call the recognized Agent of the British Government, AND WE SUBMIT THAT THAT PROHIBITION, unaccompanied by any protest was an acquiescence in the fact of its illegality.

The Roman capitals in these quotations are mine, and nothing can be more clear, than if your reading of the Act be correct, and Captain Elliot's power was limited, as described in the right hand column, then his official prohibition in the left hand column, was a mere brutum fulmen.

Both you and your correspondent Red Rover put forth the same argument, though dressed up in a different form, and contend that compensation ought not to be given for the loss of property, which never would have been lost, had it not been contraband.

To support his position Red Rover reminds me, that "in pari delicto potior est conditione dependentis," while you say "Ex turpis causa non ortus actio" This would be an unanswerable argument, if the case between the Queen and her subjects, were to be tried by the laws of Confucius, or rather by the present law of China (for according to Sir Thudias Hunter when he was Lord Mayor, Confucius smoked Opium, though his followers repudiate it, just as the Pitt Club eschew Catholic Emancipation which their Idol supported); but until you can show me that the importation of Opium into China is forbidden by English law, or that Chinese law is to be recognized in English Courts of Justice, you never can apply either of those Latin axioms. The *delictum* of the one, the *Turpis causa* of the other, have nothing to support them, for there is no delictum or Turpis causa by English law, and if there is by Chinese law, then that cannot be pleaded. Will Red Rover (who has a talent for, if not an acquaintance with both law and logic) point out to me any decided case in which a contract between two British subjects was held bad in an English Court of Justice, because it was contrary to the Municipal Law of some foreign state, although it in no manner contravened any English law. Will he cite any treating and or it, which can support that position? If he cannot, there is an end of the case. The fallacy into which you have both fallen is the importation of Opium into China as a crime malum in se; as against public policy; whereas it is neither the one nor the other. To be malum in se, it must be an offence against all mankind, and it would then be criminal to send Opium to England or France; but an offence against public policy is an offence against the particular state in which the offence is committed. Now were this defence set upon England, it might be easily shewn that the public policy is all the other way, and that by the Opium trade, England was saved crores of bullion, of which she would otherwise have been drained to pay for tea, and India, her second self, has gained crores of revenue. My position is this—That this was a contract between the Queen and the Opium traders, made by her authorized Agent, that the policy or impolicy of the bargain into which her Agent entered has nothing to do with the question (a point conceded to me by RED ROVER); that in an action on the contract against the Queen the defence could not be set up; that the Opium trade was malum in se because it is innocent and lawful by the law of every country but China—neither could the defence of its being against public policy be relied on, as it is productive of vast political advantages to England, and the manufacture and sale of the article be recognized by statute. I have admitted fully, that if the loss had been occasioned by any attempts to smuggle all pretext for indemnity would be taken away, but I have shewn that the loss arose out of an act which was the very reverse of smuggling; it was a surrender of the property, and therefore an abandonment of the smuggling. It was in obedience to the order of the Queen's Superintendent that the surrender was made, and not through any compulsion, for the Opium was in the open sea, eighty miles off, on board of armed vessels, which the Chinese would have never dared to approach, and two of the ships, the Syed Khan and the Poppy, belonging to Mr. Pereira (who being a Portuguese subject was not bound to obey the British authority) quietly sailed off without the smallest opposition from the Chinese war-boats.

In regard to the sudden picture(?) on which RED ROVER relies, does he consider that saving the lives of the British official authorities and a number of her subjects, is of no consideration to the country, or if he wants a pecuniary consideration does he forget that the stopping of the trade deprived the English Exchequer of four millions a year of Revenue, which was restored to it by the surrender of the Opium, on which su render the trade was to be renewed.

The same object might have been effected by other means, by the firmness of the Superintendent or the fire of our ships, but RED ROVER admits that the question does not hinge on the folly or policy of his measures.

It is not correct to say that the traders placed the lives of innocent men in jeopardy by their wilful contravention of the laws of a foreign state. It was the Parliament, the Cabinet, and Court of Directors, who in reality placed their lives in jeopardy. Let the facts be fairly examined, and this conclusion is as capable of demonstration, as a mathematical proposition. For the benefit of the British empire the Legislature were pleased to enact by the 3d and 4th Wil. 4th c5. S. c. 4. that the India Company should discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, but they gave them the monopolies of Salt and Opium, and permitted them to continue in these branches of their trade, I advisedly use the word trade, for the Company purchase the Salt of the Molunchee, and the Opium of the Ryuts at a comparatively small price, and sell it by public auction at an enormous profit. By the permission to the Company to continue the Opium trade, the Indian Revenue is benefitted about one million and half a year—and as the Opium is exchanged for silver, which is applied to the payment for the Tea, the British Government make about two millions Revenue by this, without sending out of their country any bullion for that purpose, which they must do were it not for the Opium Trade. The Opium Trader is well off if on the average he nets ten per cent profit after all risks, losses and deductions.* The Indian, and the English Governments, have the fullest knowledge of all the proceedings in China. They know that they would not receive one rupee, for six which they now make, if the Opium was not sold to the Chinese—so completely have they identified themselves with the sale of the Opium in China, that when the market was glutted and a loss ensued, the Indian Government gave a bonus to the traders and this has received the sanction and the approbation of a Cabinet Minister. Who then, I ask, and I ask triumphantly, are the real Opium traders, and who are really answerable for the consequences of the trade? I say it is the Government, who manufacture the article, who reap an enormous profit by it, who supply it for the express purpose of its being sent to China, who gave assistance when prices in China were not prosperous, who could stop the trade by ceasing to manufacture, or forbid it by their authority as Sovereigns. When I see them thus actively promoting the trade; when I behold them thus passively permitting it, am I to be told that they are not the persons who have jeopardized the lives of innocent men, but that the real delinquents are the mere carriers, whom they have called into life, and who are only doing their work.

Now, Sir, if I have made out, that it is by the acts of the Indian, and the sanction of the English Governments, "that the lives of innocent men have been put in jeopardy," it is clear that this argument, which is the only one RED ROVER offers, will lie as it those, who are for repudiating the engagements of the British Superintendant. Every other point RED ROVER has conceded to me. He says I have demonstrated the case, the honesty, the *argumentum ex morali*; he admits that I have established the two propositions of Elliot's power to issue the proclamations and that British subjects were bound to obey, and also that the folly or policy of his proceedings are irrelevant to the matter; he also admits, that the argument of duress ought not to be used; if then after all these candid admissions, I have disposed of his only point, and shewn who it really was who put the lives of innocent men in jeopardy, there remains no matter for discussion between us *ergo* endit quæstio argumentum.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

Bengal Hurkaru, May 22. NOMEN.

Bombay Times, June 12.

* He turns his money twice or thrice a year, this does not alter the profit on each transaction.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register,

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1839. NO. 40.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, for Cabin Passengers for Sydney to sail about the middle of October. For Passage. Apply to
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, LEIDENWAGER, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BARNARD residing at Singapore are partners in our firms of PITCAIRN SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.
KER, MURRAY & Co
Manila, 22nd July, 1839

FOR SALE.—United States Bank Bills on London at 180 days sight, in convenient sets, at 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The humble Prayer of the undersigned British Merchants resident at Calcutta, in the East Indies.

Sheweth.—1. That your Petitioners have been engaged or are otherwise interested in the Opium Trade between Calcutta and China—and that the British Government of Bengal are the sole producers of opium for that trade throughout its dependencies, and have for years been the parties most deeply interested in encouraging it.—That the Opium trade, although always known to be prohibited by the Chinese government, was eagerly sought after by the Chinese people, and has been fostered into its recent magnitude by every means that ingenuity could devise on the part of the British Government of India—who are the sole producers and manufacturers of Behar and Benares Opium—who have consulted on every occasion the wants and wishes of Chinese consumers—who afforded compensation when the opium on reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranteed by the State,—and who even on occasions made direct consignments to Agents in China, that they might practically learn whether consignments packed in new forms would be acceptable to the people of that empire. In one case, the Opium was not approved, and did not sell for the amount expected, which led to a draft being drawn for a balance on the E. I. company, which draft was duly honored and paid.

2. The extent to which the trade has been carried on will be understood from the undermentioned extract from the Custom House Books of Calcutta, where the proportion of Opium shipped to China direct, and that sent to all other places whatever, is separately specified. It appears from this table, that of an aggregate of 79,446 chests actually despatched from Calcutta in six years, 67,063 chests were exported to China direct. The correctness of this statement will be borne out by the records of the Government Custom house, through which the vessels laden with Opium were cleared expressly for China; and it cannot be else be asserted, either that Government were not perfectly aware of the existence of the Opium Trade with China, or that they did not in fact look to that direct trade, as the principal source of consumption. It is important that this fact should be borne especially in mind, with reference to the prayer of this memorial.

Years.	China	All other places.	Total.
1832-33	7,590	1,510	9,100
1833-34	12,716	1,790	12,006
1834-35	9,485	1,510	10,995
1835-36	13,914	1,737	14,651
1836-37	10,823	2,213	13,036
1837-38	6,297	2,303	19,600
Total.	67,063	12,363	79,446

3.—Neither should it be forgotten that the Opium Trade has been directly fostered by the Government of Great Britain, and by the Imperial Parliament—that the net profits of this trade have yielded to the India Government an enormous Revenue varying from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum—and that by this Revenue, in fact, have the Proprietors of East India Stock been enabled to receive the very high dividends guaranteed by Parliament in the New Charter—3 and 4 William IV. Cap. 85.

4.—The sale of Opium in China, has always been contraband, but it was a contraband trade, which like that in Chinese Crape, or French Lace, or Tobacco, in Great Britain,—or in British Piece Goods at Hamburgh, during the war—has flourished through the connivance of Government officers; while the edicts of the Emperor proved as unavailing in China, as the celebrated Berlin decree of Napoleon on the continent of Europe. In fact, by prohibiting the trade, the Chinese Government have lost a certain Custom Revenue, which has been in consequence transferred to the pockets of Chinese smugglers and Mandarins, or, as has generally been supposed, that Government may have knowingly allowed the extortions of those Mandarins as a means of economising in the salaries of superintendents, whom they are but too glad to have an excuse for paying inadequately.

5.—The export of Sycee Silver is also contraband in China—and as Bullion was always received in payment for Opium, it is to this fact that the recent violent proceedings of that Government may be chiefly attributed The export of silver, by the law of China, is death. Like other half civilized nations, which understand not the principles of political economy, the Chinese consider the export of Bullion as injurious to their well-being—and thunder edicts against the "leakage of Sycee" and "the going out of dollars," as though such exports were actually a loss to the State. It is necessary to say but little in proof of this fallacy. China possesses Silver Mines of immense value, but which are worked only to a limited extent; and the circulation of whose produce the Government would fain restrict exclusively to the Imperial domains. Those mines are exhaustless, save in the fear of their Government, whose proceedings in prohibiting the export of Bullion are truly lamentable. As reasonable would it be for the British Government to prohibit rail roads, and steam vans, because the one might exhaust the iron—the other the coal mines of Great Britain! The Export of Opium from India, which has thus defeated the restrictive policy of the Chinese Government, and which has caused the mines of that empire to be wrought far more extensively, than would otherwise have been the case, in order to replace the vacuum in circulation created by continued Export of Sycee from China, has thus been of essential benefit to commerce; for it has drawn forth the resources of the most fertile and populous empire in the world, and the Bullion thus brought back in exchange for opium has created vast tracts of British India with smiling fields and a flourishing population—it has enormously extended the import of British Manufactures throughout Hindoostan—has brought into the British Indian Treasury a Revenue exceeding the land Revenue of an entire Presidency, that of Bombay—and has thus paid in London the dividends of the Proprietors of Indian Stock, amounting to £6,30,000 per annum if not indeed the whole surplus of two millions sterling required for the expences of the Home Government of India.

6.—We trust, therefore, that we have some right to expect at the hands of your Lordships the fullest consideration of the urgent claims preferred on the present occasion.

7.—The proceedings in China are so fully before your Lordships from other sources, that it is unnecessary to enter into detail here beyond the most brief summary. Suffice it therefore to say, that in order to save the lives and property of all Europeans residing at Canton—then placed in imminent peril by the outrageous proceedings of a Commissioner, named, as he himself states, with irresponsible power, H. M's Superintendent in China purchased, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, the whole of the Opium then on board the several receiving ships and other vessels moored at the several outer anchorages of Hong-Kong, Lintin, &c., or that had proceeded to more distant stations up the coast. This opium H. M.'s Superintendent subsequently delivered to the Chinese Government, and the trade of Canton has since been reopened, and all Foreigners released from peril, we believe, but solely upon the sacrifice of so large a property purchased from the bottom for H. M.'s Service.

8.—It will be obvious to your Right Honorable Lordships, that this measure, though arising from momentous necessity, and in the only means of saving the British Inhabitants in China, from a repetition of rapine and massacre similar to the horrors of Amboyna, Japan, Calcutta and Manila, has been productive of serious injury and loss, to all whose property has been delivered to the Chinese Government; and although we rely with the most entire confidence on the honor and responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, to unreservedly recognise the act of H. M.'s Superintendent; yet we must be pardoned for expressing our earnest anxiety for the early settlement, that the Sources of Government will afford and should circumstances unfortunately render immediate payment impracticable, we trust, that no delay may arise in the ultimate liquidation of these claims, and that some specific date may be assigned, by public proclamation through the London Gazette, at which the instalments may be severally paid.

9.—As the means of most readily meeting the wants of your Petitioners, we would beg most respectfully to point out, that the channel through which these claims may be most conveniently liquidated, would be the Treasury of the East India Company at Calcutta. An arrangement, that should repay the amount of these claims in Calcutta, leaving the adjustment in England to be made between the East India Company and H. M. Government, must, we would suggest, be of manifest advantage to all parties, since it would materially assist in remitting a portion of the amount annually required for the expenses of the Home Government. But even, if otherwise, should such immediate payment to the East India Company on the part of H. M.'s Government be inconvenient, we most respectfully submit that the East India Company should still be required to pay our demands at once, which, we contend, would in fact be merely the refund of certain Revenues, virtually advanced of late years to Government by individuals,—on the faith of then existing relations with China—and on delivery of the Opium to parties for shipment; but which Opium has since been purchased by H. M.'s Superintendent on behalf of Her Majesty and delivered to the Chinese Government. May we not also urge that in the total subversion of those relations the holders have become as between H. M. and the East India Company a mere intermediate party, upon whom the loss should not be allowed to fall, for having conveyed that Opium to China upon which so large a profit has been actually realized by the Bengal Government.

10.—We trust that the equity of this proposition will will be readily admitted by your Right Honorable Lordships—and however the question of peace or war, of the future relations with China may be determined, that the settlement of the claims herein preferred, based as they are on the acknowledged good faith and honor of the British Nation, may be effected at the earliest possible date.

11.—We should not here omit to state, that while the profits of Opium shippers have seldom exceeded from 5 to 15 per cent., on the Government sale price; those of the Opium manufacturers, viz the British Government of India, have usually varied from 200 up to the enormous amount of 800 per cent. on the cost of manufacture!

12.—We trust, therefore, that H. M.'s Government will be graciously pleased to direct, either that the amount of these respective claims be paid through the East India Company's Treasury at Calcutta, at such rate per chest as may be resolved on by Government, or that the Honble East India Company be directed to refund the amount paid to Government at Calcutta for every chest of opium brought forward at Auction in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839 that may have been delivered up to H. M.'s Superintendent in China—together with interest on the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date on which the cost of each chest was paid into the Government Treasury at Calcutta, besides all charges of shipping and transport to Canton.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Fort William, July 12th, 1839.

THE OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

MR. EDITOR,—In my letter of the 19th ultimo I adverted to the possibility of the Chinese Government adopting the plan, which, as we now learn, they have really put in practice to make themselves masters of the opium within their waters. In remarking upon it you say, inadvertently no doubt, that "not satisfied with the losses to which the trade must submit, &c., I anticipate a method not likely to occur to the Chinese, unless suggested by some kind friend like our correspondent &c." The gist of this, Mr. Editor, is, as it strikes me, that I had some desire of further losses to the trade, and am an enemy to it? I hardly think this a fair observation; first, because if you thought there was any malice toward the trade in my letter you are "out and out" in it, to the fifth say, by publishing it; and next that had the suggestion arrived time enough in China to afford the Chinese a hint, it would equally have warned the English of a danger which they did not anticipate, and have saved a large or less of opium. Perhaps, however, the holders think the present loss of it the best way for their interests? As to the suggestion, there is no "nothing new in it," inasmuch as your "Tartar" hath never shown himself to be any great conjurer of projects, witness the expulsion of the Catholic missionaries under the Emperor Yungchin about 1725, in spite of the services, which they had really rendered to his predecessors; and, if I mistake not, the representatives of the Honorable Company, were, if not held in durance obliged to quit Canton at the time of Admiral Drury's expedition, lest they might be

been made personally responsible? The fact, I believe, is, that the Chinese, like all half civilized or savage nations, never distinguish between public and private responsibilities, and in this instance the case was by so much the stronger, that that the trade, being a contraband one, they might fairly have treated those known to profit by it as responsible for all the acts of the shipping under their orders.

But leaving these 'facts in the way' Mr. Editor, let us look a little further at the state of affairs in Canton, and to explain my views, better let me ask a few questions. Editors be folk of much knowledge, and if I write any perverse make mischief sayings this time, dont you, I pray, blow the fire by publishing them I was going to say, but on reflection I won't say so: Publish it all, Mr Editor, I am ready to prove to you that there is as much chance of mischief in the silence as in the talk. These are my queries:

1. Is there not a party in China, which it may be are part of those called by His Excellency Lin, the *good* foreigners, whose trade is to the British trade about as one to four?

2. If the English were expelled from China, who would profit by it?

3. Is it quite impossible, Mr. Editor, that with this party may have indirectly originated the *little* squeezing which British interests have just been subject d to; and could we fairly blame them for it?

4. And if we are not duly upon our guard, may not the slightest cause complete the check—mate, for which this party may have been playing? Mind, I do not say these things are, Mr. Editor, but yielding to no man in feelings of high esteem and respect for the Americans (for it is useless to speak covertly about what every man must know) as a people and as individuals; I believe to the full as much in the jealousy of traders as in the far fam'd *odium theologicum*, and I should scarcely think any measure or counsel a prudent one that did not take into account the possibility that no individual of that nation would die of grief if the English nation were expelled from China to-morrow and for ever. There is a neat tale in Washington Irving's Asteria of a little circumventing match between a Scotchman and a Yankee, I forget which of the parties expelled the other, but it is of no consequence. It might be read as a commentary upon what I have written, and, in fact, when we recollect what the commercial spirit in all ages has been, it would only be 'human nature,' that it should be the same in China as elsewhere. What say you Mr. Editor?

Your's,

P.

The Englishman, May 19.

OPIUM.

It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that a correspondence took place, some time ago, between the Bengal Govt and the Chamber of Commerce of this Presidency, respecting the remission of a large sum, made by the Government, to the Bengal dealers in Opium, at a time when the drug was somewhat out of favour in China. The Chamber of Commerce thought the remission a very questionable act, the Government of Bengal, as will be seen by the following letter, received in the course of the correspondence, thought otherwise, and it is to be hoped that they will not now act upon a different principle, when their generosity is more required than ever; and that the Malwa dealers will come in for their share of the 'consideration' mentioned by Mr. Prinsep.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, and, in reply, to refer you to my letter dated the 27th September last, from which it will be seen that the Government of India do not admit that the measures adopted towards the Opium speculators of the Bengal Presidency, were other than such as were warranted and required by circumstances at the juncture. *It is, therefore, out of the question that the Government of India should give, to the speculators in Malwa Opium, any assurance against a repetition of similar measures, if the occasion should similarly require them. The Bombay Merchants must be prepared to expect that the Government of India will show consideration toward a class who contribute so largely to the public resources, as the bidders at the Opium sales of Bengal.*

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

Fort William, 22 November, 1837.

Bombay Times, June 1.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—It has struck me very forcibly, that Captain Elliot, the Superintendent, has been wanting in one respect to the opium owners, and which is in his not having tried the effect of a *firm* but respectful remonstrance with Commissioner Lin, before he yielded to his demand, and urged the giving up of the Opium. From all I can collect from the documents that have been published, I cannot learn that any such remonstrance has been made; but rather that the Superintendent has been paralyzed by the decisiveness of Lin's measures, and has never thought of reminding him that Great Britain is powerful enough to avenge insult or wrong to her subjects. That Lin is both an able and determined man no one can dispute; but notwithstanding that, I am of opinion that, a vigorous remonstrance, not disrespectful, but stating intelligibly at probable consequences, would have had no little weight, more especially if the Americans and Dutch Consuls had joined in it. What think you?

Your's obediently,

A HOLDER.

The Englishman, June 17.

OPIUM DELIVERED AT CANTON.

The following detailed statement of the quantity of opium delivered at Canton, will interest some of our readers:—

Jardine Matheson and Co.	7341
Dent and Co.	1735
Daniell and Co.	1464
Russell and Co.	1437½
Mavrojar and Co.	1144½
Jardine, Matheson and Co., per A. Robertson,	437
Lindsay and Co.	341
Gramnell and Co.	261
Joseph de Souza of Bombay	193
Wetmore and Co.	14[illegible]
John Tucker.	8[illegible]
Turner and Co.	71
J. and W. Cragg and Co.	51
Eglinton, McClean and Co.	50
Bell and Co.	40
Edward Pereira.	33
Fox, Rawson and Co.	30
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	20
Alexander Calder.	15
Gouldsborough.	12
Jamieson and How.	10
Jas. Starkey.	10
A. I. Smith.	7
Bibby, Adam and Co.	5
Evans, Fraser, Jr.	2½
And	
The Parsee Merchants.	5315½
Total	20233½

STEAM POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Mr. Bennett's letter in the New York Morning Herald.)

I mentioned the other day, that I had received a copy of a report on steam power, just made to the house by the Secretary of the Treasury. It contains some of the most valuable statistics on the subject that ever have been collected together in this country. The difficulty of procuring the facts have been very great. The secretary issued a circular to every Collector or other similar officer, directing them to get the information in their several districts—but it was found that owners and proprietors of steam engines were very reluctant in furnishing such information. The Secretary has found the same difficulty in collecting his statistics on banks. Of this, however, hereafter. I have copied from the report the following striking and curious facts:

Steam engines of all kind in the U. States.	3,010
Steamboats in the 21 States,	800
Railroad locomotives.	350
Steam engines used for manufacturing.	1,847
Steam accidents of all kinds since their introduction.	260
Do. do. in railroad locomotives, (only)	2
Number of persons killed by steam accidents,	3,000
Do. do. (another statement)	9,000
Property lost by such accidents (dollars)	5,000,000
Steamboats built since 1787.	1,800
Of these there have been lost,	230
Do. do. worn out,	240
Miles of railroad travelled by locomotives,	1,500
Number of locomotives in Pennsylvania,	98
Tonnage of all the steamboats,	155,173
Horse-power in steamboats,	57,019
Do. in railroads,	6,930

These are a few of the remarkable facts collected together in this report. It is further stated, that the largest boat is the Natchez, of 860 tons and 300 horse-power—the next largest are the boats on Lake Erie. The fuel used by steam-boats used to be wood—but coal both anthracite and bituminous, is rapidly coming into use.

In these data is found one of the great elements of American prosperity. England, in 1836, had only 600 steamboats—and by no means the same extent of railroad or locomotive power. At this moment, I believe that the steam power of this country exceeds that of England.

Among the books I brought with me from London, you will find the exact extent of this power in England and France—contrast it with that of the United States.

In England, the greater portion of the steam power is applied to manufactures—here, also, much is used for the same purposes—particularly at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and in Louisiana on the sugar plantations. At present, England only surpasses us in the application of steam power to ocean navigation—we are equal, and, in many instances beyond her in all other modes. Yet it is a fact, that we are only in the beginning of a great movement. In a few years, I have no doubt the Atlantic will be wholly navigated by American steamboats. We are, not asleep or idle because we are not moving.

Now a word of these facts. Is it not a little astonishing, that this new country should already surpass nearly all Europe in the extent of its steam-power, and its application to every useful purpose of life? If such it is at this era, what will it be in twenty years? I am not therefore, by any means unfriendly to the grand project of Governor Seward to expend 4,000,000 dollars per annum for 30 years, in constructing railroads and canals. I am not unfriendly to the expansion of the old banks, or the rapid creation of the new ones. The faster the period of high speculation comes on, the better for the country at large. We must always have revulsions and crises at particular periods, but what of that? During the movement, upwards to high prices, railroads are constructed, houses are erected, ships built, and every thing tangible increases in use, value, and beauty. If men and banks break, suspend, or stop payments, the buildings, houses, ships, and railroads remain. They only change owners, but the nation loses nothing of real value. Men and parties, whigs and democrats, merchants and bankers, brokers and others, must become bankrupts, but that is a matter of little consequence, when they can change their occupation, go to the west, and turn farmers.

MEXICO.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 11th March have been received, with intelligence of a treaty having been concluded between the French Admiral (Baudin) and M. Grostiza on the part of the Mexican Government. The following are said to be the conditions forwarded to the capital of the Republic for the ratification of the Executive:—"Mexico is to pay 600,000 dollars, in three drafts on the Custom House, at two, four, and six months; and the expressions under this head that caused so much offence at Jalapa are omitted. France does not insist on the retail trade. The restitution of the prizes made by France, and the indemnifications for losses during the war on both sides, are left to the arbitration of England. The Mexicans are at liberty to make a treaty of commerce with France whenever they think fit, and no terms are stipulated for it. The Castle, with its artillery (less 12 guns taken from the French by the Spaniards many years since) is to be delivered up immediately the agreement is ratified by Congress. The French will be allowed to return and enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nation. An armistice for 15 days (12 being allowed for the ratification by the Congress) will allow vessels to commence their discharge immediately."

DR. BRENAN.

The Proprietors of the *Times* announce, with deep regret, the death of Dr. John Edward Brenan, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and Editor of this Journal, which took place at Colabah yesterday morning a few hours after he had penned the foregoing Editorial matter.

Dr. Brenan is well known in the medical and scientific circles of Dublin. He was originally educated at Clongowswood College, in Kildare. After carrying the highest honours at that institution, he entered the University of Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the degrees of A. M. and M. D., and subsequently travelled through Europe, again graduating at the Universities of France and Italy. On his return to Dublin, he founded and became demonstrator in a private Anatomical School, which soon became, under his auspices, the first in that city, and drew crowds of students to hear his lectures. There are now, in India, several members of the Medical Service who studied Anatomy at this institution, and well remember its high character. He was, also, a large and able contributor to the medical and scientific journals of the day, and was rising rapidly to the first eminence in his profession, when his health suddenly sunk under the severity of his literary and professional labours, and he was ordered to a warmer climate for its restoration. At this period, when on the point of proceeding to Malta, overtures were made to him regarding the Editorship of this paper; and deeming that it offered a wide field of usefulness, he accepted the appointment, and arrived in Bombay in August last. From the 3d November, he was on his duties as Editor of the *Times* and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and though a perfect stranger to Indian matters on his arrival; though having to contend on his outset with mechanical difficulties and drudgery of the most harassing nature, from the newness of the attempt, and the absence of an efficient establishment; though suffering, too, from ill health, and obliged, from that cause, to decline the opportunities of information afforded by mingling largely in society, he conducted the Journal, though its first trying stages up to the present day, with an ability, and in a tone, which have not only secured for it a very general approbation in India, but elicited marked commendation from the English press, and made its articles widely quoted in the Continental Journals of Europe.

It may be unusual to make the personal history of a private individual the subject of leading comment in a public journal; but the proprietors feel bound to pay a debt of justice and gratitude in offering this tribute to the memory of a gentleman and a scholar, who undertook the management of their journal under such peculiar circumstances; who conducted it with such success; and whose life may be said to have fallen a sacrifice to his anxious fulfilment of duties to which his health was, unfortunately, not adequate.

In private life, Dr. Brenan was deeply beloved and beloved; to intellect and acquirements of a high order, he added an unflinching rectitude of principle; a warm fountain of social affections, and a profound feeling of religion, not narrowed by bigotry, nor untrue to his profession, but evinced in severe philanthropy, and an unbounded sympathy for his fellow men. His great ambition was to be an instrument, however humble, in the improvement, intellectual, moral, and political, of the Natives of India; towards which holy end, all the best desires of years now now converging, and towards

which he considered all conscientious Europeans in India should labour, in spite of the faults and the anarchy of the Natives themselves, and in spite of any dislike which Europeans, from constantly witnessing those faults, might feel creeping into their own minds and cooling their zeal.

In concluding our notice of this lamented gentleman, we feel assured that our readers will sympathise with the feelings which have dictated it, and join in regret at the untimely death of an individual, whose loss to the press of this presidency, to the Chamber of Commerce, and to private society, will be severely felt.—Bombay Times, July 3.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

OCTOBER 1st, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	15th June	Singapore	9th August
U. States	25th May	Java	4th August
Calcutta	15th July	Manila	30th July
Bombay	12th July	Austral-Asia	29th May

ARRIVED.—TRIMATE, ——, from Bombay and Singapore. TRANQUILITADE, (Port.) Campos, from Solor. ALBION, (Am.) Putnam, from New York. LAOS, (Am.) ——, from Providence. LEVANT, (Am.) ——, from United States. ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Warner, from Calcutta. NAVIGATOR, (Am.) from Boston.

PASSENGERS.—Per ALBION, W. B. Low, —— Diver, Esqs.

SAILED.—EUCLES, and MARMION, for London. HARLEQUIN, Chiene for San Blas.

PASSENGER.—Per HARLEQUIN, A. H. Crawford, Esq.

On Tuesday, September 10th, about 4 P. M. in Lat. 12. 51 N. and longitude 111°. 16 E., an object was seen afloat, which appeared to be a bark, bearing E. N. E.; the fore and mainmasts were carried away, and the mizenmast was in two pieces. On Sunday the 15th about 5 P. M. in Lat. 14. 14' Long. 112. 41 a mast with some cable was seen to the Eastward, distant about two miles.

JOAM DE SENNA.
Navigator of a Chinese Junk.

The NAVIGATOR spoke the THOMAS COUTTS in 11° N., when they separated on opposited tacks, the Navigator standing to the Eastward and the Thomas Coutts to the Westward; on tacking again and standing to the Westward, the Navigator did not see the Thomas Coutts; it is therefore probable the latter vessel stood well, and as events may prove, too far, to the Westward, and has met with strong currents, and she may have to stand to the Southward again to recover her lost ground, particularly as the Navigator was obliged to stand to the Southward in order to make Easting.

We think it our duty now to make a few remarks on the Genl. memo. "to commanders of all British vessels, and others H. M.'s subjects;" dated on board the ship Fort William, Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1839; and issued by order of the chief superintendent.

It would be an ungracious task to refer to the proceedings of captain Elliot in Dec. last, for comment now; they were severely & sufficiently reflected upon in our columns at the time. We now only advert to them for the purpose of observing that capt. Elliot's interference was voluntary, & unsought for by the provincial government: and even had his interference been solicited by the provincial government, it is extremely questionable whether, in the absence of any express convention between China and Great Britain, he could justify his interference to the British government.

However, captain Elliot's proceedings then had for their object the suppression of the illicit traffic *within* the Bocca Tigris, where Chinese law, and, what is much more to the purpose, Chinese power, were dominant, but neutralised by the corruption of the Chinese provincial government. Now Hongkong bay is not only an illegal anchorage, but it may be considered, if not out of the control of Chinese law, at all events beyond the operation and effects of Chinese power: it may be considered, indeed, as on the high seas: therefore, under the present state of the British law as regards the opium trade generally, that trade being now equally beyond captain Elliot's as it is of the Chinese jurisdiction, why should a British functionary again do the duty of the Chinese government? Captain Elliot never before pretended that he had the power to control the opium trade *outside*; on the contrary, if we mistake not, he has declared to the Chinese authorities that the control of that trade was beyond the scope of his commission or instructions. Moreover, while capt. Elliot is himself violating the Chinese laws by remaining, and keeping H. M.'s flag flying, at Hongkong, an illegal anchorage, how can he affect to control the illegal proceedings of others? Does not the present illegal position of capt. Elliot, vitiate, nullify, render void and ineffective any control he may affect to assume, or any orders he may suppose he has the power to issue, to suppress a trade *which is only illegal by the laws of China*? Again, these orders are unavailable & are evaded; therefore there has been an unnecessary imposition of the sacred and awful obligation of an oath; and the genl. memo., above referred to, will only be considered by the imperial commissioner as a confession that the opium trade *is* in full vigour in Hongkong bay, but it is doubtful whether he will believe capt. Elliot's repeated assertions that he has not the power to suppress it. If Captain Elliot's suspicions were awakened, or were he cognizant of any facts respecting the opium trade at Hongkong, the simplest & most obvious course would have been to remove H. M.'s flag from such a contaminating, disreputable neighbourhood, instead of "letting the cat out of the bag," and thus arousing the attention of the imperial commissioner to the matter.

We however, do not see in H. E. *Lin's* proclamation, dated 31st of August, that "he declares some of them (British subjects) are actually engaged in the illicit traffic of opium at this anchorage," the only allusion to opium that we find is—"And newly arrived merchant vessels, neglecting to surrender what opium they have brought have collected together at Hongkong and its neighbourhood, neither entering Whampoa (how can an opium vessel enter Whampoa, lord commissioner?), nor yet sailing back again." The implication may be that opium dealings are going on, but that should not be sought out by a British authority: it is the office and duty of the commissioner and governor to put the laws of China in force; and if this they cannot do, their master, the great emperor should cease to claim dominion over "the four seas."

We have no reply to make to "A Holder's," letter. It is easy to censure past actions, and to plan measures, for meeting and controlling circumstances, when events are by time fully discovered. As the rules of the Foreign office forbid capt. Elliot to publish his official correspondence, no one can know whether he remonstrated against the demands and threats of the imperial commissioner or not; and whatever opinion may be entertained as to the real intentions of the commissioner to put his threats into instant execution—and of these intentions it is impossible for any one to be a judge but H. E. himself—it appears a sufficient justification of capt. Elliot's proceedings that H. E. the imperial commissioner, the representative of the emperor of China, imprisoned his person, ordered his servants away, and stopped the supplies of provisions. We learn from captain Elliot's notice of the 27th of March, that he "had received the commands of the high commissioner to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of his country."

Captain Elliot proceeds—"Now I, the said chief superintendent, thus constrained by *paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton and by other very weighty causes, &c.*"

These "paramount motives," and "other very weighty causes," capt. Elliot has, of course, fully explained to the British government; and until all capt. Elliot's correspondence with the commissioner respecting the surrender of the opium, is made public, it is unjust to prejudge him on account of that surrender.

We greatly regret that our Macao correspondent, who informed us of the imperial commissioner's visit to Macao on the 3rd ult., should have misled us in several particulars of the details of that visit. We drew our information wholly from his letter, in the truth of which we placed the completest confidence; but the mis-statements which we unconsciously made in our last number having been shown to us, we hasten to correct them. 1st. The lady Pinto did not appear and invite the imperial commissioner to enter her ladyship's residence. 2nd. H. E the governor of Macao was in the Monte fort, not merely for the purpose of receiving the commissioner at tiffin, had the latter personage entered the fort, but H. E. was there in his official capacity, and in H. E.'s official residence, the government palace being in the Monte fort. 3rd. All the forts fired 19 guns.—It is most singular that our correspondent, a *Macaista*, could have misled us on any one of these points of information.—We trust, however, that our present corrections will efface all wrong impressions caused by the mistatements in our last number.

With reference to P.'s letter, he has again hit the mark. We shall not now undertake to discuss either commercial jealousy or commercial intrigue; history has sufficiently informed us of the black deeds of both. But we now only beg to observe that shortly before the English left Macao, an English merchant received a letter from an American merchant in Canton, informing him that the hong merchants had said that henceforth and for ever they would only do business with Americans. An heroic determination, forsooth! Are the hong merchants—we will not call them by the abusive names which their own government heap on them—are the hong merchants to dictate to the whole empire of China? Are they to dictate to their great emperor what nation he shall admit into his ports and harbours? And does the American merchant think that the British nation will tamely surrender this extensive and valuable trade to the prejudices of the hongist or of all *their* foreign customers? And the American merchant, had he reflected for a moment, must have surely thought such a declaration on the part of the hongists premature, when they are so deeply indebted to *their friends* the English. We say *their friends*, because we are perfectly convinced that a hongist would as willingly, if not more willingly, transact business with a British merchant as with one of any other nation. Leaving out of the question the immense preponderance of the British trade over that of all other nations combined, and its necessary commanding influence with the people and government of China, we feel assured that the liberal manner of conducting their commercial transactions, their generous expenditure, will ever assure to the British merchants at least an equal place in the estimation and respect of the Hongists. We believe no hongist has ever suffered in his pecuniary affairs by his connexion with a British merchant.

PROCLAMATION.

Tsang, acting Keun min foo of Macao, raised the steps and recorded ten times issues this clear proclamation.—

"It appears that the American merchants Sturgis and others have petitioned, that because Elliot wishes to prohibit their entering the port to trade, they request that such of their ships as shall promptly arrive may proceed directly up to the Bogue, and there wait to be examined, and then enter the port, &c. &c." Now this coming before me the Keun min foo, I have accordingly handed it up to His Excellency Lin the Hien Imperial Commissioner, and have received the following in reply:

"I find that whenever a ship arrives at Canton she must wait until the high officers have ascertained by examination that she brings no prohibited articles, when she is permitted to enter the port. Now who is this Elliot that so presumptuously dares to prohibit the vessels of other countries from entering the port! Such conduct as this is outrageously obstinate, and it will be impossible for me again to excuse his offences. Besides strictly ordering the military officers in every port to seize Elliot and restain (his actions), and transmitting this to the said Keun min foo, that, in answer to the petition of Sturgis and others, that their ships might proceed directly to the Bogue and there anchor, he sends them an answer, permitting it to be as they request; moreover, lest among the outside foreigners there should be some scheming persons, it is necessary that there be the greatest watchfulness kept up among the many ships of war stationed at the Bogue, daily exercising themselves and maintaining the strictest vigilance— we also instruct the admiral of the station, that when an American ship reaches the Bogue, he direct two vessels to go alongside her, and ascertain that she has no contraband goods or any warlike weapons on board, after which he will order the pilot to carry her directly up to Whampoa; they need not anchor within the chain passage. It is thus that I exhibit my sincere compassion, and enable them quickly to return home. You will transmit this in answer to the petition (of the Americans). You will also issue a proclamation to the merchantmen of all nations that they may know that our ships of war will protect them if they speedily enter the port, they need not delay their entrance, looking about them and loitering. (When at Whampoa), they will as usual wait until the governor, the foo yuen and admiral have granted the papers, and in leaving, they will receive the chop, &c. &c."

Having received this, besides taking and proclaiming it to the American merchants Sturgis and others for their obedience, I also, combining all the particulars, issue a clear proclamation, that whoever comes to Canton from foreign countries to trade may fully know them. You will accordingly comply with them; & hereafter, when your merchantmen reach (the waters of) Canton & have arrived at the Bogue, you will wait there until the governmental cruizers have ascertained that there is no contraband commodity or any warlike weapons on board, when the pilot will carry the ship directly up to Whampoa; the ship need not anchor within the chain passage. The said foreigners need not delay and look about them watching what takes place, but it is right that they be obedient and not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 8th month, 11th day.
(September 18th, 1839.)

Canton Press, 21st Sept.

The whole tenor of the imperial commissioner's questions put to the revd. E. C. Bridgman, were, if any and what intelligence had arrived from England. It would appear that a leaf is turned or doubled on H. E.'s bed of roses, and that his boasted irresponsible power is held at the breath of the English people: H. E. seems to be as gloomily anxious as the duke of Gloster, the usurping, crook-backed Richard, and demands—"How, now, how now? what say the citizens. Those citizens, we trust, will read H. E. a lesson on irresponsibility. H. E. has proved, and we hope that it will be finally and clearly demonstrated to H. E., that our "nature is not the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep"—as reported by that very eminent and sagacious sub censor, Hew-kew.

Deeming it of some importance that our columns should contain every memorial that may be forwarded from India by the claimants for indemnification for their opium surrendered to the British Superintendent for the service of H. M.'s government, we have extracted from the *Englishman*, the memorial of the Calcutta merchants.

On Sunday evening, the 15th of Sept., a young English lad, servant to the chief officer of the Mermaid, went amongst the Chinese boats lying in shore in Hongkong bay, and was not seen or heard of till three or four days afterwards, when the corpse was picked up floating about the bay. The body was dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon, and a mark round the neck gave evidence that the unfortunate lad had been strangled.

It appears to us most singular and reprehensible that an officer should allow any of his crew thus easily to fall into harm's way, after the repeated warnings and orders of the British superintendent; and still more so that, under the present circumstances a British subject should be one night out of his ship, and his absence not be reported to the chief superintendent, and the whole bay searched for him.—It is possible, however, that both the report and search were made, but our informant did not tell us so.

This is not the [only] unfortunate occurrence of the kind that has happened since the ships have been in Hongkong bay.

In the beginning of Sept. a corpse was taken out of the water; and another about the 17th. Respecting this last incident—"thereby hangs a tale," on which we may say a few words in our next number.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

	Therm. Morn.	Therm. Even.	Bar.	Wind	
M 1	77	83	29.83	SW, a S.	Fresh br. showers early, fine wind and weather, cloudy at times.
T 2	78	82	29.79	SW.	Fresh breeze at intervals early, fine wind and weather, cloudy at times.
W 3	77	83	29.81	SSE.	Fresh breeze, cloudy early, fine wind and weather, cloudy at times.
T 4	74	82	29.84	S. a SSE.	Mod; and showery early, fine wind and weather, cloudy at times.
F 5	77	82	29.85	SE.	Fine & moderate wind, night nearly calm.
S 6	77	82	29.87	SE. a East.	Light br. a little wind.
S 7	77	84	29.85	E. a SE.	a little wind, showery.
M 8	77	82	29.77	SE. a ESE.	Showery. little wind, latter part more wind, night fine.
T 9	78	82	29.72	East.	Fine, pleasant breeze and weather.
W 10	76	77	29.71	E. a SE. & SSE	fr. wind and showery, lat pt. squally with rain.
T 11	75	79	29.82	ESE. a SE	fr. wind, squally with rain.
F 12	74	80	29.91	E. a SE.	Fair, with fr. br, squally since 7 a. m.
S 13	77	82	29.90	E. a SE.	Fair, mod. br.—sun powerful fine mod. br. night very clear.
S 14	76	83	29.90	SE. a SW.	Fair, mod. br.—sun powerful, fine mod. br., night very clear.
M 15	77	84	29.86	SW.	Fair, mod. br.—sun powerful, fine mod. br., night very clear.
T 16	79	87	29.82	SW.	Fair, mod. br.—sun powerful, fine mod. br., night very clear and fine breeze.
W 17	77	84	29.79	SW. a SE.	ra. cldy. less wind—cldy. and sunshine, fine mod. br., night very clear, and fine breeze.
T 18	78	88	29.76	S. a SW.	Fine, mod. wind—cldy & sunshine.
F 19	78	73	29.74	SW. a W. & SW.	ra. cldy., mod. to calm—a little rain about 8 a. m., wind West.
S 20	76	83	29.74	SW. a SE.	So. Fine, little wind, p. m. wind at E. to So, cldy, at times, night clear.
S 21	76	81	29.73	Calm No. a W.	to calm—showery from 9 to 11 a. m.—clear, inclining to calm, calm at night.
M 22	77	81	29.69	Calm NW. a NE	a E. & No.—Calm early—clear, wind E. to No., night pleasant.
T 23	77	83	29.66	No. & Eo.	Fine & mod. lat. pt.—clear, wind at East, freshening at Sunset.
W 24	78	84	29.64	NE. SE.	NE. Fine, little wind, hazy—lat. pt. hazy, wind ra. sultry.
T 25	80	86	29.62	NW. a W.	Cloudy, little wind, hazy, wind ra. sultry, night sultry.
F 26	81	87	29.59	SW.	Fine br.—lat. pt. less breze, sun powerful, wind steady and mod. at SW. night hot.
S 27	82	86	29.58	W. SW. a SW.	Fr. br. cldy lat. pt. sun powerful, lr. fr. at S. W. at night some mod. showers, thunder and lightning.
S 28	81	87	29.61	SW.	fr. br. cldy. cldy & fr br —at 10 p. m. some thunder, at midnight thunder and rain.
M 29	78	76	29.62	SW. a SSE.	—mod. with rain—lt. pt. cldy, mod. —hard squalls and rain during night.
T 30	76	77	29.66	SW. a So. & NW.	a So. Wind fr. rain in mod. showers, lt. pt. stormy, with thunder, wnd. vble.
W 31	73	79	29.76	So. a SE.	Wind fr. rain early & drag night cldy all day and fine br. night fine wind SE.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR AUGUST.

	Therm. Morn.	Therm. Even.	Bar.	Wind	
T 1	77	79	29.84	East.	Fine wthr, mod. wd. some showers—lt. pt. fine & clear wthr. pleasant br. night clear.
F 2	76	78	29.91	East & SE.	a E. Showery, mod. wind—lt. pt. showery & sunshine—showers during night.
S 3	74	79	29.79	NE. a E.	Fine wthr. lat. pt. fine wthr. and br., night clear.
S 4	76	81	29.77	East SW. a E.	Fine wthr. lt. wd. lt. pt. some showers, cldy. lt. wd. squally & rn. all night.
M 5	75	76	29.80	East.	Rain, mod. wind—rain till 4 p. m.
T 6	76	80	29.82	NE. E. & NE.	Fine wthr. & br.—lt. pt. fine br. & wthr. a squall with fr. wd. increased to fr Gale from squalls with fr. wd. increased to fr Gale at NE with hard squalls and Rain.
W 7	75	75	29.66	NNE. a NE. E.	Gale, fr. wd. & squally with rn.
T 8	71	79	29.79	E. by So. a SE.	fr. Gale and showery, wind moderate. fine and mod. weather.
F 9	74	71	29.90	ESE. a So.	Mod. showery—Rain, fine br. at 7 p. m. starlight.
S 10	72	79	29.94	SW. a E. & So. & SW.	—rain after 7 p. m. starlight. Fine & pleasant br.—fine wthr. lt. wd. & thle. clear night, lt. wd. at SW.
S 11	74	80	29.91	SW.	Rain cldy, fr. br. lt. pt. ra. cldy, and sunshine occasional lt. showers, at times fr. br.
M 12	76	81	29.93	SW. a SW. & S. & E.	Rain cldy, mod. br. fine clear wthr, mod. br., night clear fr. wd. at SW.
T 13	78	82	29.86	SW.	Rain cldy, mod. br. fine clear wthr, mod. br., night clear fr. wd. at SW.
W 14	78	82	29.82	SW. a SSW.	Rain cldy, fr. br.—lat. pt. rain cldy and sunshine at intervals, breeze fresh.
T 15	76	83	29.69	SSW. a SW. & S. E.	Rain cldy, fr. br. lt. pt. ra. cldy, and sunshine occasional lt. showers, at times fr. br.
F 16	76	83	29.69	SSW. a SW. & S. E.	Rain, cldy, mod. br. lt. pt. ra. cldy, sunshine wt. fresh br. at SW at times fr. br. at SSE.
S 17	77	83	29.62	So. a SSE.	Rain cldy, mod. br. ra. cldy, and sunshine with fresh breeze at SSE.
S 18	76	83	29.58	SSE. a ESE.	Clear & fr. br. fine and pleasant br. at SE and ESE. fine breeze at night.
M 19	76	83	29.61	East a SE.	Rain cldy, lt. wd. mod. br. throughout.
T 20	76	84	29.69	SE. E. & SE.	" " " "
W 21	76	85	29.60	SE. a SSE.	a So. Rain cloudy, little wind moderate br. sun powerful at night, lit. wind.
T 22	77	85	29.67	SSW.	vble to NE and So. clear little wind.
F 23	78	83	29.65	SSE.	vble cldy, lt. wd. & showers & thunder mod. br. sun powerful, at night, mod. squalls with showers.
S 24	74	81	29.63	East vble	cloudy, and mod. squall and smart shower, at night fine, wind East.
S 25	76	80	29.64	ENE vble	clear and fine br. showery from 9 a. m. lat part fine, wind light and vble.
M 26	76	82	29.63	NNE. a East	clear and fine breeze, fine all day
T 27	78	79	29.70	NE. a ENE	clear and fine br. showery & fr wd at ENE. many squalls and rain at night.
W 28	74	79	29.62	East & wd.	with squalls and rain sunshine and cldy, wind fresh at E.
T 29	74	73	29.61	East fine br.	much rain—Dark wthr and rain, wind mod.
F 30	73	79	29.61	SE vble a So.	Squally with rain showery till 2 p. m. clearing to sunshine.
S 31	75	82	29.61	South a SW fair.	rain cldy, little wind—fine br, and fair wthr.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

For the Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers ..... 35 do.
For the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 3
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1839. NO. 41.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, for Cabin Passengers for Sydney, to sail about the middele of October, For Passage. Apply to
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Lees-owners, will have early despatch. For freight apply to
COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

FOR SALE.—United States Bank Bills on London at 180 days sight, in convenient sets, at 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

(From the Friend of India, 1st August.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.—The Lady Grant has brought intelligence from Canton to Bombay to the 11th May, six days later than the advices of which we were in possession. The news is, if possible, more disastrous than that which was first brought of the capture of the opium; and it is to be apprehended that our losses in China, through the extraordinary crisis which has arisen, will not terminate with the confiscation of that article. Though the Chinese profess the most tenacious fondness for old and established customs, they have passed a New Law to regulate the future intercourse of all foreigners in China. It appears that the British Superintendent, and the Dutch and American Consuls, as the Chinese Proclamation states, "had asked that, at the head of the people, and vessels of their several countries, they might altogether take their departure and return home." We augur from the phraseology of the Edict, that this determination somewhat startled the Imperial Commissioner; and that the prospect of a total desertion of the port, and the interruption of its trade, and of the revenue which it yields to the Chinese Exchequer, was a result totally unexpected. After having declared that the Chinese stood in no need of commerce with outer Barbarians, he tells the foreigners that if they go away, they will never be allowed to return. This looks very much like an oriental figure of speech, signifying that the Commissioner is anxious they should stay.

How it is possible for them to remain in the present state of things, it is difficult to divine. There is no verbiage in the New Law. It is cool and clear. "All you foreigners of every nation,—should you come to the territory of the Celestial Court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as Opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the New Law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand." Captain Elliot, on the receipt of this Proclamation, put forth a public notice to all British subjects, dated the 11th May, in which he clearly explained the inevitable effects of this New Law.

"By this Law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation; and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced Opium.

"It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong-merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and their retainers."

Captain Elliot is perfectly right in his anticipation of the natural results of the Law, and he very aptly illustrates the indiscriminate confiscation and massacre to which it must lead, by referring to the sixteen individuals, who, under the plea of being more deeply implicated in the importation of opium than others, have been detained as hostages for the complete delivery of the drug. Not a few of these have never been engaged in any contraband transactions whatever! The New Law will be executed in the same spirit of recklessness and injustice; the innocent will be confounded with the guilty; and the lives of the most honourable merchants will be at the mercy of any informer or enemy, without the possibility of any interference on the part of their own government.

It must be evident that this Edict puts an end to all foreign commerce in China. In its endeavour to root out a noxious branch of trade, the Celestial government has laid the axe at the root of all commercial intercourse. The question of closing this port against British merchants has not been left optional with Capt. Elliot; it has been emphatically settled by the Chinese themselves. It is well known that twenty thousand chests and more of opium are only waiting the smallest appearance of an opening to be thrown into China. The opportunity will be anticipated, or rather created, if it do not present itself. The Lady Grant brings information that the smuggling vessels, now that the Chinese have done their worst, were ready to proceed to the Eastern Coasts; that they would go prepared for resistance, and that the contraband trade would now be conducted with more boldness than ever. Is it to be supposed, after the specimen we have had of Chinese faith and justice, that on the first appearance of an opium vessel on the eastern coast, even if there should be no hostile collision with the preventive service, the property and lives of all merchants residing at Canton, however unconnected with opium transactions, will not be held responsible for the transgression? In these circumstances, to continue at Canton, and risk life and property, by placing it within reach of the Chinese, would be an act of insanity. This is the light in which the question is already viewed by the merchants in China; and upon this view of it they are now prepared to act.

It is scarcely possible to conceive a state of things more difficult to deal with. The boundary question in American is a trifle compared to it. In America, our dispute is with a people, proud, it is true, of their national independence and importance, perhaps to as a great a degree as the Chinese, but a people whose minds are open to the dictates of reason and justice; to the voice of common sense; to the calculations of interest, both public and private. But in the case of China we have to deal with a nation of superlative arrogance; deaf to the voice of reason and justice, and whose conceit and insolence make them altogether unapproachable. Just at this juncture, too, their national vices have received a tenfold augmentation. By a coup-de-main they have forced from us the delivery of twenty thousand chests of opium; and this is doubtless, considered a fresh proof of their superiority and of British weakness. All attempt at negotiation appears, therefore, to be hopeless. Unless some effectual measures can be adopted to restore the dignity of the English character, and to reduce the Chinese to the necessity of adopting an equitable basis of future intercourse with foreigners, our trade with them cannot be revived. Our intercourse is now virtually suspended by their own act. If we could afford to *continue the suspension* for a year or two, there can be little doubt that the falling off in their revenue would assist in bringing them to their senses. Far be it from us to suggest the most distant hint of hostilities. But it is possible that Her Majesty's Ministers may demand reparation for the violence which has been offered to our representative; and on its being refused, dispatch a fleet to blockade the river of Canton, and to intercept all the maritime trade of the country; and this, it is said, would entail such distress on the people as to threaten a general rebellion, and induce the Chinese to come to a fair negotiation. That negotiation, however, can be opened on no other condition, than that the English government shall faithfully unite with the Chinese in putting down the opium trade; and this trade is accordingly at an end.

The measures which have now been taken by the Chinese government, can scarcely fail to produce a fatal effect on the memorial for re-imbursement, which the opium merchants have just sent home. Nothing could be more untoward than the simultaneous arrival of this disastrous intelligence, and the memorial. The stoppage of the trade will fill all England with consternation; the people, at the prospect of losing their [illegible] the ministry at the idea of losing their revenue.

The irritation will pervade all ranks of society; for the suspension of our intercourse with China cannot but affect every interest: and as on all occasions of general calamity, so on the present, the people of England will require a victim. Any thing be supposed more inopportune than the arrival of this opium memorial, just at the juncture when public indignation is boiling over! If that indignation could become vocal, may we not suppose it to find vent in some such language as this! "What, you opium smugglers, who have nefariously embroiled us with the Emperor of China, at a time when we had more quarrels on our hands than we know how to deal with; who have deprived the exchequer of between two and three millions sterling of annual revenue; who have deprived this great nation of its national beverage; do you, the authors of all these calamities, venture to approach us with a petition that we should make good, from our own pockets, the losses you have suffered in your unholy enterprize."

We have received a remonstrance from a member of the mercantile community in Calcutta, stating that the memorial was not signed by all the merchants; and that in saying "the merchants of Calcutta had sent home a memorial," we have indiscriminately involved all in the responsibility of that measure. We acknowledge our error; but how can we correct it, unless the names of the memorialists be published?—(Sing. F. P. 12 h/Sept.)

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

Sir,—It seems to be a disputed point, whether the Agents at China were justified in delivering up the opium on the requisition of captain Elliot. The argument maintained is this, that unless the Superintendent produced a satisfactory testimony, that he was empowered to offer an indemnity, the Agents betrayed their constituents, in its surrender. Those who uphold this view further maintain, that the provisions of the Charter give a legal countenance to the Trade, and that if any blame is imputable, it should be placed at the door of the Government that encourages it by the growth and sale of the material. This I confess directly opposed to the view which I take. The question is, with regard to the agents, were they aware that the article would have been taken by force in the event of their declining to yield it—and judging of the extent to which matters had proceeded I have no hesitation in saying they would, at the risk perhaps of *life*, as well as property. In such case, the loss would have been as final as immediate; whereas, by acceding to the proclamation of the Superintendent, there remained a prospect, and I think a fair one, of eventual indemnification. The position of restraint in which the Agents found themselves—in common with all British Residents, the Agents, especially marked as conspicuous from their direct connection with the traffic, —must not be overlooked in our consideration of their conduct. The axe was suspended over them, for we have seen that they were singled out as the most culpable parts in the transaction, and thus situated I do not wonder at a ready acquiescence, to which they were further stimulated by the hope held forth in the proclamation. I have no doubt that they, forming their opinions on the spot, acted in a manner which they conceived to be most likely to secure ultimate advantage to the Trade.

Whether captain Elliot has exceeded his powers, is not so much what demands attention, as whether the condition to which the lives of British subjects was exposed was one that warranted the step he took in proffering an indemnity on the faith of the nation. My estimate of that faith is not so poor as to induce a belief that the matter will be regarded without reference to collateral circumstances. That the Chinese may be brought to the scratch I think very probable—not for the suppression of an unlawful trade, but for an insult offered to the representative of Her Majesty, who certainly was not personally implicated, or connected with that trade. But that the nation will do its devoir, in maintaining the pledge given by its delegate, I think is next to certain, though possibly the Chinese may, in the end, be made to bear the smart of the whole.

Whatever may be the provisions of the Charter regarding trade with China, I assert, with confidence, that the dealers in opium carried on the pursuit at their own risk from the moment that the first preventive edict was published by the Chinese authorities. It is no argument for them that Government continued to cultivate, and sell, because it found a profit from the material, so long as it found a disposition to purchase. Those purchases were made with open eyes and with an understanding of the risks the purchasers were willing to encounter, and for which, the act of purchase being voluntary, government cannot be held responsible. With the penalty before them, it was for the parties buying to run the hazard, or to decline it. Had they ceased to buy, the Government, in time, must have ceased to grow and vend.

Cal. Courier, Aug. 21 I am, Sir, yours, R.

BLOCKADE OF MEXICO.

COUNT MOLTKE TO VICE-ADMIRAL PALLISER.

London, April 3, 1839.

My Lord.—I am extremely charged by the King, my master, to make known to the British Government the deep regret which His Majesty feels at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the *Express* packet. When Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine. This incident, therefore, was the result of a mistake, and in no degree of a want of respect for the English flag. Im-

cerely deplored by the authorities of the Bocca, as well as by the commander of her vessel. A similar error will not occur hereafter, and the strictest instructions will secure henceforward the most scrupulous and vigilant attention, under similar circumstances. In conveying to the knowledge of your Excellency these explanations I venture, in the name of my Government, to express to you my confidence that they will appear sufficient to the British Government, and that nothing will hereafter ward disturb the union, which we ourselves have no doubt at heart to maintain unimpaired between the two countries, as well as between the two flags.

Accept, my Lord, the renewed assurances of my high consideration

H. SEBASTIANI.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON OT COUNT SEBASTIANI.

Foreign office, April 9, 1839.

Monsieur le Comte,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, in which your Excellency informs me the you have been expressly charged by the King your master, to testify to the British Government the profound regret which His Majesty had felt at the removal which has taken place of a Mexican pilot from on board the Express packet. Your Excellency further informs me, that when Admiral Baudin unfortunately directed this measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine, and that the measure, therefore, was the result of mistake only, and not in any way of a want of respect for the English flag; that being sincerely, deplored by the Government of the King, as well as by the Commander of the French squadron, a similar error will not occur again, and that the strictest instructions will secure henceforward the most scrupulous and vigilant attention under analogous circumstances. I have not failed to lay your Excellency's communication before the Queen, my mistress; and I have great satisfaction in stating to your Excellency, by Her Majesty's command, that the explanation of this affair on the part of His Majesty the King of the French, as conveyed in your Excellency's letter, is entirely satisfactory. I will only add that Her Majesty's Government fully participate in the friendly sentiments expressed by your Excellency, on the part of the Government of France, and that they sincerely trust that nothing may ever arise to impair the strength of that union which now happily subsists between the two countries.—I have, &c.

Englishman, July 8. PALMERSTON.

New Governor of Goa.

By the last mail, we learn from a friend that intelligence has been received of the dispatch by the Portuguese Government, of a new Governor for Goa, accompanied with a whole suite of Secretaries and other materials for the formation of a completely new Government. He is accompanied, moreover by a regiment of European troops 900 strong, to reinforce the Military establishment, and strengthen the hands of the civil authority, which have of late years been somewhat of the weakest. The cause of this decided measure is said to be a remonstrance addressed by the British to the Portuguese Government, on the subject of a marauding expedition from the Goa territory, into that of our subsidiary the Rajah of Sawant Warree, in which considerable damage was sustained by the subjects of the latter. The remonstrance it is said, stated that unless such lawless incursions into the neighbouring country, could be prevented by the Government of Goa, the British would be under the necessity of taking Military possession of the city and its dependencies.—Bombay Gazette, July 1.

From the New Orleans Courier, May 30.

Latest from Mexico.—The U. S. Cutter Woodberry, arrived this morning, brings intelligence from Tampico to the 18th inst. and from Vera Cruz and Mexico to the 10th.

From Tampico, the news is, that the Centralists under Gen. Arista, were within 15 miles of the city, and it was believed, would enter the place without resistance.

One American, one English, and one French sloop of war were lying at anchor near Tampico, and the merchants of those nations had sent off the most valuable parts of their effects, on board of the vessels of war, fearing lest the Mexican soldiers might be allowed to pillage the place, after taking possession. Business was at a stand at Tampico, and many people had left that place.

From Vera Cruz, we learn that the Texian minister to Mexico, was received with gross insults and not allowed to proceed to the capital.

From the capital, we learn that Gen. Urrea had been taken and carried there wounded — Santa Anna was received with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. It is said in the papers that he is taking the most active measures to regret soldiers, and fill up the army skeletons. An official report gives the number authorized by law, viz: 9,600 cavalry, 3000 artillery, and 26,000 infantry. It appears the number actually under arms is little over one third of the force called for by law, say 2,800 artillery, 3,200 cavalry, and about 8,000 infantry.

President Bustamente issued a proclamation on the 4th inst., in which he called on the people of the internal provinces, and those of the state of Tamaulipas, to submit and fully under the central government. He points to the Texians and savages on the eastern frontiers of Mexico as the only real foes of the country, and not whom the Mexicans may justly their military order. This proclamation shows that Bustamente is willing to gain over the federalists by fair words, and that he is rather unwilling to adopt the violent measures of Santa Anna.

The accounts from the different cities and states out of the interior of Mexico as published in the papers of the capital, warrant the conclusion that tranquility reigned, and no disposition was felt to oppose the central government. It may possibly happen that a pronunciamento will take place, but it is evident that the liberal party in Mexico, has been silenced for years to come.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

October 8th, 1839.

Latest Dates.

England	19th June	Singapore	12th Sept.
U. States	9th June	Java	17th Sept.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	17th Sept.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th July.

ARRIVED.—Ann. Griffith, from Bombay and Singapore. John O'Gaunt, Robertson, from Liverpool 19th of June and Batavia 17th of September. The John O'Gaunt made a passage of 103 days, ten of which were passed at Batavia. General Kyd, Jones, from Madras and Singapore. Valparaiso, (Am.) ——, Levant. (Am.) ——, from Philadelphia. Luconia, (Am.) Gore, from Liverpool. Trenton, (Am.) from New York. H. M. S. Hyacinth, —— Warren, Esq. captain, from Madras. Glenfield, Shiettler, from Bombay and Singapore. Providencia, (Port.) Xavier, from Java. Leoapet, (Sp.) Barrera, from Manila. Restorizer Cowaxes, Gillett, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—Casados, Pinto, for Manila.

Arrivals from China and Manila.

May 16th General Palmer, from China; Alexander Baring, from China. 27th Wm. Jardine, from China; 31st Patriot Queen, from China.

June 6th Mary, from China. 7th Westminster, from China; Bengal, from China. 8th Orestes, from China. 10th John Bull, from China; Duke of Lancaster, from China; Indus, from China. 11th Cleveland, from Manila. 12th Imogen, from China; Eliza Stewart, from China; Runnymede, from Manila; Oriental, from China; Neptune, from Manila. 13th Penang, from China; Jane Brown, from China.

Departures.

May 23rd P. Queene, Hickman, for Batavia, China and Manila. June 3d Queen Mab, for China.

We are most happy to correct the wrong impression which was conveyed in a notice in our last number respecting the tenor of the commissioner's conversation with the revd. E. C. Bridgman; we quite agree with Mr. Bridgman that it would not be fair to the conflicting parties to betray a conversation which must be considered private and confidential; and we also fully agree in the opinion that the more knowledge of foreign powers communicated to the commissioner, it will be better for China and the western nations, for of this knowledge, we imagine, the Chinese are in a lamentable state of ignorance.

We do not at all agree with the *Friend of India*, in the sentiments expressed in the latter part of the extract from the Singapore Free Press. Those individuals who surrendered their opium to captain Elliot, "for the service of H. M's. government, to be delivered over to the government of China," do not appear before H. M's. government and the people of England as suitors for an act of grace and favour but of justice.—We confess the thought that the British government will repudiate the act of its representative has never crossed our mind; were this possible, it would be a most fatal blow to our Indian supremacy, for what confidence could our Asiatic fellow—subjects hereafter have in the good faith and honour of the British government?

We invite the attention of our readers to R's letter; with the opinions therein expressed we generally agree.

The friends of Mr. Dunn in China, will be glad to learn that his superb collection of Chinese curiosities has been, at length, released from the custom-house of Philadelphia.

The Anna, a vessel under Portuguese colours, was seized some days back in Hongkong bay by captain Smith of the Volage, that officer deeming her papers unsatisfactory. On Sunday last a lieutenant of the Volage arrived in Macao with a letter to the governor, respecting the Anna's papers; and we understand the governor gave the officer such satisfactory information respecting her papers that she will be immediately released.

A general meeting of British merchants was held on the ult., on board the for the purpose of learning from captain Elliot, the progress and present state of his negotiations with the imperial commissioner.

We are at a loss to conceive what hopes captain Elliot can hold out to the British merchants of any renewal of the trade, partial and temporary, inside or outside, through the Macao customhouse, or, independently, from Hongkong or any other anchorage, until instructions arrive from the British government.

To explain the reasons of our opinion on this matter, it will be necessary to refer to capt. Elliot's public notice, dated the 23rd, and read at a general meeting on the 24th of March.

After enumerating the considerations that had moved him to give public notice that he was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, capt. Elliot continued—

"Holding it therefore impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honour, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, *both as respects the past and future*, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of H. M.'s subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be make known."

This address, and a short speech from capt. Elliot, was received by the assembled British subjects with universal acclamation; and a leading member of the mercantile interests and the head of one the first and oldest firms in Canton, Mr. Matheson, returned thanks, in the name of the community, to capt. Elliot, for the prompt and fearless manner in which he had joined his countrymen imprisoned in Canton.

Thus it is evident, from the very commencement of capt. Elliot's proceedings, as far as concerns the abandonment of Canton, the British merchants universally concurred in and approved his measures, and acted with him.

The surrender of all British-owned opium to capt. Elliot, "for the service of H. M.'s government, to be delivered over to the government, of China" followed on the 27th of March

On the 22nd of May, capt. Elliot issued the following public notice.

"The disregard of formal offers upon the part of Her Majesty's Officer to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the Imperial Will, the unjustifiable imprisonment of the whole foreign Community in Canton, the still more wanton protraction of that captivity, and the forced surrender of property, of which the incidents have been the utmost public encouragement direct and indirect upon the one hand, and violent public opposition on the other: such are the chief facts which have sustained the declaration put forward in the Notice of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects, dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, that He was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the Provincial Government.

Correction remaining to be made for the circumstances that these later deeds have been perpetrated mainly under the Authority of the Imperial Commissioner, He is also to declare that He is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the said Imperial Commissioner.

Acting on the behalf of Her Majesty's Government in a momentous emergency, He has in the first place to signify, that the demand He recently made to Her Majesty's Subjects for the surrender of British-owned opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstance of that property: But (beyond the actual pressure of necessity) that demand was founded on the principle, that these violent compulsory measures being utterly unjust per se, and of general application for the forced surrender of any other property, or of human life, or for the constraint of any unreasonable terms or concessions, it became highly necessary to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security, and full indemnity for every loss, directly or to the Queen. These outrages have already temporarily

that when the British Crown relinquishes public functionary. And it is incumbent upon Him at this moment of retreat to fix the earliest period for removal from a situation of local insecurity, and for the termination of all risk of similar responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

He is sensible too, that He could not swerve from the purpose now to be declared, without extreme danger to vast public claims already pending, and to general and permanent interests of highest moment.

Thus situated then, and once more referring to his Public Notice dated at Macao on the 26rd day of March last, He has again to give Notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's Subjects, to make preparation for quitting Canton before, or at the same time with, Her Majesty's Establishment; which departure will take place so soon as the Chief Superintendent has completed His public obligations to this Government. For the general convenience He will afford the best information in His power from time to time, concerning the probable period of that event.

All the British and Indo-British merchants complied with this notice and enjoinment: the inference is that they approved of the notice and enjoinment: yet it should be remarked that captain Elliot had under date the 19th of May ordered all commanders, officers, and crews of British vessels not to aid and assist in bringing their vessels inside the Bocca Tigris.

On the 23rd of May, the British merchants addressed Lord Palmerston; the following paragraphs were in that address.

"Affairs the completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered, the High Commissioner has expressed an intention of opening the legal Trade, under new regulations, but circumstances do not justify us in entertaining, the expectation that those regulations will afford any security for life or property."

"We therefore think Your Lordship will be convinced that some serious alterations in our relations with this Empire are indispensably necessary; and that British Commerce can never safely be carried on, and certainly can never flourish in a Country where our persons and property are alike at the mercy of a capricious and corrupt Government."

On the 21st June, captain Elliot transmitted a declaration to the Weiyuen & Keunminfoo, which contained the following passage.

"The merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa, because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are set at nought; because the truth is concealed from his Imperial Majesty's knowledge: because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory from the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrongs which have been perpetrated, till full justice be done, and till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honorable and secure to this empire, and to the English nation which will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august Prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason.

And, finally, the British and Indo-British merchants again addressed Lord Palmerston, from Hongkong, on the of September, in this address Lordship is informed, that,

Para. 2nd—On completion of the delivery of the opium surrendered by her majesty's superintendent to the imperial commissioner, on behalf of her majesty's government (particulars of which have been laid before your Lordship), your Memorialists retired from Canton to Macao, in obedience to the injunctions of her majesty's superintendent, in the hope of being *allowed to remain peaceably in that settlement under protection of the Portuguese flag, until otherwise arranged by the authority of her majesty's government.*

5th.—In the former memorial an opinion was expressed that after the violent acts of the high commissioner in March last, *the return of British subjects to Canton would be alike dangerous to themselves, to the property of their constituents, and derogatory to the honor of their country, until such time as the power of the British government might convince the Chinese authorities that such outrages would not be endured.*

9th.—And it was further stated that such powerful interference could alone prevent the recurrence of similar or more violent proceedings. Your memorialists may respectfully refer your Lordship to the facts now detailed in illustration of the justice of that opinion.

10th.—It appears unnecessary to add that the circumstance of the British being outside the Port instead of in Canton, has merely changed the scene, not the nature, of the commissioner's persecutions: there being every reason to believe that *had we remained in Canton, the plan by which the commissioner succeeded in extorting property to the value of between and 3 millions sterling, would again have been resorted to for the purpose of endeavouring to enforce the surrender of the innocent men for capital punishment.*

We learn, also, from an edict, addressed to "The English superintendent, Elliot, the American superintending officer, Snow, and the Dutch superintending officer, Van Basel," through the Kwang chow foo from the high commissioner, dated the 6th of May (*vide* C. R. 14th of May), that—"It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, the American superintending officer, Snow, and the Dutch superintending officer, Van Basel, have presented addresses requesting that they all should return home at the head of their people and the vessels of their several nations."

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer Barbarians. But because you have come from over the seas, it cannot bear to drive you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the soil equal with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for tens of years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of the people's wealth."

* * *

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

Now it appears passing strange to us that any British merchant, after having voluntarily left Canton with the full knowledge of these orders of the commissioner; and after having sided with captain Elliot in his measure of leaving Canton, should now be desirous—and such there are—of returning and crying *peccavimus*, and of conducting their business under the new laws and regulations, and in such a prison as Canton now is! And this proceeding can be contemplated, after the attempt to seize capt Macmichael, of the American ship Robert Fulton, as a British subject, in retaliation for the homicide of Lin Weihe; after having been imprisoned, plundered, and then obliged to seek refuge on board their ships—men, pregnant women, and children, in order to procure bread and water!—after the murderous attack on the Black Joke. For giveness of injuries is taught and enjoined by the Christian religion: but is this turning the other cheek to be again smitten the working of a Christian spirit?—We should have more faith in the sincerity of the feeling that taught the British merchants to

> Be great in act, as they have been in thought;
> Let not the world see fear, and doubt distrust,
> Govern the motion of a mercha t's eye:
> Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
> Threaten the threat'ner, outface the brow
> Of bragging Lin.

The feelings and opinions manifested both by the British superintendent and the British merchants, in the above extracts, are the reasons that induce us to think any unsought for complaisance, shown to the imperial commissioner or the provincial government, any attempt at conciliation, or negotiation for a renewal of the trade under whatever regulations, will be the worst possible policy, under the present circumstances, for the commercial interests of Great Britain and India as connected with this country; it will be a dereliction of duty due to themselves and their constituents, a desertion of their best and most lasting interests, and a disavowal of their expressed sentiments and opinions. A few months, perhaps weeks, more, and the imperial commissioner will hear that of which he is so anxious; namely: the voice of the British government: then will be the time for the merchants to act, whatever course may be determined upon by H. M's. ministers; but until then their policy should be asleep and their motto, patience! and if the commissioner and the hong merchants desire a provisional renewal of the trade outside let them be the suitors for it.

There is another subject in which British interests and character are deeply c nc rned,—the burning of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, under the false pretence that she was British property, and had British owned opium on board.

The piratical destruction of this vessel by the Chinese authorities in the waters of Macao, and within the jurisdiction of the Portuguese government, *is* a deed for which the fullest atonement should be demanded by the British superintendent; the condign punishment of the Chinese officers who directed the attack, of those who made the attack, and robbed the vessel and then burnt her, should be a *sine qua non* with the British authorities, before they listen to any proposals of the imperial commissioner for a renewal of a modified intercourse; for should a deed so nefarious in all its predicaments be unnoticed and unavenged, should the actors be allowed to triumph and go unpunished, then will the false assertions of the Chinese officers be believed—or rather there will be an excuse for feigning a b lief—by the commissioner, the governor, and the emperor; and the fate of the *Bilbaino* will be held *in terrorem* by the pilot over every British vessel arriving in the Chinese waters, for the purpose of extortion; and should their demands not be complied with, every vessel will be denounced to the Chinese authorities as actually having, or suspected of having, opium on board: these denouncements will lead to endless delays and annoyances.

Then there is the insufferable disgrace of tamely submitting to such acts of barbarous and barbarian violence; and of allowing innocent and unoffending Spaniards and Christians to remain prisoners in the hands of the Chinese. The British government is now aiding the reigning monarch of Spain; and the British authorities in China should be mindful of the sacred duty they owe to the subjects of an ally: a duty which no distance of time or place can absolve, and in the present case to be attended to more punctiliously on account of the state of public affairs with the guilty party—whose guilt can be so easily proved, and being proved, the boasted justice of their government, of their benevolence and compassion to "men from afar," will be placed on record and be known to the world and, what is better, to their own people from their own official documents.

With reference to the corpse taken out of the water in Hongkong bay, about the 17th of September, to which circumstance we slightly alluded in our last number, we think it our duty to the public generally, and to captain Elliot and our own countrymen in particular, to state the following facts.

On the 17th of September, the two American gentlemen, Mr. Shillaber and Mr. W. C. Hunter, called on and informed us that they had seen both the Chinese original and translation of a chop addressed to the Keunminfoo by capt. Elliot, in which capt. Elliot had adopted the subterfuge, for the purpose of imposing on the Chinese officers, of surmising the probability that the corpse was that of the murderer of Lin Weihe. These gentlemen also stated that the Keunminfoo had said (they learnt this from the Linguists in whose room they had gone for the purpose of Mr. Hunter reading the original chop——what business had they there at such a time?)—that the surmise would not do; that Captain Elliot must "go the whole hog," and say at once and directly that the corpse was that of the murderer, and then the difficulties attending the affair would be easily arranged.

The next day we wrote to Mr. Shillaber, requesting the translation, for the purpose of publishing it in the Register. The translation was sent to us; Mr. Shillaber being impressed with the certainty that it would be published in our last number; but on

reading it, we felt inclined to pause before we gave publicity to such a document.

As this article was being prepared for the Press, we received a note from Mr. Shillaber, stating that there is some error of importance in that translation of the chop in question; we, consequently, withhold the publication of that translation, although copies of it has have already been circulated amongst the Foreign community in Hong-Kong bay, both by Mr. Shillaber, and others; and these copies will probably find their way elsewhere.

Although we withhold the translation, we do not deem it necessary to suppress the following remarks.

In the first place, a few observations may be made on the phraseology of this singular document. 1st. A rumour must be true or false—there was no necessity to tell the Keunminfoo that. 2nd. The truth of a rumour cannot be certainly known; for when the truth is known, it is a rumour no longer. There was no necessity to tell the Keunminfoo that. 3rd. There could be no difficulty to captain Elliot in at once proving the utter falsehood of the rumour; for all the British subjects concerned in the riot and affray at Hongkong on the 7th of July, were brought to trial; *there were none of the rioters absent or missing*; and the bill brought against the man for the murder of LinWeihe, was ignored by the grand jury. 4th. Captain Elliot could not *examine* the men again after their trial: this would be against his country's laws, for a man, after sentence passed, cannot be tried twice for the same criminal offence. 5th. According to the report of captain Smith, it did *clearly appear* that the man was one of the crew of *Snolieus'* ship (Snarley Yow). Now the Snarley Yow was not in Hongkong bay on the 7th of July nor on or about the 17th of September.

6th. How, after the bill for murder having been ignored by the grand jury, and the rioters in the affray having been tried and sentenced, can captain Elliot call any one of them a murderer?

With these facts before us, we think it utterly impossible that captain Elliot could have written a chop such as was brought to our notice as above stated; yet we cannot conceive either the necessity or the propriety of captain Elliot addressing the Keunminfoo at all; but that he did do so, and on the *same subject* of a corpse having been taken out of the water in Hongkong bay, is certain; for the chief interpreter has said—to whom the above translation was sent—that it is not a correct one, and a sense is given to it that was never implied in the chop written by captain Elliot.—Now, we have heard, and which, from the known *finesse* of the Chinese, is highly probable, that the idea of assuming the corpse of the drowned man to be that of the murderer of LinWeihe, originated with the Chinese authorities; and that captain Elliot's chop to the Keunminfoo was only to say that he knew nothing about that, but if the Chinese authorities thought proper to act on such an assumption, it was their affair. Until we know the true contents of the chop, we shall only remark that captain Elliot *does know* the corpse could not be that of the murderer of LinWeihe. *As reste*, we consider it utterly *infra dig.* and unbecoming, and derogatory to the great cause now at stake, that the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, should place himself in correspondence with the petty governmental officers of Macao: the Keunminfoo, and the Tsotang.

The most singular part of this affair is, 1stly.—That American curiosity should have led these two gentlemen to possess themselves—from the not very credita ble but trustworthy source of the linguist's communications, who betrayed their trust in delivering the Chinese document to Mr. Shillaber, —of captain Elliot's official correspondence. 2adly.—That Mr. Hunter, who has the reputation of being a good Chinese scholar, and who studied some time under Mr. Collie at the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, should have allowed this 'important error' to pass unnoticed, and which would have been published in our last number had we not been cautious: for the gentleman who *read* the translation of the chop to Mr. Shillaber, said at the time that he did not give his translation as being perfectly correct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MY DEAR SIR,—The questions, at Chunhow the other day, so far from being solely, "if any and what intelligence had been received from England," related to almost every topic directly connected with existing difficulties. It would afford me pleasure to communicate for the Register as full an account of the recent visit as that which you had of a former one. But such publication could hardly be made, I think, with strict fairness to the conflicting parties—anything to the prejudice of either I should deeply regret. Nothing could have been more unexpected than the invitation; yet duty seemed clearly to forbid non-acceptance, while it as clearly imposed a most delicate task.

You may be assured, my dear sir, that whatever advantages—if indeed any—accrue to those who sought the interview, nothing of an opposite kind can result therefrom to those whose national character and power will be the more respected the more they are known. Surely if the visit gave any new and correct ideas to those who so much need more knowledge respecting the laws and usages of foreign states, or if it only served to prevent rash and bloody collision, no one will regret that it was made. I was surprised to see how strong an impulse existed to proceed to extremities with the opium traffic: the Chinese seem to have determined, that it must and shall be destroyed, under an apprehension that otherwise it will destroy them.

The entire extinction of the traffic seemed throughout the whole interview, to be their first great object, and one of deep and anxious concern; the preservation of peace seemed to hold the second place; and the maintenance of *Ching king mow yih*, "a correct and honorable trade;" the third, on some points very mistaken views had been entertained. A great deal of information will be necessary before an amicable settlement can be made. Patience and forbearance will need to have their perfect work. If (whether any temporary a rangement be effected or not) on the arrival of the Queen's orders negotiations can be opened, either directly, or through some mediating party (the foreign consuls, or the Portuguese government) so as to secure a full explanation of existing difficulties, an amicable settlement might be effected, and a satisfactory arrangement devised for the future. The questions at issue are of great moment, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be done unadvisedly.

One thing is now certain; if the traffic in opium be continued, *it must be carried on in direct opposition to the imperial will and the established laws of the supreme government of the land.* How fortunate, how happy, then, would it be, if the present growers and carriers and venders of the article, would at once exchange it for articles of the *Ching king mow yih*, which confessedly on all hands opium is not! How desirable that the recurrence of calamities, so numerous as those of the present crisis, should be prevented! The Chinese have this maxim: "*Man against us, is nothing against us; but with heaven against us, there is no ground to stand upon.*" If the traffic be persisted in, it must be at hazards fearfully awful.

With ardent wishes for the establishment of friendly and honorable relations, and the maintainance of free and uninterrupted intercourse between the middle Kingdom and the Queen of Isles, I remain as ever,

Your's very sincerely and faithfully,

October 10th, 1839. E. C. B.

MR. DUNN'S CHINESE COLLECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—You are probably acquainted with many of the circumstances under which Mr. Dunn made his extensive Chinese Collection while residing in Canton as head of a large firm some years ago. On the arrival of the articles in the United States duties to a very considerable amount were very unjustly demanded upon them at the Philadelphia Custom House, which Mr. Dunn refused to pay, inasmuch as not one article was intended for sale or barter, but all being exclusively designed for the public illustration of a vast and singular people. Recently these things have been taken out of the said Custom House, where for years they lay ruining, and are now exhibited in a splendid edifice erected on Ninth Street, Philadelphia. The splendid Saloon in which they are displayed is 168 feet long and 70 feet in breadth, with lofty cielings supported by 22 beautiful and substantial pilasters.

Of this Collection, which is doubtless the largest *Chinese* Collection in the world, Mr. E. C. Wines of Philadelphia has published a full descriptive account.

The following extract which I herewith beg to send you is from Mr. Wine's book.

Yours &c.

S.

"Behind each column on either side of the vast and well-proportioned hall has been fitted up a capacious case which is enclosed with plate glass windows of the purest transparency. The inter-columninations are each occupied by two cases exactly the width of the pilasters, in like manner enclosed with plate glass cases. Not far from the entrance are two octagonal glass cases, occupying a portion of the ample space between the two ranges of pilasters, one of which is completely filled with a superb Chinese state lamp of huge proportions, gorgeous materials, and rich workmanship. At the extreme end of the saloon, are a large pavilion, a silk draper's shop, and a Chinese street, nearly filled up by a palanquin and its bearers. So ample is the space, and so capacious and numerous the receptacles of this grand apartment; and yet such is the extent of the collection of curiosities gathered by Mr. Dunn during his nine years residence in China, that a large residuum remains in the store rooms for want of sufficient space in the hall for their convenient display.

"The Collection is a splendid pageant, no doubt and many, probably, will look upon it merely as such. To these it will be merely a nine days wonder; an object to be stared at with idle curiosity, and remembered only as an useless gewgaw. For ourselves, we see it with far other eyes, and linger among its strange and multitudinous variety of objects for a widely different purpose. To us it is a volume redolent of instruction, the best we have ever seen on the celestial empire. It is in effect, China in miniature. It almost realizes, in reference to the manners and civilisation of that remote, unique and interesting people the fable of the woods moving to the sound of the lyre of Orpheus.

"Some readers, perhaps, will regard such expressions as sheer hyperbole, a mere rhetorical flourish. We utter, however, a simple verity, which will be responded to by every person of taste and intelligence who visits and examines the Collection."

Macao, Oct. 8th 1839.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7..... 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....3 0

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1839. NO. 42.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, for Cabin Passengers for Sydney, to sail about the middle of October. For Passage, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE CHARLOTTE, LEIBSCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPORJEE TABAC.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

The following are the remarks of the London Times April 15th on the riot in the square before the foreign factories on the 12th of last December.

"We have extracted from the Canton papers very full details of all matters connected with the stoppage of the trade with China, which we announced on Saturday in a second edition. From a quotation which we have also made, from a Calcutta paper of the 14th of February, it would appear that some settlement of the dispute, which arose early in December, had been come to in the beginning of this year, as foreign vessels in great numbers were then collected at Hongkong and Lintin, waiting for an opportunity to complete their cargoes, which during the suspension they had been unable to do. It is still left doubtful, however, whether the trade is actually placed on its former footing.

But these documents will be curious and interesting to commercial men for other reasons than the facts which the convey, as they open an entire view of the action of British and foreign trade in China, the functions of the Chamber of Commerce, and the powers exercised by the British Superintendent, Mr. ELLIOT, an office created to supply that general protection to trade which was presumed to be afforded by the East India Company during their monopoly. On the whole, those powers appears to work more efficiently than events which occurred at the origin of them had led us to expect, though it is still quite manifest that the caprices and irritability of the Chinese must expose our trade occasionally to such interruptions as these, which were frequent enough during the company's rule, and which, like the quarrels of all parties having a common interest, are in no danger of being long kept up.

The disposition of the Chinese to offer petty insults to the British, as in the instance which we have quoted of appointing an execution to take place in the quarter set apart for their residence, is remarkable, but being accompanied with a most dastardly spirit, as these occurrences show, is never likely to become very formidable.

SCOTLAND.

(From the Spectator, May 4)

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Brougham delivered his Judicial opinion on the famous "Auchterarder" case. He went over all the facts at great length, and briefly stated the main point at issue—

The Earl of Kinnoul had presented a Mr. R. Young to a living of which he was the patron; but the Presbytery of Auchterarder had refused to ordain and induct him to the living, conceiving that with the authority of the heads of the families of Auchterarder it had a right to exercise a veto, or to dissent from the presentment made by the patron. The question was, whether the Presbytery had a right to reject a presentment made by lawful authority. The Court of Session had decided that the Presbytery of Auchterarder had not this right, and that the Earl of Kinnoul should be allowed to exercise his power of presentment to the living. It was against this decision that the Presbytery of Auchterarder now appealed. Lord Brougham said, that having given the fullest consideration to all the circumstances, and having anxiously investigated all the statutes which bore upon the question, he had come to the conclusion—and he came to it without the least doubt—that the Court below had given a right decision, and *the appeal must therefore be dismissed.*

Yesterday, the Lord Chancellor Cottenham gave a similar and final judgment.

[Thus perishes the vaunted "independence" of the State Church of Scotland. The law of Cæsar is too strong for the "law of Christ," as administered by Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies: in England, the "head of Church" is Cæsar—*i. e.* Lord Melbourne's Queen Victoria. What a triumph to the Voluntaries! what a blow to Dr. Chalmers!]

Calcutta Courier, July 27.

From the Charleston Patriot, May 27th.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

We understand that Gen. Macomb, who arrived here this morning from Florida, on his way to Washington, has induced the Chiefs to consent to call in all their straggling parties, and retire immediately below a line prescribed by the General, there to remain until further arrangements shall be made by the Government. All hostilities are to cease on both sides. The American troops are to occupy a line of posts across the Peninsula to prevent the Indians from crossing above that line into the settlements. The Indians seemed well satisfied with this arrangement, and the general impression among the inhabitants was, that no further difficulty will be experienced in Florida, at least for the present. The kind treatment experienced by those Indians who came in at the invitation of Gen. Macomb, has tended to restore confidence, and will go very far to smooth difficulties. The success of Gen. Macomb's measures in putting an end to the contest in Florida, during the season when military operations could not be carried on, must be as satisfactory to the country, as it is creditable to the General himself.

We have been favoured by Gen. Macomb, with a copy of the subjoined General Order.

Head Quarters of the Army of the United States.
FORT KING, Florida, May 18, 1839.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

The Major-General-Commanding-in-Chief, has the satisfaction of announcing to the Army in Florida, to the authorities of the Territory, and to the citizens generally, that he has this day terminated the war with the Seminole Indians, by an agreement entered into with Chittistusenugge, principal Chief of the Seminoles, and successor to Ampi-ske, commonly called Sam Jones, brought to this post by Lieut. Col. Harney, of the 2d Dragoons, from the Southern part of the Peninsula. The terms of the agreement, are that hostilities immediately cease between the parties, that the troops of the United States and the Seminole and Mickasaukie Chiefs and warriors now at a distance, be made acquainted with the facts that peace exists, and that all hostilities are forthwith to cease on both sides, the Seminoles and Mickasaukies agreeing, to retire into a district of country in Florida below Pease Creek, the boundaries of which are as follows, viz:—beginning at the southern point of land between Charlotte Harbor and the Sanybel, now opposite Sanybel Island, thence into Charlotte Harbor to the Southern Pass, between Pine Island and said Point, along the Eastern shore of said Harbor to Talak-Chopko or Pease Creek, thence up that river to Hutchek, Thlako, or big Creek, thence up said Creek to its source, thence Easterly to the Northern Point of Lake Istocpoga, thence along the Eastern outlet of said Lake, called Istocpoga Creek, to the Kissimme river, thence Southwardly down the Kissimme to Lake Okee-Chobee, thence South through said Lake to Ecah-la-hatchee or Shark river, thence down said river Westwardly to its mouth, thence along the sea shore North Westwardly to the place of beginning; that sixty days be allowed the Indians North and East of the Boundary to remove their families and effects into said District, where they are to remain until further arrangements are made, under the protection of the troops of the United States, who are to see, that they be not molested by intruders, citizens or foreigners, and that the said Indians do not pass the limits assigned them, except to visit the ports which will be hereafter indicated to them. All persons are therefore forbidden to enter the District assigned to said Indians, without written permission from some commanding officer of a military post.

(Signed) ALEX. MACOMB.
Major-General Commanding-in-Chief.

By command of the General.
E. Schriver, Capt. and Asst Adjutant General.

New York Journal of Commerce, June 5.

So the Florida war is terminated at last. And how? Not by arms, but by negotiation. The Seminoles have proved themselves to be equally good fighters and runners. They have very nearly fulfilled the threat of Powell at the outset, that the war should not be terminated in less than five years. In the meantime it has cost the country many brave men, and some $15,000,000 of money. We deeply regret the former; the latter is about as it should be; for we hold that the war on the part of the United States was unjust and inhuman; while on the other hand, the Indians were fighting for their altars and their hearths,—or rather, for their swamps, musketoes, and miasmata. They were goaded to the contest by a series of injuries, which, in our judgment, would have wrought up cooler heads than those of savages, to a determination to perish rather than submit.—Ibid.

John Van Buren is made almost a demi-god of in Great Britain. The most wealthy and powerful noblemen in the country seem to be strenuously vieing with each other as to who shall heap on him the greatest honors.—N. Y. Weekly Herald, Feby. 23.

BRITISH SWAGGERING.—'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful, that a work in many respects so able as the London United Service Journal, should deform its pages with such stuff as the following:

So far as national interests are concerned, the Americans have much greater reason than England to dread the consequences of a war. War would destroy their commerce and shipping interests, break up their monetary system, ruin the cotton-growers of the south, emancipate the coloured population, drive the "stars and stripes" from the Floridas—where they have so long been held at bay by a mere handful of Seminole Indians—and eventually lead to a dissolution of the Federal Union. But the 'Sympathizers" and northern people care nought for those things, and will only be held in check by the same means which defeated their buccaneering expeditions into the Canadas. The New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians have already given convincing proof that they are as ready and willing to stand by

"The flag that braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze"!

as their brethren of the other provinces; and, should the British lion once be fairly roused, and,

"England to herself do prove but true,'

it is by no means impossible that in ten years hence, or less, "the *United* States of America" may be spoken of as one of the nations *that have been.*

New York Journal of Commerce, June 8.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	12th Sept.
U. States	9th June	Java	29th Sept.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	17th Sept.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	28th July.

ARRIVED.—SAVERNIA PROVE, Tingate, from Penang and Singapore. THOMAS COUTTS, Warner, from Bombay and Singapore. Oct. 12. ELLEN STEWART, ———, from Liverpool 110 days. Encountered much bad weather, and carried away her bulwarks. Oct. 13. JEAN, McCutcheon, from Sourabaya, sailed on the 20th September, and experienced a heavy gale off Manila on the 11th inst.

PASSENGER.—Per Thomas Coutts, James N. Daniell, Esq.

SAILED.—CANTON PACKET, (Am.) ———, for Holland. ROBERT FULTON, (Am.) Macmichael, for New York. Good Success, Fraser, for Manila, Singapore, and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per Robert Fulton, W. S. Wetmore, Esq. Per Good Success, Mrs. Gutzlaff, and the two Misses Park.

The Packets of the John O'Gaunt were transhipped to the Fiery Queene, in Batavia roads, which vessel sailed a week before the John O'Gaunt, but is not yet in. It is reported that a dismasted vessel has been seen riding at anchor on the Macclesfield bank.

The Whampoa pilot for the Thomas Coutts was paid his pilotage last saturday, and immediately proceeded to the Bogue to procure a chop for that ship to go to Whampoa. If the

Thomas Coutts enters the Canton river, it will be one of the most disgraceful acts that has ever occurred in the British commerce with this country: and this disgrace will rest indelibly on the instigator of the proceeding, the supercargo, and captain, for such base desertion of the interests of their fellow countrymen for the sordid motive of serving their own private and pecuniary ends.

We have heard with deep regret that several captains of ships at Hongkong have petitioned the commissioner to enter the Bogue." In the name of consistency and common sense, why did the British merchants leave Canton, or why did the captains of British ships obey, for an hour, capt. Elliot's public notice of the 19th of May, if they now are inclined to whine out a "too late repentance!"—It is some satisfaction to us that in May we drew the attention of the British merchants to the probable consequences of their deserting Canton, and thus surrendering the rights and principles of free trade with this country. (vide C. R. May 7 p. 93.)

The contents of the communication from the Keuminfoo, must be received with caution by the English, as they have not seen capt. Elliot's letters to that functionary or the commissioner. The ignorance in which the English have been kept has long been a subject of just complaint. When the contents of the edict from the hoppo, dated 9th of June, referring to capt. Elliot's application for permission to trade at Macao,—after what he had said and done—were known, every British subject in Canton was astonished. And this edict was only made public to the English from the copy delivered to the American merchants by Howqua, who refused to give a copy to the British merchants. Messrs. Gemmell & Bell, telling them that the edict was a reply to captain Elliot's communication, and referring them to their chief for information: thus, throughout the late transactions, the Americans and all other foreigners, have been in possession of all the *arcana* of capt. Elliot's correspondence, while his countrymen have been wholly ignorant of them.

We understand that liberty is granted for carrying on the British trade at Chumpe; we think the old anchorage of *Kumsinmoon*, which communicates with the inner passage to Canton, to be a far more preferable situation for the unloading and loading of ships.

The public notice from captain Elliot, renders the bond appended to the Keuminfoo's reply, a dead letter, as far as British merchants are at present commercially connected with the Chinese of Canton.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Ship Fort William,

Hong Kong, 14th October, 1839.

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, has to announce to H. M.'s subjects, that he has yesterday accepted conditions from the High Commissioner and Governor, involving the opening of the British Trade outside the Port of Canton, and without any necessity of signing a Bond of consent to the trial and capital punishment of the Queen's subjects by Chinese officers and forms of Chinese Judicature. The details will be promulgated tomorrow. Calling attention to the public notice dated at Canton on the 22nd May last, the chief superintendent has once more to enjoin and warn all H. M.'s subjects, merchants, supracargoes, commanders, and commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others: having control over or serving on board of any British ship or vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the most serious prejudice of general public arrangements for the secure conduct of the trade, till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office to the effect that such taking in of British shipping is safe in the premises.

And it is further required that this notice be read and explained by the commanders to their respective ship's companies.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secy. and Treas. to the Superintendents.

In the Canton Press of the 12th inst., there is a long, very long letter, Signed *Ramrod:*

His *letter* is a fine sample, on the whole,
Of rhetoric, which the learned call "rigmarole."

Leaving out the affected display of geographical knowledge as to the approaches possible to an invading army on the Western frontiers of China,—of which approaches no man living can form any tolerable opinion, as the countries bounding the empire on that side have never been surveyed,—and of military knowledge, *Ramrod*, having adopted a military *nom de guerre*, and discussed the movements of armies of 50,000 men, and of fleets of 20 sail of the Line, and talked,

Familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs.

——— of battles, seiges, fortunes.

* * * *

Of moving accidents by flood and field, [breach;
Of hair, breadth scapes i' the imminent deadly

in a manner that may lead some of his readers to conclude that he really has been in "all the currents of a heady fight" both on the firm land, and the rolling deck, and can manœuvre a fleet of 20 sail and a corps of 50,000 men, we think an antidote to such conclusion should be administered, for we are of opinion, from the subject-matter of his letter Ramrod never saw 5000 British troops under arms—except perhaps at a review—nor 5 sail of the line under weigh, at one time, during his life: we will venture to say that Ramrod would have seen insurmountable obstacles to the march of British troops to Candahar and the Indus.

He would have said with the Scottish earl of March—

"*The purpose you undertake is dangerous*; Why, that's certain; 'tis dangerous to take a cold, to sleep, to drink: *the friends you have named uncertain, the time itself, unsorted; and your whole plot too light for the counterpoise of so great an opposition.*—Say you so, say you so? I say unto you again, you are a shallow cowardly hind, and you lie. What a lack brain is? * * *. Zounds, an I were now by this rascal, I could brain with his lady's fan. * * * Ha! you shall see now, in the very sincerity of fear and cold heart, will he to the,——and lay open all our proceedings. O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honorable an action! Hang him! let him tell the ——* * *."

With reference to the possibility of a successful invasion of the western frontier of China, we shall "let that flea stick fast to the wall." For we profess an entire ignorance on the subject; although we may observe that the easternmost part of Silhet, which is the north-easternmost district of Bengal, is within 350 miles of the province of Yunnan.

But with reference to the possibility of not only invading China on its eastern shores, but of conquering the whole of its maritime and central provinces, indeed of all that part of the country to the southward of the yellow river, and of driving back the Tartars to their ancient kingdom of *Kaitai*, or *Kathay*—the name by which the northern part of China became first known to Europeans—and of founding afresh another empire of *Mangi*,—we entertain a different opinion from Ramrod.

Ramrod says—claiming to be a competent judge—that it would require 50,000 British troops to storm Peking!—But he gives no reasons or *data* for his assertions: is it because Peking is said to contain near two millions of inhabitants? more than half of which number must be women and children, old men, artificers, &c.—He forgets the saying of Alaric, the Visigoth, "that the closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut."—Or does Ramrod's imagination picture Peking to be another Badajos or Seringapatum, commanded by a general Phillipon or a Tippoo Saib?

Ramrod draws a moving picture of the horrors of war: let the responsibility of those horrors fall on the heads of those who provoke war; yet he dwells upon them with a minuteness that would almost lead to the conclusion that he thinks such horrors would be inflicted with satisfaction by an invading British force!—His quotation from Venice Preserved,

"Shed blood enough, old Renault! how thou charmest me!"

is nothing less than a foul libel on his military and naval countrymen; and his mind appears to be utterly subdued by the military power and resources of China. Would not Ramrod tremble at such an answer as the reigning monarch of China sent to Kublai Khan, when the latter sent an embassador to require that he should acknowledge himself tributary to the Mogul!—In which message the embassador was charged to inform his master—"that the limits of the land which acknowledged his authority, far transcended the measure of the imagination, and that the number of his armies was only exceeded by that of the drops of the ocean; that if the Mogul valued the permanence of his power, he would confine himself to the territory already subject to his authority, but beware of precipitating himself and his people, into an abyss of tribulation and sorrow, of which he could form no conception."—Not longer after the despatch of this proud message, the Mogul-Tartar dynasty of *Yuen* was established in China.

But with reference to the conquest of China, or any part of it, we do not conceive that it has ever been in the contemplation of any one Englishman; it is true, it would not be a difficult matter to take possession of Formosa—the granary of Fokien—and where the natives would be with us, of the Bocca Tigris, of the islands in Amoy harbour, and off Foochowfoo, of Chooshan, &c. &c.; but this plan is not a whit less hostile, but far more cunning and insidious; than would be an open demand for reparation for wrongs suffered and injuries inflicted: to endeavour to sow mistrust and dissension between the emperor of China and the people placed by Providence under his rule, by which the country might become a prey to wide-spread internal disorganization, and eventually to revolution and anarchy, would be a far more merciless policy than a declared and open war: and rather than war should be,—which will bring the *probability* of the defeat of the imperial invincibles, and the consequent disenchantment of the celestial dynasty and rule,—we are inclined to think that sycee, and silk, and tea will still be found sufficient to pay all losses, and that we shall again bask in the sunshine of imperial favour: but if not, to what end does the letter of Ramrod tend? Only to increase and confirm the Chinese in their arrogance, and ignorance, and to depreciate the English nation into a mere set of guis scheming traders, who while they tremble at the power of China, and at the thought of demanding their rights from the Chinese government, are still willing, after all that has been *said, written, and done*, to ask premission again to trade on any terms!

Again, in Rumrod's opinion, Great Britain is not to assert her just rights, her national wrongs and insults are to be unredressed, a demand for reparation for the long-continued plunder of her subjects—plundered in succession since the commencement of the trade with this trickish people—is not to be made, for fear of offending other powers! indeed! how long has this bastard policy been afoot? How long has England been taught to crouch down at the feet of others? Is "sufferance to be the badge of all our tribe."

Shall we bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With bated breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this,——
Fair sir, your hongists failed some years ago,
And now owe us much monies.
You starved us such a day another time
You call'd us—dogs, and reft our opium,
And for these courtesies we humbly beg to be allowed
(to trade.
——— Cur indecores in limine primo
Deficimus! Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus!

EDICT FROM THE MANDARIN OF CASA BRANCA TO THE ENGLISH.

[Translated from the Portuguese.]

Tseang, mandarin of Casa Branca, hereby informs the Procurador, that on the 28th of the 8th moon (6th of Oct.) he received Elliot's explications, in which are contained answers to the articles which had been commanded by their excellencies, the commissioner and governor, on the 21st, and as there is much confusion and repetition in the expressions therein contained, he, the mandarin, put the same explicitions before their excellencies, and at the same time asked an explanation a second time, that the explications should be made more intelligible; and now having come in the presence of their excellencies with the said answer they have observed that the explications of Elliot at this time are still more obscure than those given before, although the duty of answering with more exactness had been recommended to him; but scarcely anything is to be seen in the said official reply, that concerns the principal points, and nothing but confused expressions, demurs, and delays. Therefore their excellencies have again ordered that all those articles shall be, *de novo*, particularly well specified, in order that decidedly, in the period of three days they may be answered; and if he his again recourse to further demurs and innovations, or supposing he goes away as if he had never heard of the articles, then will it be impossible for him to acquit himself of the crime of screening the criminal from punishment. All the foregoing I, the said mandarin, have ordered the linguists to communicate to Elliot, as is on record.

A copy of the articles is now sent to the Procurador, that he may command Elliot to communicate with the governor, in order that he may have an interview with him, and reply within the time indicated without more delays or opposition. Below is a copy of the articles.

1.—Concerning the bond. Already have the commissioner and the governor acceded to that which the superintendent has requested, as to allowing the bond to be signed, in these words—"I request a delay until the middle of the 12th moon"; but why should he wait for so many days?

As it has been particularly requested by the superintendent to have a strict inspection of the ships, then these two objects, the bond and the inspection, may be united and treated as one affair. Therefore, as to those who are willing to sign the bond, according to the forms, they will be permitted to trade without more inspection; and those who are unwilling to sign should then take their ships to *Shakoo*, for inspection. The manner of inspection will be in this wise: the said foreign merchants must discharge the cargo out of all their ships into chop boats, and the Eliet Jun (commissary or deputed officer) will then proceed to make the survey of the chop boats as well as of the ships, which will then be empty as pitchers: if opium is found, the criminal who brought it shall be punished according to law, and the ship, or ships, and cargo shall be confiscated to the public treasury; licence will be given to trade, to those ships which have not any opium on board.

For those ships that are willing to enter the Port of Whampoa, farther deliberation is not necessary; and those that are unwilling to enter, must still be measured, and pay the duties according to the regulations.

While the cargo is thus disposed of, the owners may choose either to take it personally into the port, or to entrust it to the hongmerchants. But if they are unwilling to sign the bond, nor obediently discharge the cargoes of their ships, then it will be evident that those ships have opium on board; in this case, it will not be again permitted for them to carry on a contraband trade. Therefore in the space of three days they must all return to their own countries; and if they continue to delay beyond that period, then we will order fireships, which will destroy all the ships by burning them, and thus exterminate the evil. This intention is thus specified on account of the particular attention we have for those ships in general that have delayed so long.

It is Elliot's duty not to make any difficulties between the foreign merchants, but still to distinguish between the good and the bad, in order to prevent any following consequences.

With reference to the other ships that may hereafter arrive in Canton, the same ships that have already signed the bond, or which have been already registered, all shall sign the bond anew, according to the forms; and this they must do as often as they come to Canton; and those that are unwilling to sign the bond, or to conform to the rules, they shall never be permitted to trade; and those ships that dare to delay against the orders, shall be immediately burnt

All these new regulations, which are to be put in execution, and the form of the bond, which it is determined shall be both in the Chinese and European characters, will be distributed to all to be duly obeyed and that no one may be misinformed thereof.

They, the high commissioner and the governor, have been for a long time informed of the ship where the sailor is, the murderer of Lin Weihe, and were they to detain the ship they could find the truth without difficulty.

Elliot, in his former official communication, gave the space of ten days to deliver the murderer, and now does he turn and come with bitter words! by this his contempt is clearly manifested, and the levity with which he treats this case.

Then considering the foul weather there has been lately, the said period is prolonged for ten days. If then he continues to return foolish answers, they the high commissioner and the governor, will immediately order their cruizers, to whom they will point out the ship where the murderer is, and they will seize the owner and the supercargo, and all the crew, who shall be taken before their tribunal to be examined, and immediately the murderer is discovered, he shall be punished according to the *lex talionis*: and the others shall be sent back to their ship; and then Elliot need not come to explain with his lips

2.—Those 12 store ships which have received orders to be expelled, excluding the 4 which have already gone, and another named *Ki*, which also sailed this week, and another *Lion* (Hercules), which Elliot says has been already sold to the Americans, and three others, named *Xeron*, *Flone* and *Xepulo*, which he says are rotten, and he requests permission to break them up and sell them, but he should determine on a period of time to finish the sale and not to allow any delays: as to the three remaining, *Veschin*, *Keoli*, and *Kichem*, Elliot says he does not know when they will sail. How truly absurd is this! It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that we insist that he declares with truth the day of departure.—Moreover, there is another ship, the lord Amherst, which, against the laws, entered the inner harbour of Macao, to refit, and which vessel has been several times ordered to leave the port; but she did not leave until she had finished refitting, and then she went sailing about *Chienxa*, *Linxin*, *Lantao* &c., without any cargo whatever, which is sufficient proof that she was carrying on a contraband trade,

This ship must also be expelled; if she continues to delay, she will be burnt in the same manner as the store ships, which are now delaying, and the individuals be apprehended and proceeded against according to law; and then the after repentance of the superintendent and the owner will be unavailing.

4.—As to the sixteen proscribed; excluding those six who have already gone; according to the communication we have received respecting Dent, James Matheson, Daniell, Inglis, Ilbery, and three four, Framjee, Dadabhoy, Stanford, and Kanse (?) Elliot says that they will go, but he has not named the day; as to those three, Bomanjee, D. Matheson, and Heerjeebhoy, he requests some days of delay, and he will then name the day of their departure: thus they are always on the move, but always delaying, and never going.

Then, Bomanjee and the two others, who have been more prominently engaged in the opium trade, how is it possible to allow them again to form plans in order to be the last to remain here? It is most necessary that we insist that they return to their own countries as soon as possible, and inform us of the day of their departure.—As to those two, Henry and Donald Matheson, whom, as Elliot affirms, have never been involved in the opium traffic, and begs that their case may be taken into consideration; now Donald Matheson is nephew of Jardine, of which the emperor has been already informed, and the decree to expel him has arrived, and, consequently, it is impossible to take his case into any consideration. With reference to Henry, as the superintendent has repeatedly said that he has never been involved in the traffic of opium, his case may be taken into some consideration, and his sentence of expulsion be rescinded, until farther enquiries are made.

They, the high commissioner and the governor, have thus explained all the articles, which are founded on reason and justice, admonitory for the conclusion of this business. As to the power and authority which your nation may possess in comparison with others, our government does not trouble itself to enquire about that matter, and, therefore, abstain you from those gross ideas and confused expositions.

They order also the following formulary. Those who sign a bond, F. owners of the English merchant ship, the merchants, F. F., their companions and servants, request to present to the illustrious magistrates of the empire, the present bond, and to declare that their ship brings a cargo of ——— to Canton to trade; and that obedient to the laws newly established, they have not adventured to bring opium, and if one tael of this drug is found in their ship, they bind themselves to deliver up the criminal who brought it to the illustrious magistrates of the empire, that he may be immediately proceeded against according to law, and the ship and cargo be confiscated to the public treasury; but if opium is not seized, they hope to deserve the favour of being allowed to trade as before; and thus there will be a distinction between the good and the bad. We willingly submit ourselves to (the penalties of) this bond, which we sign in all truth.

Tsoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 4th day.
(19th Oct. 1839.)

As we have not been able to procure the originals, we have taken the liberty to borrow the following translations from the Canton Press of the 12th inst.

Kwan, Admiral of the Canton station, and leader of the forces (maritime) of the province, hereby issues the following proclamation that all may know and understand.

Whereas, I have just received a communication from their Excellencies the High Commissioner, Lin, and the Viceroy of Canton, Tung to the following effect:

"The English Superintendent Elliot, after having delivered the opium, petitioned us, begging for permission to load his ships at Macao, to which petition we at the time gave our flat denial. The conduct of the said superintendent from that time has been outrageous and unreasonable in the extreme: he has not caused the empty opium ships to get under weigh, he has not caused the depraved foreigners expelled by Imperial authority to return to their country, (some of his people) having beat to death one of our native people, he obstinately refuses to give up the foreign murderer, the merchant vessels lately arrived, he has so arranged that he will not permit them to enter the port, but allows them to sell the new drug on our seas as before, and our edicts, which have been from time to time transmitted him, he has stubbornly refused to receive; he has even gone such lengths as in his own person to lead on foreign ship against our cruizers, specially placed for the defence of Kow Jung, raising thereby disturbance, and taking advantages of our absence to fire off his guns, thus wounding our mandarins and soldiers! Our valiant troops however returned their fire with a noise like a thunder bolt, upon which the foreigners, routed and dispersed, returned again to Tsoom sha tsuy where they cast anchor. And altho' on the 7th day of the 8th moon (14th September of 1839) he (Elliot) went himself to Macao, and begged of the Portuguese Governor to present a note from him to the Tung che, Kean min foo (or Mandarin of Casa branca) in which he said that "all he desired was peace and quietness" yet we find that he merely commissioned him to deliver so many unmeaning words, and that there is not the slightest proof of his sincerity or submission! On the 9th day of said month [illegible] departed from Macao and returned [illegible] and on the 10th day came [illegible] stealthily standing in for [illegible] and spying [illegible] sufficiently see through your [illegible]

and presumptuous thoughts, and has no sense of fear or repentance at his heart! Now our Mandarins and troops for sea and land service, being all assembled ready for action at the Bocca Tigris, I therefore address this communication to you, the Admiral, that you draw up your fleet and army, and appoint a day when you will attack and subdue them! You must not permit them to loiter about at Tseem sha tsuy, forcing off their opium, and deluging the central, flowery land with their poison!—and other words to that effect."

This having been duly received, I find that I, the admiral, rule over the whole of these seas, and my especial duty is to sweep them clean of the depraved and reprobate. Since then I have received the button of a leader of the army, I ought forthwith to appoint a day for the great gathering of my troops; but I, the said admiral, am descended from a family that dates as far back as the Han dynasty (2,000 years ago); the line of my forefathers sprang from Hoinng.* My ancestor was the deified Emperor Kwan foo tze (commonly called the Mars of China), splendid and luminous was his fame? bright and dazzling the place of his imperial abode! The godlike warrior's ardent wish was to practise benevolence and virtue! his mind was grand and powerful as the winds and clouds; his heart genial and refulgent as the sun by day or the moon by night! Now I, the said admiral, fly like an arrow to recompense the goodness of my country, and tremblingly received the admonitions of my great ancestor: I deal not in deceits and frauds, nor do I covet the bloody laurels of the butcher! Remembering that Elliot alone is the head and front of offence (or ringleader in crime), and that probably the bulk of the foreigners have been intimidated or urged on by him, were I suddenly to bring my forces and commence the slaughter, I really fear that the gem and the common stone would be burnt up together! Therefore it is that I again issue this proclamation which proceeds from my very heart and bowels, that it be promulgated abroad every where. Oh! ye foreigners! if you belong to those opium ships which have already delivered up their opium, or if you are among the number of those who have been banished the country by imperial command, ye must instantly proceed to the wide ocean, and spreading your sails get ye far hence! As regards the newly arrived merchantmen, which are lying anchored here in clusters like bees, in swarms like ants, do ye try and reflect for a little, at a time like this, and under circumstances such as these, how can you continue to carry on your clandestine trade! aiming after unlawful gains by forcing into consumption your forbidden drug! As for you who are honorable merchants and follow after a lawful calling, still more ought ye not to go near to or herd with the others, lest that ye along with them encounter the same blazing torch! but ye ought instantly to shun such company, and behold! this may yet preserve your lives! I, the Admiral, entertain for you a mother's heart! the words I speak are true as if spoken by the lips of Bhud himself! If indeed Elliot can yet repent and awake to a sense of the error of his ways, let him not object to come before me, confess his sins and beg for mercy, in which case I myself will intercede for him! But if he still persist in remaining obstinately doltish as before, indulging in foolish expectations and perverse opposition, then, considering the good fortune and grandeur of our celestial empire, united with, or depending upon, all the gods of Heaven! just as in the case of the robber Lintsing, when the lightning struck him at dead of night, or in the case of the rebel Chang kib urh † (i. e. the Prince Jehangir), when the banners waved and (the earth) was covered with iron (weapons), so still supported by the spiritual protection (of my holy ancestor) will (in your case) a terrible display of our majesty be made! We have often enjoyed his divine patronage! thus then the very gods and spirits cannot interfere in your behalf! oh! ye foreigners! do ye all of you lend an attentive ear to these my words! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon and 16th day. Bocca Tigris, 23rd September, 1839.

Canton Press, 12th October.

Tseang, Keun min foo and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, conjointly controlling (these affairs) issue these commands to the Portuguese Vereador, that he may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas it appears that the English Superintendent, Elliot, presented a note which contained matter to the effect, that "in reference to the 12 depraved foreigners, and the opium ships which had not yet gone away, he begged that 6 days might be limited, in which time he would make a distinction (between good and bad?) and compel them all to get under weigh and return to their country, and at the same time he requested that these said depraved foreigners might be permitted to go to Macao for their baggage" &c. &c.

At that time we duly petitioned their excellencies the Kinchae and Viceroy (informing them of this), and we have now this reply consenting to his request that "the 12 depraved foreigners may immediately repair to Macao, and get ready their baggage, and from the time to their arriving at Macao be limited to 6 days, within the which they must every one of them leave Macao on their return to their country, we will not permit them to loiter an instant, lest they be *driven* forth. Beyond these (the 12 depraved foreigners) the other Englishmen ought to wait till Elliot has taken all these matters and respectfully conformed thereto, and when all is completely performed (on his part), an edict will be issued for the information (of whom it may concern) and then (British Subjects) will be permitted to return to Macao;—in the meantime, however, a single person (of that nation) will not be permitted to accompany the (to be) expelled foreigners to Macao. Every one of the opium store ships which have already made a clean delivery of their opium, and not yet returned home, we also limit to the six day within which they must one on all of them depart. Command the Portuguese Vereador that he petition his Governor that he cause the English Superintendent, Elliot, instantly to act in conformity, and words to that effect."

This being received, we now forthwith issue our commands in conformity, and when these reach the said Vereador, let him immediately petition the Portuguese Governor that he inform Elliot of the same, that he submit to the commands of the high officer and act in accordance thereto. Let him forthwith take the following depraved foreigners under sentence of expulsion, viz. one called Matheson, one called Young Matheson, one called Henry, one called Young Jardine, one called Stanford, one called Ilbery, one called Dadabhoy, one called Heerjeebhoy, one called Framjee, one called Merwanjee, one called Kase (?) in all twelve people (N. B. there are only 11 names mentioned here), and let them instantly proceed from Hongkong to Macao, where they will prepare their baggage, and from the time that they arrive at Macao let six days be fixed, within which they must leave and return to their country. Beyond these we will not permit another British subject to repair to Macao, unless he or they want to be expelled likewise. As respects the 12 opium, storeships, which have already delivered their opium, but not yet spread their sails and returned home, we also limit six days within which they must go back to their country, we shall not permit them to remain or loiter an instant! Wait till the depraved foreigners and the empty opium ships have obeyed the limit prescribed, and returned home, when let the Portuguese Vereador take up the respective days of sailing of the depraved foreigners and empty opium ships, each and all of them, and communicate the same to us, that we may in our turn communicate the same to our superior officers for their due inspection. Do not oppose. A special edict. *Ibid.*

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, and 22nd day. Macao, 29th day of September, 1839.

Tseang, Keun min foo, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, hereby issue the commands to the Portuguese Vereador that he thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas it appears that the English Superintendent, Elliot, yesterday (or lately) besought the Portuguese (Governor?) to beg for him that he might come back, and the said Elliot having immediately returned to Macao, when he respectfully requested a personal interview with me, the said Keun min foo, that we might deliberate and consult about matters, a note to which same effect was also presented from the said Elliot. At that time we, the said Keun min foo and Tso tang, communicated in a petition the particulars to our superior officers. We have now received from their excellencies, the Yumchae and Viceroy, an edict to be dispatched to Elliot, commanding us immediately to send it to the Vereador, that he forthwith petition the Portuguese Governor instantly to dispatch Silveira, who is skilled in business, that he take the edict and proceed to Tseem sha tsuy, there to deliver it into Elliot's own hands, that he duly set to work in accordance there with. As before, urge him, said superintendent, that as early as possible he communicate to us the particulars of what he has done conformably with the commands, that we may in course transmit the same to our superior officers. Let there be no delay! Haste! Haste! *Ibid.*

Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, 22nd day. Macao, 29th day of September, 1839.

WHISKERS.—"I cannot imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head."—"Because," observed a wag, "you have worked much harder with your jaws than your brains."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

---

* His allusion here is to the Sun Kwo che, or History of the Three Kingdoms of China, *the* great [illegible] excellence, a work as well [illegible] Chinaman, as the Iliad was to every [illegible] Spaniard.

† In common honesty we are bound to confess that we do not understand this passage, and being without the assistance of an intelligent native, cannot arrive at it's real meaning. We have however an indistinct notion that it refers to a curious story current among the Chinese to the effect that when the Imperial troops were fighting the Mahommedan Prince Jehangir (1827?) Kwan foo tsze descended from the sky and fought at the head of the Chinese troops (as St. James did for the Spaniards at Compostella) and that thro' his divine aid the Victory was obtained.

TRANSLATOR.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES of the

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cts.
Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.

Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers.....14 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1839. NO. 43.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, for Cabin Passengers for Sydney to sail about the middle of October, For Passage. Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Some LONG PRIMER, BOURGEOIS and BREVIER TYPE, with spaces and quoins. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

To Mr. Gordon, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. From Mr. Sikeman, Secretary of the London East India and China Association.

"I am happy to acquaint you that the anxious endeavours of this Committee to obtain a safe and speedy transmission of the Overland Mails have at length been accomplished. Two plans were submitted by them to the Lords of the Treasury, as mentioned in their Annual Report (No. 24). One for carrying the letters through France in sealed bags the other by way of Trieste, and a convention between this Government and that of France was signed on the 16th of May, and is to be brought into operation in two months from this time, or earlier if practicable.

The substance of the stipulations are;—that

The Government of Her Majesty shall confide to the Post Office of France the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom, and vice versa, wherever the abovementioned correspondence shall pass through France:—but the British Government reserves to itself, at all times, the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence to be conveyed either between Alexandria and Malta, between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria Marseilles, by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy. *Article* 1.

The French Government engages to effect the conveyance of the mails in the following manner:—By Steam Packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7, 17 and 27 and Marseilles on the 1, 11 and 21 of each month; and between Marseilles and Calais by Mail Coaches. *Article* 3

The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary for the transhipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed 345 hours, or 14 days and 9 hours; and from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transhipment of the correspondence at Malta, 330 hours, or 13 days and 18 hours. *Article* 4.

The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the Mail Coaches of the French Post Office in 102 hours, or 4 days 6 hours. The Mail to pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post Office of the East India Company, or with that of the British Post Office. With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies, from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the Sanitary Regulations, the cases shall be made of plate iron or tin, and shall be hermitically closed. *Article* 6.

The cases shall be accompanied by a Courier, who shall keep under his special care the despatches and mails of Her Majesty's Government and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected. *Article* 7

The Couriers of the British Post Office who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean Packets, the Mails, may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said Packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, &c., subject to the operation of the Sanitary Regulations. *Article* 14.

Such are the principal features of this new and highly important measure, which have cost the Committee an infinity of labour during upwards of 18 months, and they trust the Community in India will be satisfied that their promise to effect, if possible, a safe and speedy conveyance of their correspondence to and from India, has been accomplished to the very letter on this side of Alexandria, and they hope that you will give the present communication all the publicity you can for the information, and, I trust, satisfaction of the other Presidencies."

ADDITIONAL POST-OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

(Signed at Paris, May 10, 1839.)

ART. 1. The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall confide to the Post-office of France, upon the conditions expressed in the following articles, the conveyance, in mail bags or closed boxes, of the correspondence coming from the East Indies, destined for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and *vice versa*, whenever the abovementioned correspondence shall pass through France.

The British Government reserves to itself at all times the right of causing, whenever it shall think proper, the abovementioned correspondence coming from the East Indies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa* and passing through France, to be conveyed, either between Alexandria and Malta, or between Malta and Marseilles, or between Alexandria and Marseilles by vessels freighted or employed for that purpose by its orders, or by the packets of the Royal Navy.

ART. 2. Whenever the packets of the Royal British Navy, charged with the correspondence from the East Indies for great Britain, shall touch at Marseilles, or at any other French port in the Mediterranean, they shall be considered and received in those ports as vessels of war; shall be exempt from all dues of navigation and port charges; and shall enjoy therein all the honours and privileges accorded by the convention of the 14th June, 1833, to the vessels of the two states employed in the conveyance of the correspondence between Dover and Calais.

The same immunities, honours, and privileges are secured to the packets of the Royal French Navy in the ports of the Mediterranean subject to the dominion of her Britannic Majesty.

ART. 3. The French Government engages to effect the correspondence designated in the 1st article of the present additional convention, in the manner following:

1. Between Alexandria and Marseilles, by steam packets of 160 horse power, belonging to the Government, which shall leave Alexandria on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

2. Between Marseilles and Calais, by mail coaches starting from both those towns every day.

In the event of any alteration in the days or hours of departure from those two ports, the French Post-office shall give six months before, notice thereof to the British Post-office.

ART. 4. The duration of the passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, including the time necessary from the transhipment and for the purification, if necessary, of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances exceed three hundred and forty-five hours, or fourteen days and nine hours.

The duration of the passage from Marseilles to Alexandria, including the time necessary for the transhipment of the correspondence at Malta, shall not, except under uncontrollable circumstances, exceed three hundred hours, or twelve days and twelve hours.

ART. 5. The distance between Marseilles and Calais shall be performed by the mail coaches of the French Post office in one hundred and two hours, or four days and six hours.

ART. 6. The mail from the East Indies to Great Britain, or from Great Britain to the East Indies, shall pass through the French territory sealed with the seal of the Post-office of the East India Company, or with that of the British Post-office.

An impression of the seal used for sealing the mails coming from the East Indies, shall be furnished to, and deposited in the Health-office at Marseilles.

With a view to exempt the correspondence coming from the East Indies from the operation of purification, to which it would otherwise be subjected by the sanitary regulations, the cases destined to contain such correspondence shall be made of plate-iron, or tin, and shall be hermetically closed; and they shall not have attached to them any substance considered, according to the sanitary regulations, as capable of communicating infection.

ART. 7. Whenever cases containing the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, or of Great Britain for the East Indies, shall be forwarded by the French Post-office, there shall be reserved, as well in the French Mediterranean packets, as in the mail coaches by which such correspondence shall be conveyed, a place free of charge for a courier of Her Britannic Majesty, who shall keep under his special care the despatches and mails of her said Majesty, and who shall have the right to be present at the purification of the correspondence, whenever it shall take place, and at all other operations to which the correspondence may be subjected.

A free passage shall be likewise allowed to the said courier in the French Post-office packets established in the channel, whenever

he shall think proper to proceed from Calais to Dover by those vessels.

ART. 8. The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to deliver to the French Post-office all letters from the East Indies, and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, and to convey with its own correspondence all such letters, destined for the East Indies, and for the French possessions in India, as shall be delivered to it by the French Post-office.

The postage of all such letters shall be paid as far as Alexandria by the senders, whether in France or in the East Indies.

It is understood, that no correspondence coming from the East Indies, and destined for the countries to which France serves as the channel of communication, shall be delivered to the French Post-office, unless the senders shall have expressed the intention of sending such correspondence through France, by writing on the address the words, *by French Post office or by way of France.*

ART. 9. The post-office of Great Britain shall pay to the Pos-office of France, in satisfaction of all charges of conveyance or transit of the correspondence mentioned in the first Article of the present Additional Convention, between Alexandria and Calais, as follows, that is to say:—

1. For letters, six francs per ounce British, net weight.

2. For newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications which are allowed to pas by post in Great Britain at reduced prices, ten centimes per newspaper or printed sheet.

The letters shall be weighed and the newspapers, printed prices current, and above-mentioned publications shall be counted, by the Post-office of London, before the departure, or immediately on the arrival of the East Indian mail; and immediately after this operation a statement shall be made out, containing the result of such counting and weighing, which shall be sent by the British Post office to the Post-office of France.

Whenever British packets shall be employed for conveying the correspondence coming from or destined for the French office, the operations of weighing and counting above prescribed shall be performed by the Post-office at Marseilles, and the result thereof shall be communicated by the French Post office to the Post-office of the United Kingdom.

ART. 10. The sums accruing to the Post-office of France, in virtue of the preceding Article, shall be placed to the credit of that Office in the general account of the transmission of the correspondence, which is to be made out every month, in conformity with the stipulations of the 14th Article of the convention of 30th of March, 1836.

ART. 11. It is understood, that if the conveyance of the correspondence, mentioned in Art. 1, of the present additional convention, shall be performed by means of the packets of the Royal Navy of Great Britain or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, either between Alexandria and Marseilles, or between Marseilles and Malta, or between Malta and Alexandria, the transit postage on such correspondence to be paid to the Post-office of France, in conformity with the provisions of Article 9 of the present Additional convention, shall be fixed as follows.—

1. When the said correspondence shall have been conveyed by British packets, or by vessels which shall be freighted or employed by order of the British Government, the whole passage from Alexandria to Marseilles, and vice versa, the sum of four francs per ounce British, net weight, for letters: and for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in article 9 aforesaid, five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

2. When the correspondence shall have been conveyed by similar vessels only from Alexandria to Malta, or from Malta to Marseilles, and *vice versa*, five francs per ounce British, for letters, and ten centimes, as fixed by Articles 9 aforesaid for newspapers, printed prices current, and other above-mentioned publications.

ART. 12. In like manner, the packets of her Britannic Majesty which shall perform the passage between Marseilles and Alexandria, or Malta, shall convey, in closed bags, the correspondence coming from or destined for the East Indies and the French possessions in India, which shall be delivered to them by the French Post-office, or for that office, under the conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

1. At the rate of two francs per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Marseilles and Alexandria.

2. At the rate of one franc per ounce British, for letters conveyed between Alexandria and Malta, or Malta and Marseilles.

3. And for newspapers, printed prices current, and other publications mentioned in Article 12 of the present additional convention, at the rate of five centimes per newspaper, or per printed sheet.

ART. 13. The correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article may be accompanied by a courier or agent of the French Post-office, who shall, in such case, enjoy, on board the English packets or vessels which shall be freighted or employed by the English Government, the privileges allowed to the couriers of the British Post-office by article 7 of the present additional convention.

ART. 14. The Couriers of the British Post-office who shall accompany, on board the French Mediterranean packets, the correspondence of the East Indies for Great Britain, and of Great Britain for the East Indies, may receive or deliver, either at Malta, or at any other station at which the said packets shall touch, mail bags from or for Great Britain, on the same conditions and with the same privileges stipulated by the present additional convention, relative to the conveyance of the East Indian correspondence, subject to the operation of the sanitary regulations.

It is however understood, that whenever the abovementioned correspondence coming from Malta, or from the Levant, shall have been purified at the Lazaretto of Malta, it shall not be subjected to any purification on arriving at Marseilles.

With regard to the rates to be paid to the French office, the stations on this side of Malta shall be assimilated to Malta, and the stations beyond Malta to Alexandria.

ART. 15. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the 30th of March, 1836, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months from this date, and it shall be put in operation at the latest two months after the exchange of the said ratifications. Nevertheless, the two Post-offices of Great Britain and France may, by mutual consent, fix an earlier date for commencing to carry the said convention into operation.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE.
(L. S.) DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

(BOMBAY TIMES, July 31.)

With reference to the following correspondence on the "Boundary question"—that "still vexed Bermoothes"—we have been informed that Mr. Webster had been appointed commissioner to England, to confer with H. M's. ministers on the subject.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

MR. STEVENSON TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprised that among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to great Britain in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the president, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honour of acquainting his lordship that the President of the United States, desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress, has directed him to announce to her majesty's government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London, provided it should be agreeable to her majesty's government to do so, and would in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honour of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition the undersigned has been directed to urge the early consideration of her majesty's Government.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.
23, Portland place, March 30, 1839.

(Extract.)

LORD PALMERSTON TO MR STEVENSON.

Her majesty's government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two governments; and her majesty's government hasten to reply to that communication in the same spirit & with the same frankness.

Undoubtedly if the state negociation were such that the two governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her majesty's government would be of opinion that advantage might arrive from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of matters out of the question, the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavouring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceeding of the Commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these Commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead, directly, to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America would not, upon his arrival in this country, find anything to discuss or settle in connection with this question the discussion & settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence therefore, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States before the two governments finally settled the whole question a disappointment might thereby be created which however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless, produce bad effects in both countries.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

OCTOBER 22ND, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	12th Sept.
U. States	9th June	Java	26th Sept.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	28th Sept.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	30th July.

ARRIVED.—POPPY, Mackenzie, from Manila 12th Oct. ALEXANDER BARING, Hale, from London, 17th June. 13th QUEEN MAB, Ainley, from Liverpool 3rd June. FAIRIE QUEEN, Hickman, from Liverpool

and Batavia. THAMES, ——, from Bombay and Singapore. SIR EDWARD RYAN, Pybus, from Calcutta and Singapore. ARMENIAN, (Fr.) ——, from Manila. Experienced a typhoon on the 8th.

SAILED.—CHARLOTTE, Leibschwager, for Singapore and Calcutta, 17th Oct. GOOD SUCCESS, Fraser, CYNTHIA, (Am.) Johnston, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Thomas Coutts, (omitted last week) —— Warner, Wm. Dallas, Esqr., Captain Jaffard. Per Alexander Baring, Sr I. Perrin, Mr. L. Jas. Per Sunda, —— Macpherson, Esq. and lady. Per Good Success, Mrs. Gonsalves and the two Misses Park, James Matheson, Donald Matheson, and Herjeebhoy Rustomjee, Esqs.

By the late arrivals we have received the Calcutta, Madras, and Straits Papers for July and August, and the Singapore Free Press of the 22nd of August, the Bombay Times for July to August 3rd, and O Pregoeiro da Liberdade of the 13th 20th and 27th of July. The most important intelligence from India, is the hoped for speedy arrangement of all differences with Dost Mahomed; the quiet succession of the heir of Runjeet Sing—his son Kurruck Sing—to the sovereignty of the kingdom of Lahore; the war between Turkey and Egypt; and the suspension for the present of any active measures against the Burmese. The triumphant march of the army of the Indus has no doubt had its proper effect on many of the unruly spirits of the east; and will not, we imagine, be ineffective on the court of Peking.

The supreme government has resumed the occupation of upper Assam, and attached it to the province of Bengal, Punchunder Sing, to whom the administration of the government had been entrusted, having greatly abused the confidence placed in him.

"Bagdad has been nearly as possible carried away this year from the extraordinary flood of the Tigris and Euphrates—the part of the town on the right bank has indeed been quite destroyed, and this side has been only saved by keeping some 20 000 men employed for a fortnight, day and night, in damming the water, which for a whole month has been lying all round the walls, at a level even with the roofs of most of the houses inside. Turkey and Egypt are really and positively on the point of collision. Hafiz Pacha, the governor of Diarbek, who commands the frontier army, has, by the orders of the Sultan, crossed the Euphrates, & is in full march by the last accounts for Ibrahim's Pacha's position near Aleppo, the aggression being on the part of Turkey. * * * In Persia, the Schah is perfectly quiet, and every one in Teheran looks for a re establishment of our friendly relations with certainty." —(*Bombay Courier*. July 16,)

The revd. Algernon Sydney Thelwall, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has, at the request of "several gentlemen connected with the India trade"—the principal of whom, we believe, are London Tea brokers—undertaken to enlighten the British public on the subject of "The iniquities of the opium trade with China." But unfortunately, and to the injury of a good cause, the revd. gentleman has *said the thing that is not*, on his very title page: for it is *not true* that the opium trade, however well-developed by Mr. Thelwall, is the "main cause which excludes the merchants of Great Britain from the advantages of an unrestricted commercial intercourse with that vast empire."—Indeed, nothing, scarcely, can be more false than this bold assertion, which is founded on utter ignorance of the immemorial policy of the Chinese government with respect to *all* foreigners, and foreign trade.

We have heard of the iniquities of the church of Rome; and a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, & a Dissenter will eloquently discourse on the iniquities of the church of England: on its lay-patronage, its simony, and its pluralities. And any one who has read Accum on culinary poisons, will be convinced that there is "Death in the pot" as well as in the opium pipe. In short there are iniquities in all trades and professions, for—"There is nothing but roguery to be found in villanous man."

The John O'Ganut's letters were not transhipped to the Faery Queene, as we stated, on wrong information, in our last number; but were left, with the packet of the last vessel, at Batavia, *by order of the government*, and are to be forwarded by a Dutch ship. What does this interference of the Batavian government mean?—Is it for the purpose of levying a postage on the letters? We believe this stretch of Colonial authority to be unparelleled in Colonial history.—We have heard these packets were put on board the Dutch sch. Eagle, bound to Manila!

We made an important mistake—which we hasten to correct—in our translation of the Portuguese version of the communication from the Kenumfoo, dated the 10th inst.

In making a hurried copy of the Portuguese version, we wrote—"Já na officio antecedente o Elliot deu a praso de dez dias para entregar assassino—captain Elliot, in his former official communication, gave the space of ten days to deliver the murderer: when we should have written "Já no officio antecedente *ao* Elliot *se* deu a praso de dez dias para entregar assassino"—"In the former official communication captain Elliot was allowed ten days time to deliver up the assassin." We offer our thanks to our contemporary of the Canton Press for drawing our attention to this oversight.

After the remarks on page 169, in our last number, respecting the "ignorance in which the English were as to the state of public affairs between H. M.'s superintendent and the Chinese authorities," we were informed that in the end of September, a statement of his proceedings and correspondence was laid before a public meeting of British merchants at Hongkong, by H. M.'s superintendent. We are happy thus to correct a misconception into which we had involuntarily fallen.

Yesterday a private meeting of British merchants was held at capt Elliot's house; and to day another meeting is to be held: after which the proceedings at both meetings will probably be made public, and notice will be given as to the conditions on which the British trade is to be carried on outside the Bocca Tigris.

We observe that the Editor of the Asiatic Journal is exceeding wroth with us for having said that Journal is under the immediate patronage of the court of directors; we are happy to learn, from his denial of being in such a thraldom, that the influence of the court over that respectable Journal exists no longer. The Editor, however, in denying our statement of his being in Leadenhall street trammels, has coupled it with that part which relates to the well-known encouragement of the manufacture of opium by the E. I. Company: and then he asks the question, applying it to our whole sentence, "by whom is this well known?"—Surely, the Editor of the Asiatic Journal cannot be ignorant of all the details of the opium trade! But we suspect he is now fully conversant with the most minute particulars regarding the traffic.

We heard yesterday, for the first time, the Lin, the high commissioner, issued orders to put any Englishman to instant death who should land at Macao, during H. E.'s visit to the settlement on the 3rd ulto.; these instructions, orders were to be in force for that day only. This barbarous measure would seem to betray that H E was in bodily fear, & that he dreaded retaliation for the piratical attack on the "Black Joke," perhaps not undeservedly.

We have published Mr. Hunter's letter, and we have no doubt that it will have it's due weight with the public: it requires but a very few remarks from us.

As to the real cause of Mr. Hunter's visit to us, it must be a matter of perfect indifference to every body; it is what passed at the visit, that has relation to the matter in hand.

In the 1st paragraph, Mr. Hunter says—"The real murderer could not be handed over to be tried by a judicial process after the manner of this country."—Thus leaving room for the inference that the real murderer has been actually discovered.

We shall not stoop to any crimination and recrimination of what Mr. Hunter said at the visit; we shall merely observe that we did not "state that Mr. Shillaber, and Mr. W. C. Hunter, "came to us with the information of capt. Elliot *having adopted* as a subterfuge &c."—Our words were—"Mr. Shillaber and Mr. W. C Hunter, called on and informed us *that they had seen both the Chinese original and translation of a chop addressed to the Kenumfoo by captain Elliot*, IN WHICH captain Elliot had adopted, &c."

Mr. Hunter must recollect that the feelings, with reference to the circumstance of the chop having been written, were all wonder, doubt, and astonishment on our, and of conviction, and sneering exultation, on their part: and these feelings were exhibited on both sides in interviews with other Englishmen.

Mr. Hunter will also remember, when he stated he had read the original to Mr. Shillaber, that he also said it had been shown to two other American gentlemen, Chinese scholars, in order to ensure a correct understanding of its contents, that we expressed our surprise at this extreme, and, as it appeared to us, gratuitous caution; for we observed to Mr. Shillaber that it was impossible, in our opinion, that Mr. Hunter could have made a mistake in the translation.

When we said the Kenumfoo had observed, captain Elliot must "go the whole hog," we merely adapted a well-known Americanism, which was uttered by Mr. Shillaber, we think, to the Kenumfoo's meaning. As to Mr. Hunter's very gentlemanly sneer respecting our "ornamental, little, latinized sentences,"—we leave to him the full benefit of it.

But when Mr. Hunter says, in his 7th paragraph, that—"moreover, I will repeat, the tenor of the chop was such, as to lead the Chinese authorities to suppose there was an attempt made to fix upon the drowned man a (the?) crime of an entirely different person, or to give them an opportunity of twisting into that shape the rumour current,"—it becomes necessary for us to submit the following statement to the public, which is derived from the highest and best authority.

The circumstances under which captain Elliot wrote to the Kenumfoo were these: In mentioning the difficulty of discovering the offender—(the murderer—it was said that many persons had left, many had died, —and with nothing to lead to the discovery of the party, —we could it be ascertained that the murderer was not in the number) In speaking of persons read, the body found floating was touched to. Old Atom jumped at this, and thought it would afford a good means of getting over all trouble. The Kenumfoo seems to have at first encouraged this idea, for Atom, after seeing him came to ask for information, and obtained in consequence "the answer" to an enquiry regarding a woman found dead at Hongkong." He at the same time led captain Elliot to believe that a suspicion did exist among —— of the Chinese that the dead man was the murderer. When, however, he took the paper—(an open paper)—to the K commissioner, and the latter saw that the —— we did not help with a false hand, and considered also the precision of much of the Commissioner's information, he told Atom to carry the paper back again

This was done, but after some hours Atom again applied for it, and would seem to have kept it in his own hands.

All the English persons known to have been engaged in the disturbance were examined before the magistrates, and tried by Jury, that whether the murder was committed by Ea-el shmon, or Americans, is still unknown, though there is ground for supposing both an Englishman and an American had both a hand in it. The man though last (as it was said) on board the Snarley Yow, was previously (if he were the man suppose!) on board the Portia. He was not, however, seen after death by any one that knew him: nor was it till two days after his burial that it was reported to captain Smith and captain Elliot that he was thought to have belonged to the Snarley Yow.

Of course we bear in mind, & have never forgotten that Mr. Hunter speaks of the "communication in Chinese." Now capt. Elliot's words were rendered into Chinese by the, two official interpreters of H. M.'s commission, Mr. J. Robert Morrison, and the Revd. Charles Gutzlaff; whom, we presume, are among the number, "far better skilled in the Chinese language than Mr. Hunter!" The wonder is, that capt. Elliot's "Answer to an enquiry" (see below), as rendered into Chinese by those two eminent Chinese scholars, should have been so ill and obscurely done as to afford any grounds or justification for Mr. Hunter's version.

We shall feel obliged to Mr. Hunter, if he will send to us an authenticated copy of the Chinese open paper, as delivered to the linguist; for we presume to think that we are *almost* as "capable of judging" in this matter even as Mr. Hunter himself. To us also, as to Mr. Hunter—

—Tentenda via est qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.

We have inserted below, captain Elliot's "answer," as written by him in English, Mr. Hunter's translation of the "answer" from the Chinese version of the official interpreters, and another translation, by whom we know not, which was published in the Canton Press of the 12th October. Our readers will observe how widely different these two translations are from the meaning of the "answer."

For instance—"It is true"—"and it was reported"—are almost diametrically opposite; and—"upon that point he is unable to speak, *because he knows nothing*"—is widely different from—"whether it is true or false, *it is difficult for me to decide*"—And "has not yet found a culprit"—does not at all agree with Mr. Hunter's translation—"and have not been able to ascertain who is the murderer, *and it does not clearly appear who is the man.*" Particularly when "there is ground for supposing an American had a hand in it"—the slaughter.

The above remarks apply, to the translation published in the Canton Press of the 12th inst., although not quite with equal force, except as to the words—"I, the foreign superintendent, *not knowing the true circumstances, feel difficulty in saying whether it be the case or not.*" Which certainly convey a far more sophistical meaning than the straight forward declaration made by capt. Elliot—"upon that point *he is not able to speak, because he knows nothing.*"

The translation in the Canton Press is called "*part* of a letter;" but it exceeds captain Elliot's English communication by eight lines; and in both of the translations, *from the Chinese open paper*, the heading—"Answer to an enquiry &c."—is omitted: now, if this heading was in the Chinese document, Mr. Hunter and his fellow-translator will have some difficulty in explaining to the public *why* they omitted it in their English translations.

As to "American curiosity"—which Mr. Hunter has thought proper to enlarge upon, it is, as Mr. Hunter observes, and as it has been exemplified in the American commercial community in Canton,—"very curious," and we may add, *strange*: for it has induced the American agents and commanders of American ships (we blush that we have now to add the British ship *Thomas Coutts*, and all concerned in her management, to the number), to sign a bond, *malgré* the repeated declarations of the American consul, in the presence of several American merchants, to the Kwangchowfoo, on the night of the 8th of April—"that he could not give the bond; that his government will not allow him to do so; that it was impossible for him to give the bond, nor could he recommend his countrymen to do so, and asked permission to leave Canton; that he could not bind others; but even if he were to give the bond, he would be recalled by his government, and be disgraced; that he could not give a bond that any citizen of the U. S. shall suffer death for any acts that he may commit in China."

But men have never been constant found,
Since summer trees were leafy.

The bond has been signed, and the Americans have had a profitable carrying trade from Hongkong.

Answer to an inquiry regarding a seaman found dead at Hongkong.

It is true that the corpse of a seaman was found floating about the harbor of Hongkong about ten days since, and upon investigation it appeared that he belonged to an English vessel (the Snarley Yow), which had departed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was examined and buried in the presence of captain Smith, of the English cruizer, and Johnston, the deputy superintendent, in the view of several persons, foreigners as well as Chinese, close to the landing place.

Now Elliot understands that it has been supposed this person was the murderer of Lin Weihe; upon that point he is not able to speak, because he knows nothing. But he again and again declares that he has most faithfully investigated according to the customs of his country, which are severe and searching, concerning the apprehension of murderers, and has not yet found a culprit.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
(Written the 27th of September, 1839.)

It was reported that about 10 days ago the body of a sailor was found floating at Hongkong. This was truly reported to me by Capt. Smith, and by the 2nd Superintendent, Johnson, who had examined and found it to be the body of a sailor belonging to Snoliss' (Snarley Yow) ship. This ship has already spread her sails and gone away.

There was no injury seen on the body, and it has been buried on the beach. There were both foreigners and Chinese who saw it, and there is a rumor (true or false) that the man was the murderer of Lin Weihe, but it is not known certainly. Whether it is true or false it is difficult for me to decide. Again, and again, according to my country's laws, I have strictly examined, and have not been able to ascertain who is the murderer, and it does not clearly appear who is the man.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
20th day of the 8th moon 27th September 1839.
To the Keun min foo.
(Translated from the Chinese, by Mr. W. C. Hunter.)

"As it is now being discovered, some ten odd days before, at Taeoo shi tsuy, on the ocean's surface, there was met the corpse of a sailor floating about. The circumstance or this fact being true, Smith, of a cruizing ship of my native country, at that time along with the deputy superintendent, Johnston, examined (the corpse) negligently and found it to be that of a sailor belonging the English ship Sze ne lesun (Snarley Yow?), which vessel has already some time ago spread it's sails and gone away. On examining the corpse at that time no mark of any wound whatever was found upon it, and it was accordingly buried by the seaside, where there were numbers of natives and foreigners standing by and looking on.

"I have just now heard that it is said, though very doubtfully, that this seaman was the person who murdered Lenwei he, but it is by no means certain. I, the foreign superintendent, not knowing the true circumstances, feel difficulty in saying whether it be the case or not, but I have again and a third time according to the laws of my country seriously examined and investigated, and altho' these laws are extremely strict, (so that) I must seize and apprehend the murderer, yet in this particular case it has never been disclosed (or come to light) who the murderer really is!

Tuokwang, 19th year, 8th moon, and 20th day.
Macao, 27th September, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Ship Edmonstone, Hongkong, 10th Oct. 1839.

Dear Sir,—That part of your paper No 41 dated the 8th of this month, in which I am named, would lead readers to believe, that I had taken the trouble, to go to your house for the purpose of pointing out an attempt on the part of Captain Elliot, or an intention, to deceive the Chinese authorities, in the matter relating to the sailor, found drowned at this anchorage, by communicating, to them a rumor, that he, the drowned sailor, was the individual who murdered the Chinese Lin-Wei-he, which act of brutality, as we are aware, caused the expulsion from China, of the British community, or which amounts to as much, the community alluded to had to leave, because, and justly, the real murderer, could not be handed over to be tried by a judicial process after the manner of this country, and because members of it, were themselves to be held responsible, for the death of the murdered man.

I do not intend to satisfy your curiosity, by stating why I was at the linguist's house *at such a time*, that being no business of yours, or any other person, but I may add that it was not to cause myself of captain Elliot's correspondence, which does not concern me, putting aside the impropriety of seeking for it.

My visit to your house, however, was purely accidental, I was asked by Mr. Shillaber to go, at the moment I was leaving him, on the Praya, to return to my own house, and went without the most remote idea of the object of his visit.

I found immediately on entering, that he commenced a conversation, the subject of which, was, a chop from captain Elliot to the Keun-min-foo, a verbal translation of which, I had made and communicated to him, either that day or the day before and of which I had scarcely thought, since doing so. Mr. Shillaber having stated the nature of the chop, alluded to me as his authority for a correct version of it. I confirmed what I had translated to him and added

"The chop *would lead the Chinese authorities to suppose* "that captain Elliot, in order to arrange quietly the "murder business at Hongkong adopted as a subterfuge "the name of the drowned man having been the murderer" and consequently, there was no one who could be "given up for trial or punishment."

This is the substance of the remark I made; at all events, what I did say, meant the same precisely, and you cannot but do me the favor to be convinced, that it is somewhat at variance, with your statement, that Mr. Shillaber and Mr. W. C. Hunter came to you, with the information, of captain Elliot having *adopted* as a subterfuge the fact of a man having been found drowned, and, why it was rumored, was the individual who cracked the head of the namesake of the imperial commissioner, at Taeen-ha-tsuy—in order that it might be fixed upon him. Neither can I recall, any expression, such as you are pleased to attribute to me or both of us, of the Keun-min-foo having said *that "captain Elliot must go the whole hog."* It is more likely this is one of those ornamental little sentences, you sometimes favor readers with yourself, tho' you omitted, this time, giving it in latin; but I recollect most distinctly saying, "That the Keun-min-foo refused to receive the chop, and insisted that captain Elliot, should "either say, the man alluded to, was the murderer, or "was not."

Moreover, I will repeat, the tenor of the chop was such, as to lead the Chinese authorities to suppose there was an attempt made to fix upon the drowned man, a crime of an entirely different person, or to give them an opportunity of twisting into that shape, the rumor current respecting him.

You will bear in mind, that I speak of the communication in Chinese from captain Elliot to the Keun-min-foo, others, far better skill'd in the Chinese language than myself, have given to it, the same reading precisely as I did, and if you were capable of judging, I would procure and send you a copy of the Chinese document, with several translations by different individuals, that you might satisfy yourself of the construction, that would be put upon it, by the Chinese to whom it was addressed.

The linguist, unasked, gave me the chop to read, and asked my opinion of the rumor spoken of, in itself never should have heard or seen any thing of the document, I returned it to him, and was not aware, that a copy of it had been made, till I left Macao. It was after my arrival at this place, that I understood, there was an "important error"—and which you accuse me of having all-most to pass unnoticed—tho' it was not in the Chinese chop which I saw but in the rendering of it, from the original English document, of which I know nothing.

If the linguist perpetrated a breach of trust, that's his "Pigeon" not mine.

And now you speak of "American curiosity"—I must allow the Americans are a very curious sort of people. Since last May, they have been the only Foreigners curious enough to remain in Canton, they have been so curious, as in the midst of the unprecedented troubles, that have befallen the mercantile community of the place, to preserve in one uniform line of action, which they were curious enough to adopt, on making up their minds eight months ago to remain in Canton and every one the business entrusted to their care. How odd!

Through their curiosity, they were enamored that when a certain traffic, in opium, could not be carried on with safety, it was better to sacrifice it, than their legitimate trade—& the curiosity, has been so wide, agreeably astonished to witnessing the results of the late war. This is very odd indeed, in fact, it is American curiosity to a T.

I wish you a good night—yet remain,

Your very humble servant,
W. C. HUNTER.

☞ *See Supplement.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1839.

CHINA SCRIP SALE.

The "China Opium Scrip" or "Captain Elliot's Certificate of the surrender of five Chests of Patna Opium" of the January Sale of 1839, under his public notice of 27th March 1839, to enable the holder of such Certificate to recover indemnity from Her Majesty's Government"—was put up for Sale by Auction this day, at Messrs. Jenkins, Low and Co.'s. There was considerable competition at the Sale and the Drug rose from *twenty* rupees to a bid of *three hundred and sixty-five* rupees the Chest—Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. were, we believe, the purchasers. The Calcutta Courier, Aug. 21st. 1839.

The foreign trade of China seems to be approaching nearer and nearer a crisis. Nothing more is required to place it on a secure basis, than for the foreign merchants to abstain from the illicit traffic in opium, which is proscribed both by the Chinese government and by the British superintendent, and is discountenanced by the better part of the European commercial community at Canton. But the sordid views of the parties who extort a disgraceful profit from pandering to the vices of the people, are not to be controlled by anything short of that expedient which they wished to employ in introducing the drug into the country, in spite of the government—namely, force. The Canton Register of January 29. has thought fit to upbraid us for having in our "Review" for August, uttered "another Jeremiad," vituperating the opium trade; adding: "It is well known that that publication is under the immediate patronage and control of the Court of Directors, who encourage the manufacture of opium in Bengal, solely for the China market." By whom is this well known? The writer cannot know it to be true, and he has abundant means of knowing it to be false. The very "Jeremiad" he refers to is an evidence of its falsehood, according to his own argument. The Court of Directors have no more control over this publication than they have over the Canton Register.—Asiatic Journal for June.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE. FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD. No. I.

Whilst English travellers are constantly supplying information concerning the least interesting regions of the globe, there is an extensive, populous, and highly though singularly civilized empire, which remains as much a terra incognita now, as it was a century ago. Japan has for nearly two centuries, since the simultaneous expulsion of Christianity and the Portuguese, A. D. 1640, been hermetically closed against foreigners of all climes, Asiatics as well as Europeans, with the exception of one Chinese and one Dutch factory, both established and, in fact, imprisoned, in one seaport town; and of these exceptions, the limited numbers of the Dutch factory, of which alone we know any thing, have been gradually reduced, whilst their visits to the capital have been in like manner restricted. During this long period, no intelligence respecting this insular empire has been attainable, save when some scientific physician, visiting the Dutch factory as its allowed medical attendant, gleaned such scanty facts as his Japanese acquaintance ventured to impart, in violation of their solemn obligations to reveal nothing, which stimulated rather than appeased the appetite of those Europeans who desired to be acquainted with a country so remarkable for the originality of its political institutions, the peculiar character of its people, and a form of civilization neither European nor Asiatic, and apparently altogether indigenous.

Of late, however, through the endeavours to open a trade with Japan, to which the spirit of commercial enterprise has given birth in other nations, Russia, America, and England, the spirit of authorship has inspired members of the Dutch counting-house at Decima. The consequence has been, that three several Dutch works upon Japan have appeared, by two chiefs and one warehouse-keeper of the factory; and Dr. Ph. Fr. von Siebold, a learned German, who, like his German and Swedish predecessors, Kæmpfer and Thunberg, held the situation of physician to the factory, with equal judgment and industry procured his researches under circumstances more favourable than have been enjoyed by any European since the expulsion of the Jesuits. From these several works, which, in their original languages, cannot be familiar to the British public, it is proposed to collect and embody in a series of papers such facts as appear likely to interest the general reader, with the addition of any further information that may seem requisite to the full understanding of the political and social state of Japan, taken from older writers, whose works, though rendered accessible by translation, are from their unattractive form, almost unknown.

Holland has no direct communication with Japan. The Decima factory is under the control of the governor general of the Dutch East-India possessions; and it is with the seat of Colonial Government, Batavia, in the island of Java, that all its intercourse is carried on. Instructions and appointments originate there, and thence the two annual ships to which the Dutch trade with Japan is limited sail for the Bay of Nagasaki.—Ibid.

(To be Continued.)

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

(From "A Voice from America to England.")

The number of slaves in America at this time is probably but little less than 3,000,000, increasing with a rapidity in excess of the whites in the same states, as 112 per cent is to 81 per cent in the term of forty years, and constituting about one-third of the population of the slave-holding states, besides about 400,000 free blacks scattered over the Union, all whose sympathies will be on the same side with their common kindred. With all the prejudices and aversions of the two races of whites and blacks, one against the other, in consequence of the relations they have so long sustained—not taking into account the moral effect of a difference of Physical constitution, from which there can never emage to have lost them, but are more likely to have them confirmed and augmented—how can they ever live together as equals under the same jurisdiction? And how can the whites do without the blacks in such a climate, where the latter have been accustomed to do all or nearly all, the manual labour? And if they could do without them, can the blacks be colonized any where in America, and be erected into an independent government, or be made to act in harmony as a separate and constituent member of the American confederacy? Or can they be transported back to the land of their fathers, and be well established there? These are momentously practical and stupendously difficult problems. All theories, it may be said, are likely to be baffled and the great question seems destined to be surrendered to time and circumstance. There are reasons also, for the opinion, that the nearer the blacks approach to a state of freedom so much greater and more violent will be the aversions and animosities between the two races, from causes which are likely to be in operation in the mean time, more especially through the influence of the indiscreet friends of the blacks, who are for that reason their greatest enemies; and that the final result must be for the parties to fight it out, till one has exterminated or effectually subdued the other. In other words, as the whites are likely to be the strongest, that all things revert again to the state qua of everlasting slavery.—Calcutta Courier, July 19.

AMERICAN.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

(From a Review of a Voice from America to England.)

"The anti-slavery society," says the American gentleman, "is an *imperium in imperio*, self-created, self-governed, and irresponsible, with a head, a cabinet, a legislative power, secretaries, and under-secretaries, subsidiary agents, under a complicated and well-devised system of operations, collecting and disbursing monies in the service, claiming to occupy the entire field belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States, so far as this question is concerned, and extending itself over it as fast as possible."

And again, in a note:—

"In the American anti-slavery society, is set up a political machinery, independent of the state and having no connexion with it, acting upon the public mind, and taking under its charge the appropriate business of the Government. * * In 1838, this society professes to have under its control 400,000, nearly one-fourth of the votes of the State of New York; and in many counties, a like proportion, in the Northern and Eastern States. Here, then, is not only a considerable, but a stupendous, political organization, independent of and hostile to the state, and which has assumed the customary forms of political action in the State, &c for State purposes.—Athenæum.

THE RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.—"The separation of Church and State, and other causes, have given rise to a new species of social organization, before unknown in history; and one of a very important and formidable character, and prolific of great results, though public attention has not yet been much directed to it, as involving such a tendency. Within the space of about thirty years it has entirely changed the character and aspect of the American religious world. * * Then opened on that world the new era of the Religious and benevolent society system, and summoned into the field an immense body of superior and highly-cultivated talent, which had lain inactive, and in abeyance to such a call. It was the very scheme, of all others, which the age, the state of society, and the unorganized mass of the religious world, demanded. It was the offspring of circumstances. * * The Religious and Benevolent Society system is a system so entirely independent of the state that the state cannot reach it; it is so powerful that the state cannot contend with it; it is so all-prevailing, that it comprehends the state itself, in its individual parts, and in its most vital and influential portions. It has stolen a march on the public, on 'the powers that be,' on the world. It has called out and disciplined to its various offices some of the best and most cultivated portions of the mind of the country—some of the most talented, active, ambitious, and aspiring spirits. * * The system is a new one, and has given birth to a new era, an era of self-originated, self-organized, self-governed, independent, irresponsible, permanent, popular associations, of unlimited powers, which have asked no leave to be, and submit to no control; which are forming the public mind according to their own will, and directing it to their own purposes. * * Wherefore there must needs be associations, national and subsidiary, and agencies innumerable—consolidated & centralized governments in this department of society, supervised by presidents, secretaries, and boards of managers, putting in requisition—on account of the variety, extent, and vastness of these concerns—as much talent, zele devotion, and particular tact, as are ordinarily required to conduct the affairs of a nation. It has given birth to a new system of politics, the machinery of which is remote from public view, silent in its operation, but no less efficient on the public mind. * * As to the right or wrong of these institutions, or as to whether they are good or bad, is not, in this place a subject of inquiry; but simply the fact of their social importance and their power. And we say, that in America it is great; nay we think it has obtained to a supremacy of influence over the state.—These voluntary associations are so numerous, so great, so active and influential, that, as a whole, they now constitute the great school of public education, in the formation of those practical opinions, religious, social, and political, which lead the public mind, and govern the country; at least, exercise an influence over the state, which cannot be resisted."—Ibid.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we now announce the death of Lord W. Bentinck. This melancholy event took place on the 17th of June at Paris, whither His Lordship had gone for the benefit of his health. He was sixty-six years of age. His death will be heard with much sorrow by the Natives; for of all the rulers who have governed India, on the part of the English Lord William Bentinck was he who did most good to the Natives, and was most beloved by them. Throughout the whole of his administration, his object was to raise the Native character, to encourage the people to honorable exertion, and to provide suitable rewards in the public service. It is to him that the country is indebted for the extensive employment of Natives under Government. After His Lordship's return to England, he still continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of this country, and considering that the establishment of Steam Communication, by which the two countries would be brought nearer to each other, would be peculiarly beneficial, he gave it his most strenuous support.—Somerset Durpan, Aug. 17.

BANDEL OR THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA.

(FROM THE INDIA REVIEW.)

We are indebted to our friend Dr. Wise, for the accompanying deeply interesting account of Hooghly and Bandel.

Hooghly—Long. 88° 23' E. Lat. 22° 54' N.

The following remarks will be related as they occurred when under the Portuguese, the Mussulmans, and English rule.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century Bengal appears to have been exposed to frequent revolutions; and much oppression was exercised on the inhabitants. The chief proprietors were often at war with each other, and their Mahommedan rulers; when they imagined that they could by so doing aggrandize themselves, on such occasions the enterprizing and warlike race of Portuguese, who about the year, 1536 visited the

country, lent their aid to the kings of Gour, and were frequently of great service, in deciding those internal feuds, by their superior courage, aided by their superior arms.

In recompense for such assistance they were first allowed to settle at a place called Gulghat on the left bank of the Bhagurutty river; where they built a fort for their security, about the year 1599. It was of a square form flanked by four bastions surrounded on three sides by a ditch and on the fourth by the river Hooghly. This fort was situated four miles from Satgong, on an elevated bank of the river. Their character for bravery afforded security against the tyranny, and continual exactions of the Mahommedan rulers. The advantageous nature of the commerce carried on by the Portuguese induced many of the natives to seek their protection, and a thriving town soon sprung up, under their protection; and Satgong, hitherto, the second port in Bengal, being thus deprived of its trade soon sunk into insignificance.

The Portuguese had been attracted to India by the desire of wealth, and of propagating the Christian religion. After the fort was built, the Friars, of St. Augustine founded the convent of Bandel, the Cathedral of St. Paul, and the church of Misericordia, to which was attached a receptacle for the protection of ladies. The zeal and influence of the priests seem to have inflamed the jealousy, and alarmed the Mahommedans by their religious zeal, and the well known bravery of their countrymen. This feeling of jealousy was accompanied with hatred on the part of the Emperor, for during the parental rebellion of Sha Jehan against his father, the Portuguese had refused him the assistance of their soldiers and artillery; and it is alleged that Governor Rodrigues the Governor of Hooghly, added insult to the refusal. Soon after the accession of Sha Jehan to the imperial throne, Cassim Khan, Governor of Bengal, complained that he was very much disturbed in the duties of his office by a parcel of European idolators, for so he called the Portuguese, who had been permitted to establish themselves at Hooghly for the purposes of trade. That they, instead of attending to the business of merchants, had fortified themselves in that place, and were become so insolent, that they committed many acts of violence upon the subjects of the empire, and presumed to exact duties from the boats and vessels which passed by their fort. The Emperor, mindful of their refusing him assistance, ordered Cassim Khan "to expel the idolatres from his dominions." Cassim raised secretly a large army, commanded, it is said by 22 Omrahs with which he invested the fort of Hooghly, after having prevented any communication with the sea by erecting a bridge of boats below the fort. For three months and a half the besieged withstood the repeated attacks of the whole army. At length a breach was there had to mining, and one of the principal flanking bastions was blown up. The Mahomedans rushed on to complete the work of destruction; but the garrison quickly rallied round the weakened part. Wave after wave rushed on to what was supposed a certain victory; but they found themselves opposed to a band of warriors, who made them pause, recoil, and at last fly. Next day a breast work had been formed which precluded all chance of success. As a defeat would be fatal to the Commander of the Mussulman forces; as a last resource, he tried the influence of money; so as to gain by treachery what he could not accomplish by open force. He was too successful in this last effort. A half caste Portuguese of the name of Pereira De Mather went over to the enemy and offered to conduct a chosen body of troops by a secret path into the fort, upon the festival of St. John the Baptist, when the garrison was at prayers. Led on by the traitor the troops were introduced; and driven from the fortifications, the garrison continued to fight from their houses, encouraged by friars, Fra Gregoria das Anjos and Fra John da Cruz for the protection of their altars and their homes. But after a thousand of the garrison were slain the living proposed terms. They offered half their effects to Cassim, and promised to pay an annual tribute of four lacks of rupees upon condition that they should be permitted to remain in the country with their former privileges to trade; but the hour of revenge had arrived and the offer was rejected. Unconquered, the Portuguese cut their way through their enemies to their ships in the harbour, and rather than allow the principal one to be taken it was blown up by the desperate crew with most of their treasure and it is believed with many of the principal families. All the other Christians were seized and only one small grab was able to force it way past the bridge of boats which had been much injured by the conflagration of the vessels, and conveyed to Goa the news of the total destruction of the place.

The lives of the three thousand prisoners were saved, and they with their Governor Rodrigues were dragged to Agra, where the emperor was then residing, as a trophy of victory. The men and women were distributed to the different grandees as slaves? the boys were forcibly made Mahommedans, and the girls were distributed among the harems of the emperor and his nobility.

[*To be continued.*]

Remedies for every-day Maladies.—For a fit of passion.—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton. For a fit of idleness—count the tickings of a clock; do this for one hour and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro. For a fit of extravagance and folly—Go to the work house, or speak with the ragged inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced—

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition—Go into the churchyard, and read the grave-stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister. For a fit of repining—look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden and afflicted, and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

The Screaming Swan.—Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly there used to be, and most likely is still, "a Splashing Shop," the well-known resort of Cockney Sportsmen. It was a large room, and in the middle of it stood a wooden horse, on which the said Cockneys were wont "to go out a hunting." On each side of this gallant hunter was a trough containing a quantity of dirt, with a wheel wherewith to bespatter the sportsman, and give him the appearance of "a hard run" with the hounds. Here came the would-be fox-hunter, who had probably never crossed a real live horse since he was born, and demanded to be splashed. "Yes, Sir," said the polite sportsman maker, touching his hat, "which hounds, Sir?" Eh; oh, why, I hunted with the Surrey yesterday, I think; then I hunt—yes—with the East Kent to-day, I think.' Upon this the Splasher called out to his apprentice, 'Tom, two buckets of East Kent.' 'Coming, Sir!' says the boy, and in he comes, with a couple of buckets containing a composition of dirt similar to that usually found in the country hunted by the East Kent fox hounds, and empties them into the troughs. 'Now, Sir,' says the Splasher, 'if you please, be good enough to mount. Tom, hold the horse while the gentleman gets up.' Up he gets, and finding himself quite at home in the saddle cries out, 'All right—let him go.' 'Hard run!' asks the Splasher. 'Infernal!' says the sportsman. 'Go it, Tom, with the wheels,' says the Splasher, 'lay it on thick; well! I never knew'd such a gentleman to ride as this here in all my born days. Tom Smith's a fool to him. What a pity 'tis he can't get out of the counter for a month, and go to Melton.' Round go the wheels, splash goes the mud, and boots, breeches, coat, and all covered with East Kent. 'Hold hard,' says the Splasher, 'capital run;' won't your honour please to dismount?' Down comes the Cockney, after a hard run with the East Kent fox hounds of exactly one minute and a half, as fine a specimen of hard going as you'd wish to see. Out he sallies, sneaks down two or three back streets and emerges into Piccadilly somewhere near Antrobus's livery stables, lounges up and down, whip in hand, meets a friend—boasts of his prowess in the field, and points to his boots by way of proof, concluding with 'monstrous fine run to-day with the East Kent, 'pon my honour.'—Sportsman's Magazine.

STATISTICS.

(From the Athenæum, May 4.)

The following whimsical answers are said have been returned to a set of queries recently issued under a Commission of inquiry in Ireland:—

Qu.—How many labourers are there in your parish? how many in constant, how many in occasional employment? how are they maintained when out of employment?—

Those who can get work, will work if they can.
Those who can't, beg or steal—that, sir, is the plan.

What is the ordinary diet, and condition with respect to clothing, of the labouring classes?—

The general diet is potatoes and point.
For seldom, if ever, they see any joint.
Their clothing is various, as every fool knows,
Some dye-nt, some ragged, without any hose.

At what periods of the year are they least employed?—

What tiresome questions! if ever I know
Such a big set of asses! Why, when they have nothing to do!

What, on the whole, might an average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, earn in the year?—

Do you think with such questions my mind I'd perplex,
Or trouble my head, or my intellect vex,
For an average man—was there ever such stuff?—
An average nothing would be full enough.

What would be the yearly expense of food for an able bodied labourer in full work?—

And now for this question to answer it right,
I will send you a man with a fair appetite!
You can feed him a quarter, and judge pretty near
What would be a just average during the year.

Of what class of persons generally are the landlords of cottages or cabins?—

Some taller, some shorter, some black, brown, or fair;
Some squint-eyed, some crook'd nosed, and some very spare.

What is the usual rent of cabins with and without land?—

From one to two pounds they will promise to pay,
But the landlord is glad after two years to say,
'I'll forgive you the rent if you'll give up the key.'
He then gets another, who acts the same way.

Of what description of building are these cabins, and how furnished? Are they supplied with bedsteads and comfortable bedding?—

Cabin consists of the walls, roof, and floor,
With somethings a window, and mostly a door,
Their beds are of straw, and instead of a rug
'A slip of a pig' just keeps their feet snug.

Upon what terms are herds usually hired in your parish?—

No flocks in the field, and no herd in the stall,
For farmers there surely can be little call.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

NEWSPAPER PRESS

(FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.)

What shall we say of the hard necessities of the "ephemerum scriptores," the authors of daily papers? Surely, if each day something must be said upon almost every subject that interests the world, if the

Quæquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia discursus—

must be the "furnace ilmitli," surely, surely, they who demand this supply for their breakfast-table have no more right to complain of crude, and hasty, and ill concerted matter, than they would have if they required fruits of the summer at Christmas-tide or insisted on game being served up in March, to complain that the grapes were tasteless, or the grouse lean; but this is not all, nor anything like it. Misrepresentations of fact are complained of; rash and wrong opinions are blamed; and, doubtless, the facts are frequently misstated, and the opinionsare often wrong. But what would the readers say if no intelligence were ever given in the papers except what the Gazette or the parliamentary papers vouched for as correct; and if no opinions were delivered until the thorough discussion of each subject in the parliamentary debates had settled what view of the matter was the manliest and the safest? It is quite clear—as clear that no doubt can possibly be entertained on the subject—that, if we insist on having daily chroniclers of the times, and daily discussions of all political questions, we must lay our account with many an error, both of fact and of opinion, being found to stud thickly the page of the journalist. All this we may say without, in the slightest degree, pretending to justify the wilful breaches of veracity, or of justice, or of charity, which daily are committed. Our vindication goes only to the unavoidable errors incident to the journalist's vocation. We firmly believe, that these bear a very large proportion indeed, to the former and guilty class.

Sneerers.—The most insignificant people are the most apt to sneer at others. They are safe from reprisals, and have no hope of rising in their own esteem but by lowering their neighbour. The severest critics are always those who have never attempted, or have failed in, original composition.—*Hazlitt*.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN BLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	Mean, from 6. A. M. to night.	Mean. Barom.	Mean. Therm. 6 A.M.	Mean. Therm. 2 P.M.	Mean. Therm. 10 P.M.	Winds.	Remarks.
☉ 1	77	29.57	82	88	78	S. & SW.	Fair, rn. cldy, sun powerful, fresh br., at SW. since 10 a. m.
2	78	29.54	85	90	81	SW.	fr. br. " " " throughout, pt. cldy.
3	77	29.66	86	90	81	SW.	" " " at 6p.m. slight squalls rn. at 8 a.
4	77	29.69	86	90	81	SW.	little wind, sun powerful and " "
☽ 5	77	29.67	85	90	81	W.&SW.	" " clear " "
6	77	29.69	85	90	81	SW.	" cldy. " " a lt. rn. after 9p.m.
7	77	29.61	83	90	81	E. thn. to S.W.&E.	fine br. cldy & sunshine
8	77	29.66	83	90	81	E. thn. to S.W.&E.	sun clear & cldy, fine weather pleasant br
☾ 9	77	29.65	83	90	81	E.	fine wthr pleasant br " night very clear.
10	77	29.57	83	90	81	E. & SE.	rn. cldy, lt. wd. " " " wd. " "
11	78	29.57	83	90	81	SE.	thn. to N. E.	sun powrf. night clear
12	77	29.57	83	90	81	NE.	thn. to SE.&E.	cldy wind, br. hazy. cldy
13	77	29.57	83	90	81		sun pt. & hazy, night clear.
○ 14	78	29.56	83	90	81	NE. & E.	fine " fr. wind at E. rn. hazy
15	78	29.56	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, fair wd. at E. rn. hazy, cldy.
16	78	29.58	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	" br., clearing, fine throughout
● 16	78	29.60	83	90	81	NE. & E.	rn. fine br. cldy, night fine, br. pleasant
17	78	29.59	83	90	81	E.	cldy, light air, no sunshine, cldy, wth fr.
18	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by E.	br. at first since 10 a. m.
19	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. & NE.	fine br. cldy, h. wind, clearing, clear since 8
20	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	am. & br. fine, clear night.
21	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, h. wind, pleasant and hazy, cldy.
22	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
23	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
24	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
25	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
26	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
27	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
28	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
29	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.
30	78	29.60	83	90	81	E. by N. & E.	cldy, light air, wd. at E. and hazy, cldy.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

MACAO, 23RD OCTOBER, 1839

The following is an abstract of H. M.'s superintendent's proceedings and correspondence with the high commissioner and the governor of Canton, to which we alluded in the Register of yesterday; and the arrangements between the British merchants and the hongists, concluded at yesterday's meeting, are also now published for general information.

We abstain at present from offering any remarks on these matters.

Captain Elliot having favored two gentlemen of the committee of the British Chamber of Commerce with the perusal of the documents connected with the negotiations now pending with the Chinese government, with permission to make an abstract of their contents for general information, the following has been drawn up.

Memo: of the negotiations which passed between the imperial commissioner and H. M's. superintendent.

Four propositions or conditions of amicable arrangement forwarded in the name of the commissioner and viceroy.

1st.—Captain Elliot is accused of keeping the vessels outside for the purpose of smuggling; but now appearing desirous of establishing a permanent and honorable trade, he must collect all the opium and deliver it up. If it be still retained on board the ships, it will only remain to set fire to the whole.

2dly.—It is asked if captain Elliot is unable to detect the murderer of Lin Weihe, among the persons found guilty of riot and assault in the late affray? What is to prevent their being sent for trial by the Chinese officers, one only to be kept to answer for the crime?

3dly.—The immediate departure of the store ships, and the rest of the proscibed, is required; and in the event of disobedience, the ships are to be burnt. and the proscribed seized and brought to trial.

4thly.—To the assemblage of British ships at Hongkong, is attributed the renewal of the opium traffic; the homicide of Lin Weihe, and to captain Elliot, the attack and defeat at Cowloong. Captain Elliot has stated that he must wait his sovereign's commands. It is enquired when the despatch left, and when a reply may be expected? and then a modified arrangement will not be difficult to determine upon, if captain Elliot acts obediently upon each of the propositions.

Captain Elliot, in reply to the conditions of the commissioner and viceroy.

Having already taken severe measures, there ought not to be one catty of opium in the fleet, nor does H. M.'s flag fly in the protection of a traffic declared illegal by the emperor, and, therefore, whenever a vessel is suspected of having opium on board, captain Elliot will take care that the officers of his establishment shall accompany the Chinese officers in their search, and that, if, after strict investigation, opium shall be found, he will offer no objection to the seizure and confiscation of the cargo. Again, if the consignee of a vessel profit by opium on board of her, and does not declare the same to him, that it may be reported, he will offer no appeal if the firm be expelled from the empire. He proposes that to separate the lawful from the unlawful trade, no firm shall be allowed to reside or trade in China, until he, capt. Elliot, shall have forwarded to the high officers a declaration signed by each member of it, solemnly, declaring they have no concern, direct or indirect, with opium: neither will they permit any one under their control to have anything to do with the drug, and that they be made aware that detection will cause their immediate expulsion: and he farther proposes that unless the commander and consignee of every vessel, on the day of arrival, hand in to him a solemn declaration, in Chinese and English, that she has brought no opium to China; has none, on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade. Captain Elliot believes that this would effectually separate the lawful from the lawless trade here. With reference to the murder of Lin Weihe. Captain Elliot assures the commissioner that every investigation was made to detect the murderer, but there having been many American and English sailors on shore, it was impossible to detect him. Hereafter he proposes that a joint investigation be determined on, congenial with with the customs of both nations. The most severe search shall de continued after the murderer of Lin Weihe and a reward offered for him and if found, he shall be placed on his trial according, to the laws of his own country, before the Honorable (Chinese) officers.

Captain Elliot thinks it right H.E.'s wishes should be complied with as regards the receiving ships, and the proscribed, as soon as the first northerly wind sets in, which will be in a few days; he appeals, however, in favour of Mr. Donald Matheson and Mr. Henry, they not having been concerned in the drug.

Captain Elliot expects the commands of his sovereign in four months, and until their receipt it will be impossible for ships to proceed to Whampoa. He suggests it may be necessary to sell some of the receiving ships, several being old and unfit for sea, and, requests six days residence at Macao for the proscribed, previous to their departure. Regarding the man found drowned at Hong-Kong, he did belong to a British ship. There were no marks of violence upon him, nor can captain Elliot say he was concerned in the death of Lin Weihe.

Captain Elliot appeals to his past intercourse with the Canton authorities as affording grounds for their reposing confidence in him.

From the commissioner and viceroy, in reply to captain Elliot's propositions.

1st. Proof has been given that there is opium in the fleet, and captain Elliot is ordered to collect and make immediate delivery of it. Should any be stealthily removed and hereafter seized, all parties concerned shall suffer death according to the new law. If opium be taken on the coast, the vessel shall be taken and destroyed, and her crew put to death. So soon as the opium now in the fleet has been delivered up, officers shall be sent to examine the ships. A modified arrangement for carrying on British trade outside the Bogue may then be made, but not thro' Macao. Captain Elliot is required to make known that all vessels must obey the new law against opium, and that its violation is death.

2dly. The murderer of Lin Weihe must be delivered up in ten days. Delay may draw down measures of extermination.

3dly. The opium ships must leave immediately; leave is granted to the proscribed to return to Macao for six days, previous to their departure, but other foreigners must wait pending arrangements before returning to Macao.

4th. All the Chinese in the fleet are commanded to be given up.

Captain Elliot's reply is to be sent through the Keunminfoo.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 21st October, 1839.

IN promulgating the following arrangement, the chief superintendent considers it right to say a few words explanatory of his views for rejecting any conditions involving the signing of a bond of consent to the trial and capital punishment of the Queen's subjects by Chinese officers.

He never pretends to deny the right of this government to make what laws it sees fit; but no share of the responsibility either of their principle or administration should be cast upon the Queen's officers and subjects; not parties to the one, or the other.

The liability of the Chinese officers to irreparable error, attended with sacrifice of innocent life, has recently been manifested in the violence committed upon the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," under the impression that she was the British vessel "Virginia."

This declaration has been repeated over and over again by the government; so that the high officers of the empire are deliberately sustaining shameful blunder by shameless falsehood, or the truth cannot reach them even upon subjects of this momentous nature. Either alternative furnishes irrefragable reason for resisting a bond of consent to the infliction of capital punishment by their forms of trial.

But again, if the principle be admitted in the case of one description of offence, how can it be rejected for crime of a graver character, and notably for homicide?

The dangerous doctrine of Chinese law, however, upon that point, or at least of the practice in respect to foreigners, can never be sanctioned.

For example in the very instance which

has pressed so cruelly and so unjustly for the last two months on the whole British community, the governor and commissioner still demand a man: In other words, they require the chief superintendent to be guilty of the crime of murder by delivering up a man for execution in compensation for a murder committed by a person or persons wholly unknown to him.

The pertinacity with which the Chinese press for this bond is peculiarly significant, and seems to be ascribable to a mixture of motives.

In some degree, probably, to the sense of their own unfitness to judge foreigners (without their own consent), arising from utter difference of genius, language, and customs, and it may be from the feeling that the full protection of their own laws is not extended over us, to the same degree as it is over the native population. A stronger cause would of course be the apprehension of consequences from foreign governments; and they are certainly right in the belief that the chance of urgent appeal for redress would be slight indeed, if it were to be answered by the presentation of bonds of consent to sentences against ourselves, or by the simple declaration that we had delivered the man.

In this last case there could be nothing to say: In the other, Chinese would produce the records of the trial, insist that they had examined faithfully, and decided justly; and hand forth the bond of consent.

The chief superintendent is sure it will be felt by his own government and country that there can be neither safe nor honorable intercourse with this empire, if British officers and people concede such points as these.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Public Notice.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

Macao, 20th October, 1839.

It has been agreed between their Excellencies the High Commissioner and Governor upon the one side, and the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects upon the other, that under existing circumstances:

1.—The British Trade may be carried on outside the Bocca Tigris without any necessity of signing the bond of consent to Chinese legislation (to be handed to Chinese officers), upon the condition that the ships be subjected to examination.

2.—That the place of resort shall be the anchorage between Anunghoy and Chuenpee.

3.—It is fully understood, that the vessels, while discharging their cargoes outside the Bogue, shall pay the measurement charge in the same manner as if they went up to Whampoa. The pilot's charges shall also be paid as usual. The linguists fees shall be paid in like manner.

4.—The vessels proceeding to Anunghoy will transport their cargoes by means of chop boats, and will undergo search by the officers.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Sec. and Tr. to the Superintendents.

Minute of the Committee.

The committee of British Merchants, deputed from Hongkong, have this day attended a meeting of the hong merchants, at the residence of H. M.'s chief superintendent, to discuss the details of a proposed plan for renewal of commercial intercourse.

The committee have been informed by H. M. chief superintendent, that the principles of such proposed trade, as agreed on between himself and the Chinese authorities, are comprized in the accompanying paper, bearing his signature, and that their opinion is desired merely as to the best mode of carrying the system into operation.

They understand it to be the general wish of the British community, in concurrence with the views of H.M.'s chief superintendent, that, if possible, a temporary settlement should be made for a trade outside the Bogue, and that it is highly desirable to prevent the return of the ships to Whampoa, and the British community to Canton, until the pleasure of H. M.'s government be known.

The committee deeply regret to say, from the tenor of their communications with the hong merchants, they are apprehensive that the circumstance of one English ship, the Thomas Coutts, Captain Warner, having actually proceeded inside the Bogue, in violation of the injunctions of H. M.'s chief superintendent, and the fact of the captain having signed the bond required by the Chinese government, may occasion delays and difficulties in the proposed trade outside, which would never have arisen, had all the English remained firm, as they have hitherto done, in resisting the attempt made to force them into a written acquiescence in the new laws, involving the trial of foreigners by Chinese officers, and their capital punishment for dealing in opium.

With these preliminary remarks; and referring again to the terms agreed on by H. M.'s chief superintendent, the committee subjoin the following memoranda of details, suggested by themselves and the hong merchants, for the conduct of the proposed outside trade.

1.—Chumpee has been proposed as the port of discharge and loading: but the committee think it probable some other place outside the Bogue may be found less liable to objection on the ground of the strength of winds and tide, and difficulty as to the despach of cargo by chop boats.

2.—It is agreed that the cargoes be discharged and loaded by means of China chop boat.

Note.—It is mentioned that only about 12 chops daily can be considered available for the outside trade.

3.—The Hong merchants propose to charge for boat hire, 50 taels for 240 bales Bengal cotton, and 50 tael for 210 bales of Bombay cotton, and in proportion for other goods, according to the old tariff for cargo from 2nd bar.

Note.—This scale of charge would be as follows compared with the old rate Charge for one boat.....$15.22
or say 3 boats carrying 240 bales Bengal Cotton..... 45.66
Present charge, 50 taels..... 69 43
Increased charge..... $23 77

4.—The hong merchants agree that the produce in boats from Canton to the ships shall be at their risk, as formerly the case with the Whampoa trade, and the goods from the ships to Canton at the risk of the foreigners.

5.—The weight of goods to be taken from the ship's side as at Whampoa.

6.—Goods in Canton, when unsold in the hongs, to be at the risk of the owners in case of accident by fire; and the government duty in such case to be paid by the owners.

7.—If goods remain unsold in the hongs two and a half months after arrival, the duty must then be paid by the owners.

8.—It is suggested by the hong merchants, to facilitate business, that the whole of a ship's cargo be sent to one hong; but the different consignees may select their own security merchant for sale of the property.

Additional Memoranda.

1.—It was stated by the hong merchants that temporary warehouses, or store ships, at Chumpee, or other port of discharge, could not be allowed.

2.—It was stated that the mandarins would object to vessels, when discharged, taking stone ballast at Chumpee; but this, it has been represented, would prevent the ships fully unloading; which fact the hong merchants promise to represent to the mandarins.

3.—The hong merchants state that no unnecessary difficulties will be made in the examination of cargo; and it was further stated that no objection will arise to the continued stay of any ship or ships, while their business is unfinished.

Note.—It is understood that H. M.'s chief superintendent has agreed with the Chinese authorities as to the right of examination of ship's cargo at Chumpee; but the hong merchants explain that this examination shall take place only on delivery to the boats. The committee consider that any other mode of examination would be very objectionable to the British merchants.

4.—It was mentioned by the hong merchants, that the arrangement for a temporary trade outside is intended to apply only to the ships now actually here; not to those which may hereafter arrive; but the committee conceive that the principle should apply to to any vessels arriving prior to the receipt of instructions from the British government; at the same time, they do not consider it expedient to embarrass the question by agitating it at the present moment; leaving the matter for after negotiation, should the proposed plan be found to operate satisfactorily.

The committee further understood, from H. M.'s chief superintendent, that on the arrangement for a recognised outside trade being completed, the injunctions against sending British property to Canton (not ships) will be withdrawn; and that property so sent will be considered as under the protection of the British government.

The committee have represented to H. M.'s chief superintendent and the hong merchants, that in their opinion a trade under the proposed new plan cannot be commenced until the British community have returned to Macao.

Macao, 22nd October, 1839.

(Signed) Henry Wright.
George T. Braine.
William Wallace.
Wilkinson Dent.

At another meeting of the British merchants and bougists, held to day, the following arrangement was substituted for the 8th Regulation.

One hong will disembark the whole cargo of a vessel: but after the goods are brought to Canton and examined, the owners will be at liberty to send them at once to whatever hong they please.

Printed and Published at the Office of the Editor John Slade, Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 3
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1839. NO. 44.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Bark PLANTER, 6? Cabin Passengers for Sydney, to sail about the middle of October. For Passage. Apply t

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
or to Captain MANNING.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Capt. CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, MACLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

CHINA.

Accounts have been received from China to the 28th of June. The state of affairs was as unsatisfactory as they have been since the imperial commissioner commenced his campaign against the opium; and the obstacles to a reconciliation of interests appear rather to increase than diminish. Captain Elliot had retired to Macao, at which place the Chinese authorities had placarded him; and he appears to have issued a proclamation in his own defence, addressed to the Chinese, in which the violence and perfidy which had marked the recent proceedings, were unsparingly exposed. An attack from the Chinese appears also to have been threatened, as the *Cambridge* had been chartered to act as a guard ship. Two edicts had been put forth by the Chinese; the one forbidding; any traffic with the vessels at Macao, under the usual Chinese penalty of death; the other, ordering the foreign ships either to return to Canton or to quit the country in five days. The destruction of the opium had commenced in real earnest. The commissioner superintended the process with his own eyes. Three hundred chests were brought out daily, and their contents cast into the pit, and trodden under foot by the coolies; and strange to say, some of the tracts which had been issued by the Missionaries, calling upon the Chinese to abstain from this poison, were destroyed with the opium. A merchant who proceeded to the spot, and witnessed the process, has certified to the European community that the opium was *bona-fide* destroyed, without any deception. He is evidently an American, and has taken the opportunity of moralizing on the superior virtue and disinterestedness of the Chinese, which place them, in his opinion, in an advantageous contrast with the English smuggling community. We heartily join him in thinking that the Chinese have read a great moral lesson to the English; but brother Jonathan should be chary of moral contrasts, while he keeps two millions and a half of slaves in his own free country,—the fewest under the sun. As to the disinterestedness of the Chinese, who have so virtuously destroyed the opium, they had obtained by an act of national violence, instead of selling it for two millions sterling, it is altogether as novel and unexpected a virtue; so extremely foreign to the national character and habits, that we scarcely know what to think of it. A large deficiency in the revenue, and a serious diminution of the circulating medium, is described by the Chinese themselves as having led to this act of most unaccountable caprice or disinterestedness. If the Chinese can be relied on, the Imperial palace of Pekin was not free from the pollution of this drug; and the highest personage in the empire is believed to have had his interest hitherto enlisted in favour of it.

But even acquitting the emperor of any interested connivance at the trade, all the mandarins under him, through all ranks, and in all provinces, with here and there an honorable exception, have participated in the clandestine trade. The edicts couched in language so moral and so solemn, have been known to be mere waste paper. The very officers who promulgated them, were at the moment engaged in violating them. Even so late as the last year, the present viceroy of Canton kept no fewer than five smuggling boats in his own employ on the river. The Admiral on the station acted in the same manner outside. And for a considerable time the revenue cutters almost exclusively received the drug from the smuggling vessels. When the foreigners were confined at Canton, and the opium was on the point of being delivered up, the Mandarin junks anchored in front of Macao and smuggled opium, without interruption. Lin, the Commissioner, whose vigorous arm has dug the grave, in which are entombed two millions sterling of British property, is stated by the Chinese who know him to belong to a family notorious for their opium smuggling propensities. We must take the disinterested virtues of the Chinese therefore, with some small grains of allowance.

But what is to be done? The Chinese will have the drug; and the foreigners will sell it at the point of the bayonet, while it will yield them a profit. Whatever doubts existed as to the strength of this habit, and the possibility of eradicating it by the power of the state, they have been laid at rest for ever by the last intelligence. One might have supposed, that the tyrannical act of Lin in the seizure of the opium, and his firmness in destroying it, had put an end, at least for the present, to the trade. No such thing. While he was engaged in superintending the destruction of opium at that very same time was the traffic again rearing its head; and the drug was freely taken off at from seven hundred to a thousand dollars a chest. If so daring a violation of the Imperial edict was perpetrated while he was in the neighbourhood, armed with dictatorial powers, with what eagerness may we not expect the trade to revive when he shall have quitted Canton, and resigned the government into the hands of those who, before his arrival, were its most barefaced encouragers? While, therefore, on the one hand, it appears a physical, as well as a moral impossibility, to put a period to the trade and consumption of opium, the new law will not allow the legitimate trade to be re-established in Canton, unless the merchants will sign a bond making themselves responsible, with life and property, for the introduction of the drug; that is, unless they will sign their own death warrant. How this anomalous state of things is to be remedied, there is, perhaps, no man wise or hardy enough to inform us. The national pride of the Chinese has just received an unlimited accession of strength; and it is scarcely to be supposed, that amidst the intoxication of recent success, they will listen to the voice of reason and justice. Let the merchants retire, and close the trade for a year, say some, this will force the Chinese, by the distress it will entail on them, to open their ports on reasonable terms. That the empire would suffer to an incalculable degree, by the cessation of the foreign trade, admits of no doubt; but England would also suffer in the abstraction of tea, and the loss of revenue, to an extent, which would force any ministry to put an end to this state of things, even at some sacrifice of national dignity. And while we were absent, the Americans would be present, and supplied with British capital to carry on the trade as briskly as ever; unless, indeed, we were to send a declaration of war to Pekin, and declare Canton in a state of blockade; but just at the present moment it would be found rather awkward to engage in a new war which would extend the scene of our warfare from the Caspian to the Yellow sea. All that can be said by the wisest among us, in that circumstances, have reached a crisis, at which it is impossible to perceive a distant opening of relief.—Friend of India, Aug. 22.

The Iniquities of the Opium Trade.

(From the Times, May 20.)

There is no subject connected with commercial affairs which has been more frequently before the public than those differences which occur almost periodically with the Chinese, leading usually to some suspension of the trade, and keeping up to the interval a feeling of ill will towards us, which is an effectual barrier to such an extension of trade as must almost infallibly follow if this state of things did not exist. Our notions of the real cause of all this are for the most part very incorrect, and if inquiry were made into the popular belief in this matter, it would turn out to be that the English, as a matter of course, are always in the right, and the authorities of the Celestial Empire a compound, in about equal parts, of tyranny and caprice.

Our attention has been more especially directed to this subject by the appearance of a publication entitled *The Iniquities of the Opium Trade with China*, drawn up, as is stated in the preface, "at the request of several gentlemen connected with the East India trade," and which is well calculated to convey a clear view of a question which will be at once new and startling to most of our readers. Never was there, perhaps, in the whole history of contraband trade, such an extent of it carried on in the face of penalties so severe as in the supply of China with this destructive drug. The punishment, if detected, is death, and it is frequently inflicted; but, notwithstanding this severity, it is a fact established from official returns, that in the course of 21 years the quantity imported into China has increased more than ten-fold. The importation of the year 1836 amounted to 27,000 chests, and was valued at about £rs. 18,900,000, or more than 3,500,000 ℔. What ardent spirits are to the lower classes in this country, but with consequences, ten times more injurious and demoralizing, owing to the sedative habits of the people, is the use of opium to the Chinese, and the wrong complained of is, that the English exclusively, grow and import this drug thus extensively in spite of all prohibitions, and become agents in the corruption and debasement of the population. Of the fact itself there is no doubt, as the opium is supplied wholly from the whole of the British possessions in India. Our countrymen run no risk, however, of the extreme penalty, but employ inferior agents, who are to be had in any number required, to manage the introduction into China. The late attempt to execute a smuggler of Opium before the gate of the British factory at Canton is plainly referable to the feeling, that as the English were the tempters to the crime, they would at least insist if they could not punish them. This feeling is never absent from the minds of the Chinese rulers, and, whether avowed or not, seems to be always at the bottom of their quarrels with us.

However iniquitous the trade, it is difficult to conceive any means by which a stop is to be put to it. The Chinese, with all their vigilance and prohibitory edicts, are 'helpless as infancy.' The customs' officers on the coast are notoriously bribed, and were they vigilant and honest as our own 'preventive service,' the lucrative traffic has brought into action a system of smuggling so bold and well organized as almost to set any laws at defiance. It could not be described better or more forcibly than in one of the native reports to the Emperor on the subject quoted in the work above-mentioned, which says—

'There are carrying boats plying up and down the river, and these are vulgarly called fast crabs and scrambling dragons. They are well armed with guns and other weapons, and are manned with some scores of desperadoes, who ply their oars as if they were wings to fly with. All the custom-houses and military post's which they pass are largely bribed. If they happen to encounter any of the armed cruising boats, they are so audacious as to resist, and slaughter and carnage ensue.'

The only reliance for a remedy pointed out in this work is an appeal to the Legislature to prevent the cultivation of the noxious drug in India, in which, by the way, a mass of human evil seems to be produced nearly equal to that generated by its consumption. But it is needless to observe, that as opium has its use, as well as its abuse, being a medical agent of the most important kind, the cultivation must be permitted, and to limit the extent of production must therefore be an utterly hopeless attempt. The spirit, or rather demon of trade, which in spite of the efforts of all Europe to prevent it, keeps up and quintuples the horrors of slave capture and depopulation, will be, far less under control in the case of the millions of Chinese destroyed by the 'iniquities of the opium trade.' Some of the details of this work are no doubt by far too highly coloured, and derived from authority of a somewhat questionable kind, but enough remains after every deduction to justify the conclusions drawn. The object of the compiler (the Rev. A. S. Thelwall), and of those by whom he is employed, is worthy of the highest commendation.—The Englishman, Aug. 22.

The Hundred Largest Cities in the World.—

A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world:—These are, Jeddo, in Japan, 4,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,500,000; Hang-tchew, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Paris, 930,000; Madras, 816,000; Congo-fachen, 800,000; Nankin, 800,000; West Chow, 600,000; Constantinople, 400,000; Benares, 540,000; Rio, 532,000; Su-tchew, 507,000; Hoang-tchew, 500,000; New York, 360,000; Philadelphia, 280,000.

The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 190,000, and the last Bristol, 89,000. Among the hundred cities, three contain 6 millions and a half, one upwards

of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these hundred cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe—of which 4 are in Germany, 4 in France, 5 in Italy, 8 in England, and 3 in Spain. The remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.—Baptist Banner, Dec. 27, 1838.

Life.—Much is to be suffered in our journey through life, but conscious virtue, active fortitude, the balm of sympathy, and submission to the Divine Will can support us through the painful trial. With them every station is the best; without them prosperity is a feverish dream, and pleasure a poisoned cup. Youth will vanish, health will decay beauty fade, and strength sink into imbecility; but, if we have enjoyed their advantages, let us not say there is no good, because the good in this world is not permanent. None but the guilty are excluded from at least temporary happiness; and if he whose imagination is lively and whose heart glows with sensibility is more subject than others to poignant grief and maddening disappointment, surely he will confess that he has moments of ecstasy and consolatory reflection that repay him for all his sufferings.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF SILAPARANG TO THE ADDRESS OF THE RESIDENT COUNCILLOR.

"This is to inform you, our friend the Resident Councillor of Singapore beforehand, so that he need not be startled to find the use of opium forbidden at Silaparang (Lombok), because a deal of trouble and disturbance has been occasioned by that article in this country. If any foreigner brings hither opium after the beginning of the next European year, whether by prow or ship it will be siezed, and he will be fined double the value of the opium. We now earnestly request our friend, the resident councillor, that whenever any person shall be about to bring opium, whether by prow or ship, not to permit it, because our decree is established. Written on the 10th of the month of Rabia-al-Akhir, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the year 1255(1839)."

(True Extract)
(Sgd.) T. CHURCH.
Resident Councillor.

Singapore, 4th September, 1839.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

Octobre 29th, 1839.

	Latest Dates.		
England	19th June	Singapore	20th Sept.
U. States	9th July.	Java	20th Sept.
Calcutta	24th Aug.	Manila	12th Oct.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

Zoographia's letter of the 17th, which we received on the 25th inst. will appear in next week's Register.

ARRIVED.—Manila, ——, from Liverpool 13th April. Grafton, Wright, from Port Jackson, 29th August. Lemuel Allen Rogers, from Philadelphia 9th July. 18th inst. Eagle, (Dut.) Pace, from Batavia, and Manila 12th inst.

PASSENGERS.—Per Lemuel, Mrs. Ritchie and family, and Miss ——

SAILED.—Lord Amherst ——— for Austral Asia. Orestes, (Am.) Burrill, for New York.

The Fiery Queen, for Austral Asia, the Cove and Red Rover, for England, and the Cornwallis for Bombay, will be soon despatched.

Mr. Morrison having accompanied the chief superintendent to the Bocca Tigris we have not been able to publish the official translations of Nos. 3 and 4, of the high commissioner's late communications: & until we can submit the whole of this correspondence to our readers, we forb ar making any remarks on it.

To day H. M.'s ships, Volage, capt. Smith, and Hyacinth, captain Warren, and H. M.'s cutter Louisa, with captain Elliot on board, proceeded to the Bocca Tigris, with the intention, we believe, of preventing the British ship Royal Saxon, captain Towns—who has signed the bond—from entering the port of Canton; also to ask the high commissioner if he really intends to attack, with fire-ships, the British fleet in Hong kong bay; for should H. E. be truly "on mischief bent," it will be politic to be beforehand with him, and to destroy all the Chinese war junks and fire rafts outside the Bocca Tigris.

It appears, from the commissioner's communications, that the "cargo merchant, Daniell," has signed the bond and applied for and received a permit to proceed to Canton. Now, Mr. James Daniell declared to captain Elliot that he had no connection whatever with the ship Thomas Coutts, or her cargo. It was this same individual whose secret and underhand intrigues and confidential communications with the hong-merchants in 1834, when he held the office of senior agent to the E. I. company in China, undermined and betrayed the efforts and proceedings of lord Napier to establish a communication with the then governor of Canton.

We believe that no British subject regrets the breach of the agreement, on the part of the high commissioner, for conducting the British trade at Chumpe; for truth constrains us to confess that the whole arrangement was utterly derogatory to the British name and nation and injurious to British interests.

In the first place, captain Elliot promises to accompany the Chinese officers and search a British vessel suspected of having opium on board; and if opium is found on board, captain Elliot consents that the vessel and cargo shall be confiscated! In the second place, he offers to procure a declaration from British merchants that they have no concern, direct or indirect, with opium; in the third place, captain Elliot proposed that unless the commander and consignee of every British vessel, on the day of arrival, hand in to him a solemn declaration, *in Chinese* and English, that she has brought no opium to China; has none on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade! Now, until the British legislature declare all British subjects engaged in the opium trade, "to be unlawfully trading," or declare the opium trade to be piracy, with what power or authority can captain Elliot possibly be invested to make these concessions to the Chinese government?

Again, the arrangements for conducting the British trade outside are altogether disgraceful. The measurement charge, the pilot's charge, and linguist's fees are to be paid by the British merchants in the same manner as if the ships went up to Whampoa: thus paying for without enjoying the protection of the port!—and in the 4th article of agreement, the vessels proceeding to Anunghoy are to *undergo search by the Chinese officers!* A British merchant fleet *to undergo search on the high seas!* And this submission is "on record." although it is probable the search would be merely nominal. We do not think that any British functionary has ever granted such degrading concessions; nor do we think either the British government or people will approve of them: the *right of search on the high seas* has been conceded to *Chinese* officers: will not the blood of the people of England tingle in their veins when they hear of this? *Rule Britannia* is, in fact, becoming a melody of the days of old: *a fact that was! Fuimus Troes.*

We refer our readers to "the iniquities of the opium trade:" and next week we shall favor them with "the iniquities of the drug (not opium) trade." And did we know the secrets of the tea and wine merchant's, butcher's, and baker's trades, we could read them a thrilling dissertation on sloe-juice, black strap, staggering bob, and bread made of bone dust and alum.

The breach of faith on the part of the high commissioner is, doubtless, principally is attributable to the entrance of the Thomas Coutts in the river. It is reported this vessel is watched, or guarded, by government boats, and that no communication is permitted with those on board, nor are any of her officers or crew permitted to leave the ship: but we have heard that capt. Warner is in Canton.

It is also said two seizures of opium on board Chinese boats have been made in the river, one of sixty five and one of forty catties; that the Chinese have given the names of two ships and their captains, from whom they purchased the opium. One of these boats, it is reported, was in tow, or lying astern, of the American ship Albion. It is clearly evident, from his late fickleness, that the only thought and intentions of the commissioner is to get as many vessels and British subjects, and as much British property, as possible, again into his power, when the proceedings of last March will be re enacted; and the demand for the two ships, which have been informed against as having opium on board, with their commanders, officers, and crews, the first to be burnt, and the last to be put to death, will be enforced.

Captain Towns, of the Royal Saxon, is determined to take his ship to Whampoa, provided the high commissioner will allow Mrs. Town to accompany him. But the late proceedings of H. E., and the notices of the British superintendent and captain Smith, of H. M. S. Volage, will probably induce capt. Towns to change his rash determination. We also think Mrs. Towns should have a casting vote in the matter.

However many British ships may proceed to Whampoa, or British subjects to Canton, we are of opinion, that while *any* of the former *remain outside*, or of the latter at Macao or Hong kong, the commissioner will not allow any commercial intercourse to be revived Moreover, we contend that no captain of a British ship is justified, in the present state of affairs and under the threats held forth by the Chinese government, in periling the lives or liberty of his crew, for one single hour, or putting the ship and cargo—the property of others—in the power of the Chinese government, or of the hong merchants; and a heavy responsibility rests upon captain Warner and others, concerned in the management of the Thomas Coutts, for thus servilely placing in jeopardy the persons and property of H. M.'s subjects.

We suspect that the high commissioner will soon find that he has pitched his politics too high; as to the success of his measures to crush, for ever, the traffic in opium, how do the effects justify the cause?—Opium was *unsaleable*, except at ruinously low prices when H. E. arrived in Canton; the price of a chest of opium in Canton is now between two and three thousand dollars! And then the admirable and discriminating justice of the Chinese statesman! Deliver up to me, says this representative of the greatly pure and heavenly dynasty, the five men concerned in the affray at Hongkong, for trial, and only *one—guilty or not guilty*—shall be responsible for the manslaughter of Lin Weihe.

With reference to the opium trade and the monopolized manufacture of the drug by the government of Bengal, a set of pseudo political moralists have urged the abandonment of the manufacture on grounds on which no political government has ever yet acted. We, also, might urge the abandonment of the monopoly, even though the public revenue would, for a time, be crippled in its resources, if either the example or the power of Great Britain could induce or compel the rest of the governments of the world to act likewise; but were the English government to surrender this source of certain revenue what security would there be that China would be freed from the importation by other nations, or private speculators of other countries, who would forge the E. I. Company's marks, and probably import the drug into China under the British flag! Would not the manufacture of the drug continue in Malwa and all the independent states of India, would not Persia, Turkey, Armenia, Cashmere, Egypt, Italy, France, and all other European nations, would not the independent states of South America, the United States of North America, the colonial governments of Java and Manila, Formosa, Borneo, even Russia — the close friend

and ally of the emperor of China, whose machinations against our East Indian empire have lately been exposed, & whose intrigues, we have no doubt, have a mighty weight & influence in the cabinet of Peking against British interests,—would not any or all of these states encourage the manufacture of opium, if money, if almost countless profits were to be the fruit of a traffic in the drug? — And would not an abandonment of the manufacture, on the grounds urged, by the British government, be an open acknowledgment of the truth and justice of the allegations, imputations, and motives attributed to foreigners in every sneering edict and proclamation issued by the emperors of China, and from their officers, of all ranks, on that and other subjects for the last forty years? Have the nations, parties with great Britain for the abolition of Negro slavery, held their faith, either in letter or in spirit, with the treaties made with our government for that purpose? Will the Congress of the U. S. abandon slavery at our solicitation; will Russia free its serfs, or China cease to cripple the feet of the females, reform either its moral or legal code, allow the rights of conscience, and of civil and religious liberty, punish infanticide, and descend to an equality with other nations, at our solicitations? No.—In fact, the application that the manufacture of opium should be abandoned is only a confession of the weakness and corruption of the Chinese government, of her utter inability to enforce her own laws: what political government in this world ever has abandoned, or ever will abandon, a source of indispensable revenue—indispensable to the wants of and claims on the country—on ill-understood, ill-explained moral grounds! at the prayer, too, of an enemy, and without a *quid pro quo?*

Piratical destruction of the Spanish vessel Bilbaino, in the Typa, by the Chinese.

It is reported the *Bilbaino* was destroyed by direct orders from the high commissioner, under the impression that she was the English vessel Virginia; the Virginia sailed, on the 6th of May last, for Calcutta, and has not since returned to the Chinese waters

The high commissioner entrusted the duty of burning the Bilbaino—*quasi* Virginia—to a volunteer, a Hwuyhwuy—or Mahomedan—who is well known in Macao. After he had performed this piratical piece of service, he reported his proceedings to the Heangshan heep;—who expressed his great surprise that the volunteer should have presumed to intrude on the public service in his district: "Had you come to me" said the Heangshan heep—"I could have undeceived and convinced you that the vessel you have burnt was not an English but a Spanish vessel, that never trafficked in opium; a well known, registered, and numbered trader to and from the city of Macao."—The volunteer then reported the affair to the Keunminfoo, who immediately sent orders to the pilot to declare, *per fas et nefas*, that the vessel was English.

Sr. Dn. Gabriel de Yruretagoyena, a Spanish gentleman, formerly the Spanish consul, commenced a correspondence with the high commissioner through the Keunminfoo, on this subject; but none of his representations ever got beyond the Keunminfoo's office. At length a despatch, translated by the chief English official interpreter, sent through the hong merchants, reached H. E; and what was the reply, sent to the senate of Macao?—Why, H. E. persisted in the false assertion that the Bilbaino was an English vessel concerned in the opium trade; accuses D. Gabriel,—as he has declared his connection with the Bilbaino—of having been also implicated in her opium dealings; and directs the senate of Macao to arrest his person, and send him as a prisoner to the high commissioner for examination and punishment!—This is another sterling instance of the *talent, vigour, justice, morality, benevolence*, and *compassion* of H. E., commissioner Lin!

We understand Don Gabriel is determined to prosecute this matter to the full conviction of the instigator and executioner of so nefariously piratical an act; and that he has procured the attestations of all the Foreign authorities in China as to the identity of the vessel, her crew, and pursuits.

It is asserted that the commissioner bestowed a reward of two hundred taels on the Mahomedan volunteer for his services in the robbery and destruction of the Bilbaino!—and which, if true, is of the utmost importance to the English cause, that H. E also gave pecuniary rewards, and praises of being, "the bravest of the brave," to the piratical murderers and robbers of the crew and vessel of the English schooner, 'Black Joke,' on the night of the 24th of August last: thus acknowledging that bloody proceeding to have been the act of the Chinese government.

A boat, in which were an officer of the hoppo's department, with his family and servants, was seized by a Ladrone boat in the inner passage not far from Macao, on the—inst.; we have been told that the Ladrones stripped the inmates of the boat of all their clothes, &c., to the amount of three thousand dollars. This successful robbery will probably involved the Heangshan heep in trouble, it having been committed in his district.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The high commissioner and the governor of these provinces having this day violated their engagements, made under their signets, to conduct the trade outside of the port of Canton; having peremptorily demanded the murderer of Lin Weihe, and the entrance of the ships within the port of Canton, with the signature of a bond of consent by the commanders to trial by Chinese officers for offences declared to be capital, or the departure of the ships from these coasts in three days; the whole under menaces of destruction: The chief superintendent has now to require all commanders of British ships to read this paper to their crews, and forthwith to prepare for sea and proceed to Toongkoo bay; the anchorage at Hongkong being liable to surprise by fire ships and war boats.

Given under my hand at Macao, this 26th day of October in the year 1839.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 26th October, 1839.

Sir, I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this day received a communication from the Weiyuen and Keunminfoo, containing the violation of the agreement to conduct the trade outside of the port of Canton, lately submitted directly to me under the signets of the high commissioner and governor.

Their excellencies now peremptorily require the deliverey of the murderer of Lin Weihee, and the entrance of the ships into Whampoa, with the signature of the bond of consent; or their departure from these coasts in three days, under menaces of destruction.

This shameless proceeding of the government is obviously attributable to the entrance of the ship "Thomas Coutts" and the belief of the mandarins that their possession of hostages will enable them to constrain us into the acceptance of conditions incompatible with the honor of the British crown, and the safety of the Queen's subjects.

Under these circumstances, Sir, I anxiously enjure you to take such immediate steps as may seem to you to be best calculated to prevent the future entrance of British shipping within the grasp of the government, to the incalculably serious aggravation of all these dangers & difficulties.

Having reference to our conversation of this morning, upon the necessity of the immediate removal of the ships to Toongkoo, I take the liberty to inclose a memorandum which I request you will be pleased to circulate on your arrival at Hongkong. I have &c.

Signed CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To captain Smith, H. M. S. Volage.

The undersigned coincides in opinion with the chief superintendent, and as Her Majesty's naval officer in command in China, he warns all captains, officers, and crews of British ships against the danger of entering the Bogue and putting themselves and property in the power of the Chinese authorities.

Dated on board H. M. S. Volage, Hongkong, 27th October, 1839.

Signed H. SMITH.
Captain of M. H. S. Volage.

Four communications from the High Commissioner's deputies, giving over to various orders from the Commissioner.

No. 1.—Yu, prefect of Nanhiung chow, &c. &c. and Tsiang, Keuumin foo at Macao, &c.,—officers of the celestial empire,—address this communication, in consequence of an official reply received, commanding to return.

It is on record that we, in concert with the hong merchants, enjoined on the superintendent and all the foreign merchants commands, that bonds should be given in accordance with the prescribed form, and that they should proceed to Whampoa to trade. It appeared afterward, from the said hong merchant's representation, that the superintendent and the foreign merchants were unwilling to give bonds in accordance with the form prescribed, but were willing to request permits to proceed to Anunghoy, and submit to a removal and thorough search of their cargoes. In conformity with these statements, we transmitted a report, and have this moment received the following reply thereto from the high commissioner.

"When I, the commissioner, upon the "20th of Sept., first issued my commands, "I set down in order these three things in "the prior place—the surrender of opium, "the delivering up of the murderer, and "the sending home of the empty store ships "and the depraved foreigners. In all such "parts of my commands as related to the "entrance of the vessels, I stated, that if "they should act obediently in each of the "three preceding particulars, it would "then not be difficult to determine the "granting of favors. Let me ask now, if, "at this moment, these three particulars "have indeed been duly arranged. And "though it may be said that there is no "opium to be surrendered, and that the "depraved foreigners and the empty store "ships are being sent home,—how is it "that the principal murderer in a most im-"portant case of homicide has been set "aside as not to be enquired about? If "indeed the said foreigners were to give "the bonds in accordance with the pres-"cribed form, it might yet be suffered that "time should be allowed to arrange that "matter. But now, while it is far other-"wise, how shall the granting of permits "be at once sanctioned?"

"Moreover, in my commands of the 9th "of October, and proclamation of the same "date, it was declared, that this was a "modification, beyond the bonds of rule, "granted upon the present occasion, in "consideration for the protracted delay "which all the vessels had suffered: that "vessels hereafter arriving would all be "required to execute an obligation in ac-"cordance with the form prescribed: that "if not according to the form, they should "upon no terms whatever be admitted to "trade." But from what the foreign mer-"chants now declare, it seems that hereafter "also they will be equally unwilling to "execute the obligation: that their idea "is to continue selling opium. To what "end then will the searching the cargoes "upon the present occasion tend."

"Regarding the crowding back to Macao "of the foreign merchants and their families, "how can any encroaching be allowed, or "intelligence shown, while these matters

"are yet in confusion. I require you immediately, in concert with the commodore of Heungshan, and my deputed officer Le Suh, to act faithfully in driving them forth, and to urge the Portuguese foreigners to join also in pushing them out of Macao. Their stay must not be suffered.

"The cargo ships which do not give the bonds on this occasion must yet, in accordance with my former commands, be interrogated, whether or not they will give the bond according to the prescribed form upon the next occasion, & they must be required severally to give certificates. Such as will express their willingness to give the bond may on the present occasion be allowed to await search. If they are unwilling on any after occasion to give the bond, it will be better that they should on this occasion return home, and they shall be required within three days to take their departure: they must not be allowed to stay hesitating, and indulging idle expectations. To such the Keaouwin too must not presume to give permits.

"Regarding the murderer in the case of homicide, Elliot must still, as in my former reply, be required to send up for trial the five men detained by him. If he continues to oppose and delay, I must call upon the naval commander-in-chief to proceed, at the head of his war vessels & fire-ships, as also of the land soldiery encamped at all the various points of ingress that they may aid in seizing the murderous foreigner, making it imperative on them to bring him up for trial and punishment; and at the same time to search for and apprehend all the traitorous Chinese in shelter and concealment on board the various ships. And when they are brought to submission, it will be then time to consider of regulations for their search and admission into the port.

"I, the commissioner, am sworn on behalf of the celestial empire to remove utterly this root of misery, nor will I let the foreign vessels have any off shoot left for the evil to bud forth again."

We have also received the following reply from the governor:

"I find that Elliot having with all the foreigners repaired to Macao to deliberate, the hong merchants distinctly warned and instructed them, relative to the difficulties attending the removal of the cargoes, and the injury that must result therefrom. The whole tribe of those foreigners cannot be entirely without men of intelligence. How, then, is it that in consequence of Elliot's keeping them out they willingly conform to his wishes; and when Daniell, as a bystander, gave them advice, they still held obstinately to their previous determination? This proceeding of Elliot, holding all in bondage to his single opinion, is most detestable!

"The object of requiring the cargo ships to execute the obligations and proceed to Whampoa is, to cut off entirely the introduction of opium in them. If they cannot give the bond in accordance with the form, then it needs no words to show that they are craftily scheming to screen themselves for a season; and to this how can any approaches be suffered, by admitting them into Whampoa to trade. Besides, the words, 'the parties immediately executed,' inserted in this form of bond, have reference to such foreigners as may bring opium. If they indeed bring none, and execute the obligation in the prescribed form, they are then good foreigners, keepers of the law, and will assuredly not be causelessly involved in trouble. What loss or hurt will they then suffer?

"With reference to the removal and searching of the cargoes, not only are there the difficulties of transport, which may readily give rise to injury and loss; but also, though on the present occasion a temporary discharge of cargoes be obtained, yet is not this by any means a good measure for a continued course of trade.

"Of late, from Kwanghai on the West coast, and from Pinghai and Kieshi on the East coast, reports have been forwarded of foreign vessels sailing about or lying at anchor. It is manifest that the ships at Hongkong, in consequence of the permission to trade by upon undergoing search, have sent away their opium to be secretly conveyed for sale to the Eastward and Westward, between which proceeding and the selling it at Hongkong there is no difference. But if, the obligation not being entered into according to the form prescribed, vessels simply submit to the search, not only in such case will the parties who bring the opium be taken and executed whenever any is found on board of these searched ships, but also, whenever it is by seizure ascertained that opium has been put on board any boats to be sent to the Eastern or Western coast of China, in quest of a market, it shall be enquired who brought it, and in that event also the very foreigner shall be taken and executed. It will be vain foolishly to expect indulgence or remission, on the pretext of the vessel having previously undergone search. I require that these considerations be severally and strictly impressed, in a clear proclamation."

Having received these commands, and finding that there have been repeated orders from their excellencies, placing in succession, in the prior place, these three things—the surrender of the opium, the delivering up of the murderer, and the sending back of the empty store-ships and the depraved foreigners:—If, indeed, in each of these three particulars, obedience were paid, then in regard to the cargo vessels, and the proceeding to Whampoa, it would be possible to give consideration, and in a measure to grant favors. But at this time, the newly arrived opium has none of it been delivered, nor has the murderous foreigner been given up, and even as regards the depraved foreigners that are to be expelled, one of them, Stanford, yet remains,—of the store-ships, two, the Rapparell and the Jane, still delay to take their departure,—while the three reported as rotten, the Austen, Thistle and Coral, have not yet left Hongkong to seek for opportunity of being sold and broken up. Thus instance upon instance is given of unwarrantable trifling and delay.

That the merchant vessels, after giving the bond, should get permission to proceed to Whampoa, was ruled, with the view of preventing the introduction in them of opium. It being apprehended that the foreigners entertained fears and anxieties, their excellencies were graciously pleased to issue clear and perspicuous orders, showing that, should opium be discovered, except the taking and executing of the depraved foreigners who imported it, none others should be involved, so that the good and the evil might be distinguished. The commands afterwards issued, allowing search (as a substitute for the bond), was in consequence of the superintendent's representation, that if it were absolutely necessary to execute obligations according to the form prescribed, it would be requisite to wait till the arrival of letters from his sovereign before he could comply. The high officers, feeling indulgent consideration for the ships with cargoes that had so long remained at anchor on the deep sea, and having apprehension that the cargoes might become spoiled or injured by mould, made a modified arrangement, beyond bounds of rule, from motives of compassion towards the foreign merchants. But it now appears that the said superintendent's statement,—that it is requisite to wait for letters from his sovereign before complying,—is not to be believed. For if it be necessary to wait for letters from his sovereign before giving such bonds, how is it that the ship "Thomas Coutts" has already given the bond, according to the prescribed form, and proceeded to Whampoa? Are not, then, the ship-master and shippers on this vessel men of your English nation? It is plain that with regard to this ship, "Thomas Coutts," the self-confidence that there was no opium brought in her made the parties upright in their principle, strong in spirits, without fear or anxiety. And as soon as the deputed officers had made search and found that there was no cause to detain or trouble her, the bond was executed; and no sooner did she arrive than she obtained her passport, and was at liberty to proceed to Whampoa. How direct and speedy! How respectable! We imagine, that all the foreign merchants, fully knowing that such would have been the treatment, would have found no difficulty in paying obedience. But Elliot obstinately adhering to his own views, has deceived and stirred up into contumacy and disobedience all the foreign merchants. Yet can there not be wholly wanting among all of them as many as one or two men of intelligence: but only because the substitution of search has been allowed, they hope to scheme clandestinely to transport and so effect sales of their opium, little thinking that whenever it shall be seized, it will be ascertained what foreigner has brought it, and such foreigner shall be taken and executed. How can he, on the ground that his vessels has undergone search, be so lucky as to escape from the net of the law. It is clear, that the cargo-ships, if they really are not guilty of having brought opium, may at once execute the bond in the form required, without trouble or impediment to themselves. If guilty of bringing opium and sending it off for sale, though they should not execute the bond, yet when it is otherwise discovered, they will incur heavy punishment. Thus the two expressions, 'ship and cargo confiscated' and 'the parties immediately executed', have reference specially to depraved foreigners who introduce opium. Such as are really good foreigners, conducting an honorable trade, why should they be over anxious? As compared with the searching, which involves both much waste of time, and also the difficulties of transportation, leading readily to injury and loss,—is it not far more speedy and convenient to give the bond in the form required?

As regards the various matters the arrangement of which is at present commanded, none have yet been rightly arranged. How then can the various foreigners crowd back to Macao? And, that is still more improper, some have brought back their families. While we write to the commodore of Hiangshan, and the deputed officer, the sub-prefect, Le, that they may expel them, we also copy the replies of their excellencies, requiring acquaintance with their contents.

As soon as this communication reaches the said superintendent, let him immediately pay obedience to the matter of their excellencies replies, and speedily deliver up at once the murderous foreigner,—let him also send home all of the depraved foreigners and opium store-ships. If the cargo ships will give the required form of bond in the same manner as Warner's ship has done, they shall then be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. Such as are unwilling to give the bond and proceed to Whampoa, are required within three days to start off home. All the foreigners and foreign women are instantly to leave. In none of these particulars let any idle expectations be indulged, causing procrasti-

☞ See Supplement.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1839.

nation, and so involving seizure and investigation. Let the said superintendent report to us the measures he will take in obedience hereto, that we may report the same for thorough arrangement. Be speedy! Be speedy. A special communication.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th month, 20th day. (26th October, 1839.)

No. 2.

Yu, &c. and Tsiang, &c., officers of the celestial empire, send this communication to the English superintendent, Elliot, for his perusal and full information.

Upon the 25th instant, we received from the high imperial commissioner to our address forwarding copies of two memoranda from the said superintendent, and of two communications sent to him. The following is the reply.

"The memorandum which Elliot before sent to the said joint prefect, was to cause all the ships to give obligations, with his own bond added thereto, after which search should be submitted to, but it wanted the words 'the parties immediately executed.' I, the commissioner, with the governor, treated them with sincerity of purpose, and promised that if they would indeed subscribe the bond in the form prescribed they should not need to undergo search. This was a mean of leading them into a direct and speedy road, to bind them by the force of good faith and justice. But the foreigners not knowing good from bad, cast aside the easy to take up the difficult; and went so far as to make the pretext of sailors carrying it to preserve for themselves ground whereon to smuggle. For this reason, it became the more necessary to be in the very highest degree close and strict. It becomes requisite that one or two should be brought to execution before the rest could be cautioned. How could they be suffered, before the fixing of regulations, at once to hurry forward to request permits. I would ask you what cause there could be to put yourselves in a hurry for these foreigners, when, after having been held back by Elliot, and not permitted to enter the port for more than half a year, till the main port of their goods must have suffered from mould, and still they have not yet learned to dread the fire, but seek to—so perverse and deceitful are they—to encroach upon our defensive guard. Besides the requesting of permits has reference to the ships entering the port. On this occasion are the ships indeed, after the removal and search, to enter the port; and do all the foreign merchants and Elliot consider of returning all of a sudden? From first to last you officers have made no enquiry on these points—how great your remissness.

I find that the goods at Hongkong have of late been secretly committed to the Americans, tobe conveyed by them into port—to an amount, I know not how great. It being requisite to search, the Americans must first be hindered from carrying the goods in for them, as I have said in my reply to another address. Besides this, the items to be introduced into a series of regulations are not few. How then can hastiness and confusion be suffered?

I, the commissioner, reckoned that to search a vessel thoroughly would required five days; so that taking 40 as the number of vessels, two hundred days would necessarily elapse before the whole search could be completed. Before its completion the English foreigners, whether families or others, cannot be permitted to return to Macao, and their supplies must still be with strictness cut off. What further need then can be said of compradors and servants. But if the bonds be give in accordance with the form prescribed, then every thing, without exception, may be as usual. Thus, Warner's vessel, having been the first to enter the port, and the cargo merchant Daniell, having been first in obtaining a permit to proceed to Canton, an established form is here, and what is the difficulty in acting in conformity, and obedience. Furthermore, I, the commissioner, having in two former replies to addresses, gone over each particular with distinctness, how is it my words are set aside as if unheard? I require of you immediately to report in answer hereto, and in compliance with my former reply to drive forth with severity the English foreigners who have successively returned to Macao. If the bond be not settled, there can by no means be any indulgence allowed."

We further received an official reply from the high imperial commissioner to a joint representation made by us of the American ship-master, Fokwang having purchased an empty Indian store-ship, in order to convey cargo to Whampoa, to trade with. The following is the tenor of the reply:—

"The Indian store-ship "Mermaid" having come to Kwangtung for the warehousing of opium has remained so long as six years. Having in this spring delivered up the opium on board, she should have been immediately driven back to her country. But she has been delayed here, at pleasure, until now. It were difficult to ensure that during this time there have been no clandestine sales of opium made by her; and had she been fallen in with by the naval war vessels she must have been burnt as was the Virginia † for a warning of punishment. The ship having now been sold to others, it is still needful to ascertain if the goods on board are of a legitimate nature, before determining regarding her. From this representation it appears that the American foreign merchant who has purchased his vessel, Delano has also purchased cotton and other cargo from the country ship [Charles Grant.] Pitcairn, and has requested a passport to proceed to Whampoa. I, the commissioner, having carefully investigated the circumstances, find them attended with much precipitancy and confusion; and it is difficult to sanction them.

"Now, after the delivery of the opium, this year, it was required of all the cargo-ships of every nation that they should execute bonds according to the new law, distinctly setting down 'that if any brought opium the men should immediately be executed, and the ship and cargo 'confiscated to government.' Afterwards, the American ships having been the first to enter the port, on the 11th of June, at which time the particulars of the new law had not been promulgated, the terms used in their bond were somewhat confused and indistinct; and all the vessels successively arriving the same continued onward without alteration. But now the new law has already been received, wherein it is said that 'any foreigners bringing opium to the innerland shall be immediately executed, the principals by decapitation, the accomplices by strangulation; and the ship and cargo shall be wholly confiscated to government:' all must, therefore, insert in their obligations the form prescribed. At present there are the Indian ship-master, Warner, and cargo-owner Daniell, who have distinctly written it in the form prescribed, and proceeded to Whampoa to trade. Herein may be perceived the unsuspicious and clear mind wherewith they conduct an honorable traffic, and therefore they have been treated with a redoubled degree of kindness. I would ask, seeing that the Indians (country vessels) have given the bond after the prescribed form, how a just equality can be maintained if the Americans should not give it in the same form? All American ships hereaft r arriving shall be required to give the bond in this form, ere they shall be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. And still more will it be impossible to allow this ship to enter the port, if the bond be not written in the prescribed form, seeing that she has been a country store-ship now empty, and that her cargo is cotton taken from on board a country ship. Moreover, the superintendent Elliot having now requested that the country cargo-ships may be searched by officers, it becomes necessary that distinct limitations should be set thereto. If American ships import for the country ships their cargoes, it is the more necessary that the bond should be given in the form prescribed, ere they receive permission to go to Whampoa. And if not so, they must remain among the number of the country ships, and undergo search: the Americans shall not be allowed to import for them. Thus perfect truth may be obtained herein, and the general accord be freely given.

Besides addressing the naval commander-in-chief, that he may send war-vessels from Shakok to intercept the ship "Mermaid," & to require of her to give the bond as prescribed, before she be allowed to proceed to Whampoa; besides also writing to the governor and to the superintendent of customs that they may examine into the matter;—I likewise require that commands be enjoined on the English and American superintendents, foreign merchants, and the hong merchants, Howqua and the others, that one and all may pay obedience, without opposition."

Having received this, we,—besides giving orders severally to all the American merchants and to the hong merchants, that they may one and all pay obedience,—proceed at the same time to communicate the same for information. On this communication reaching the said superintendent, it will be his imperative duty to pay implicit obedience to the matter of his excellency's reply. For all the cargo ships there are it must be required to subscribe bonds in the same form as Warner has done for his ship. They will then be permitted to proceed to Whampoa; and all other matters, without exception, may also be arranged as usual. As compared with the removal and search, how much more speedy and straightforward! They must not be allowed secretly to commit their cargoes to Americans to import for them. If the giving of bonds be not settled, then the English foreigners who have successively returned to Macao must with all speed be required, one and all, to leave it, nor be allowed in the least degree to linger, so as to involve seizure and investigation. In all these things be there no opposition. Be speedy! Be speedy! A special communication.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th month 20th day.

(26th October, 1839.)

† The Spanish vessel, *Bolano*, please your excellency.—Ed.

A DULY PREPARED BOND.

The English merchant ship, captain , and foreign merchant , with the partners and persons receiving hire, now appear before the high officers of the celestial empire, and pledge themselves that their vessel has on board cargo consisting of , which she has brought to Kwangtung for purposes of commerce; that in trembling obedience to the new laws established by the emperor, they have not dared to bring any opium. If it be discovered that their vessel has on board a single tael of opium, they are ready to put forward the offender who has brought it, and to leave him to the officers of the celestial empire instantly to punish capitally; as also to have the vessel and goods entirely confiscated to government. If it be found that they have not brought any opium, it be hoves them to sell it a gracious permission of a trade as usual. The good and evil being thus distinguished, they give in with willingness their adhesion and submission. This their duly prepared earnest bond is tare.

Taoukwang, year, month, day.

The duly prepared earnest bond of the English ship captain Foreign merchant Partners (or mates) Hired men.

A DULY PREPARE BOND.

The foreigner commander of ship belong to under consignment present this to H. E. the great government of heavenly dynasty and certificate that the said ship carry goods come and trade in Canton; I, with my officers, and the whole crew are all dreadfully obey the new laws of the Chinese majesty that they dare not bring any opium; if one little bit of opium was found out in any part of my ship by examination, I am willingly deliver up the transgressor, and he shall be punish to death according to the correctness law of the government of heavenly dynasty; both my ship and goods are to be confiscate to Chinese officer; but if there found no opium on my ship by examination, then I beg your excellency's favor permit my ship enter to Whampoa and trade as usual: so if there are distinguish between good and bad, then I am willingly submit to your excellency: and I now give this bond as a true certificate of the same.

Heavenly dynasty, Taoukwang year moon day.

Names of Captain ship officers crew.

The foregoing is the translation of one of the high commissioner's *English* interpreters.

PROCLAMATION.

Lin, high imperial commissioner, viceroy of the two Keang provinces &c. &c. and Tang, viceroy of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c., hereby conjointly issue this proclamation that all men may know and understand.

Whereas, the merchant ships belonging to the English nation which have arrived at Kwangtung in the course of the present year, have not a long time entered the port; this leading to the people of the said ships involving themselves in very unpleasant consequences;—and whereas Elliot has lately petitioned us, requesting us to examine and search each individual ship, to see that she has no opium on board, and has offered to give a bond to that effect, specifying therein each ship by name: all this is just as it ought to be. Now, in consequence of this, we, the said commissioner and viceroy, intend granting you a double *quantum* of kindness and compassion, and will conduct ourselves towards you with clearness and discrimination. Those ships, then, which feel disposed to grant the bond according to the form and model prescribed, will immediately be permitted to trade as usual; it will be unnecessary to examine and search further: but if they decline to give such bond, then we must take these said ships and bring them up to Shako (or Chumpee) where they will be duly searched. The following is the process to be observed in the searching. The foreign merchant, to whom the ship and cargo belong, must take the goods of his ship and transfer them entirely to a skinned (empty?) vessel (lying alongside); then a Weiyuen, or specially appointed officer, shall take the goods that have been so transferred, and check them off and examine them one by one, as they are being repassed from the said skinned ship to the said vessel's empty hold. If any opium be found, then he (or we) shall take the smuggling criminal and put him to death according to law, and the whole of the said ship's cargo shall be confiscated. If however the ship have no opium, then she shall be permitted to carry on trade as before: if the said ship wishes to proceed to Whampoa, then there is no necessity to consult or debate further upon the subject, but if she does not wish to go up to Whampoa, still must she pay the same duties and port charges as if she had gone there: and whether the said foreigners would prefer taking charge of their own goods (i. e. by proceeding in person to Canton), or whether they would prefer consigning them to the hongmerchants to be realized for their account, this is to be left entirely to the opinion of the said foreign merchants. If the ships will not sign the bond, neither consent to be thus examined and searched, then it is quite evident that such ships have got opium on board, and in such case we shall most assuredly not suffer them to smuggle and sell their drug, but shall limit three days within which every one of them shall be driven forth to go back to their country. If after the three days are expired, they still continue to loiter about, then most certainly shall we cause fire-ships to sail among them, and utterly burn these said vessels, thus depriving them of the power to do evil! As regards the time and circumstance of the *search* above alluded to, such search and inspection shall be conducted by officers of government *in their own person*, so that upon no account can there be any stowing away of the plunder (i.e. the forbidden drug), in order to involve innocent persons in the net of the law (i. e. by falsely swearing that they had *found* poium on board, when the searchers *themselves* had put it there, a practice too common in China.) Then again, in the case of life and death (i.e. the manslaughter of Lin Weihe) we have already clearly examined, and we lay the responsibility upon Elliot alone, that he enquire out (and deliver to us) the principal murderer; *this affair has no connextion with, or involves no other ship or person.* By our going to work in this way, and drawing those clear lines of distinction, we may be said to be even going beyond the bounds of intelligent discrimination itself! so as regards Elliot, what great difficulty can he have in distinguishing between the good and the bad foreign merchants, that these may not be permitted to involve those in the consequences of their guilt! After this all the merchant vessels that come to Canton, on matter whether they have this time signed the bond or not, or been this time searched or not, they must all alike give a bond *in due form.* As regards the form or wording of the bond, the same has already been written out clearly and distinctly in both the foreign and Chinese character, and a copy of the same has been sent to Elliot, that he in his turn send it (to his countrymen), that they may conform thereto accordingly. Any merchant vessel of any country whatever, for every time that she may come to Canton to trade, shall every time grant one such bond; if unwilling to grant a bond, or if the bond be not drawn out in exact conformity with the form given, then such ship will on no account be permitted to trade, and if she offer opposition, or procrastinate and delay, then she will be assuredly burned and destroyed! Summing up the whole then, we, the imperial commissioner and viceroy, tell you one thousand times, and ten thousand times, that *the opium trade must be cut off for ever:* every day that opium continues to come every day shall we not rest employing our hands against you, therefore after this, do ye, foreigners! take your smuggling of opium ideas, and give them to the winds, to all eternity! If ye dare again to scheme after this clandestine traffic, *we shall most certainly put you to death according to the new law*, and what then will your after-repentance avail you? And, moreover, after the issuing of these (distinct), commands, we have got nothing further to say to you! (i. e. we shall give you no more warnings.) A special proclamation! Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, and 3d, day. Bocca Tigris, 9th October, 1839.—Canton Press, 26th Oct.

Leang, principal Magistrate of Singan district, and Lae, commandant of the Tapang military station, hereby conjointly issue his public notice that all men may know and understand.

Whereas the English superintendent, Elliot, has handed us up a card, the contents of which are as follows: "Elliot respectfully "writes this to state, that he, the Foreign "superintendent, is just now desirous of "peace and quietness, and having already "informed the high officers of government "(of the same) by petition, has now received "their edict (in reply), and hopes at an early "date to arrange matters all right and "proper. Only at this present moment there "are people who go about spreading all "manner of false reports, causing the hearts "of men to fear and doubt, therefore it is "that the said superintendent now respectfully requests you to issue some proclamation that may have the effect of soothing "and pacifying them, &c. &c."

At that same time we, the district magistrate and commandant, duly petitioned the imperial commissioner and viceroy, and in course received their reply, commanding us to issue such said clear and distinct proclamation and words to that effect, and for that reason, we, the said district magistrate and commandant, now proclaim to the men of all foreign ships that they may thoroughly know and understand:—the fire-ships were got ready, because that your foreign ships placed themselves in opposition to the laws, and scheming after the sale of their opium as of old, we had no resource but to destroy these said foreign vessels, in order to do away with a great source of evil. If the said foreigners, however, are willing of themselves to leave off the opium traffic, and give the bond according to the form or model (required), and take their ships, and cause them all to enter the port, and deliver up the murderer (of Lum Weihe) and duly submit to these and other points (touched upon in the commissioner's edict), the high officers then will surely look upon them with increased compassion; how can they possibly feel disposed to consume the gem with the common stone! oh then, all ye foreigners! do ye forthwith conform to the form of the bond, and duly sign and seal, that ye will henceforth never more dare to smuggle opium! ye newly arrived ships with legitimate cargo, do ye immediately enter the port! ye depraved foreigners and empty opium store ships, do ye instantly return to your country, and let the murderer (of Lum Weihe) be forthwith produced, and there certainly will be no further cause for anxiety! But if ye dare again to delay and procrastinate, involving yourselves in error, if ye dare further to smuggle and sport with the laws of the land, then the evils that will follow after, are what ye cannot fathom! if your lot be happiness or if it be woe, it will only be you who have brought the one or other upon yourselves! The high officers of the celestial dynasty have not yet made up their minds*; therefore, oh ye foreigners! do ye all tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 6th day Koon yung, (near Hongkong), 12th Oct. 1839.—Ibid.

---

* In the original *Ping mo ching sin*, also not complete heart. Dr. Morrison englishes the two last characters, *to make up one's mind*, but we confess ourselves puzzled to make sense of the passage. *Translator.*

Printed and Published at the Office of the Editor, John Slade, Rue de Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly,
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance
Do. do. 3 months 4 do do. in advance
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, &c { Subscribers ..... 25 cents
Non-Subscribers ..... 35 do.
Price Current, &c { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register,

Vessel for freight &c. ..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1839. NO. 45.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. ALEX. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, MACLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manilla, and RICHARD BRENDARD residing at Singapore are partners in our firms of PITCAIRN SYME AND Co at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manilla from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co

Manila, 22nd July, 1839

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAND, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1.—do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the *Canton Register* Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ...	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ...	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages	"	3.
Auction Bills	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

BRIBERY, CHINESE AND RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—The following account of bribery in Russia I clip from "Incidents of Travel" in that Empire, a very interesting work by Mr. Stephens of New York City.

There are more instances than one in which China and Russia most closely resemble each other; and probably in no case is their resemblance more striking than in the character and extent to which bribery is carried among the whole tribe of officials in both countries. We all are aware of the shameless bribery of which the Chinese officers of this Province, from the highest to the lowest, have been guilty. And I am not surprised to hear it reported that opium is at the present time unmolestedly and extensively introduced in the North East Coast, owing to the mandarins receiving a covenanted bribe of $50 per chest. The most of these bribes too are received in the native province of H. E. Lin, and within three days sail of his present head-quarters.

"Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain"—are sentiments which meet with a cold reception in the land of Han.

Mr. Stephens says—"There is a story of a French man in Russia which illustrates the system (of bribery). He had an office of which the salary was so small he could not live upon it. At first he would not take bribes, but stern necessity drove him to it, and while he was about it he did the thing handsomely. Having overreached the mark, and been guilty of being detected, he was brought before the proper tribunal, and when asked, 'why do you take a bribe?' his answer was original and to the purpose:—'I take, thou takest, he takes, we take, ye take, they take.'"

I recently told the above to an intelligent Chinese, who swallowed it with much zest, declaring it decidedly applicable to his own country.

Yours &c.

S.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE. FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD. No. I.

(Continued from the Supplement of No. 43.)

The voyage appears to occupy from five to six weeks, varying in length, partly according to the time spent in visits to Dutch settlements by the way. The first aspect of Japan is unprepossessing. The rocks and reefs, that render so large a part of the coast inaccessible, and the frequent fogs that obscure or storms that sweep the neighbouring seas, making those rocks formidable even to the experienced mariner, are hardly more inhospitable than the offensive, precautionary rules to which he ship, and every individual on board, are subjected, ere permission to anchor in Nagasaki bay be obtained. Occasionally, however, the unfitness of the native vessels to contend with the tempests alluded to, affords a commencement of Japanese adventures—or even to these annoyances, which, by stimulating curiosity as to the object in view, may encourage the visitor to submit to them the more patiently. Dr. von Siebold has, prior to coming in sight of Japan, such an opportunity of making acquaintance with native Japanese, and learning somethings of the rigorous laws by which they are governed. He thus relates the occurrence:

"After a fearful storm, a wreck was discovered at day-break of the 5th of August. We made towards it, and recognized a vessel without mast or sail, dragging two anchors. At first, we thought her a Chinese junk; but from a distress-flag she had hoisted, we soon discovered that she was Japanese. Unable to carry the smallest sail, she was driving before the E. N. E. wind further and further from land. We lay to, and, stiff as was the gale, high as was the sea, lowered a boat to offer our assistance to the unfortunate crew in their desperate situation. Capt. Jacometti himself went in the boat, and, by strenuous exertion, succeeded in reaching the wreck. The Japanese received the well-known Hollanders as their saviors, and seeing the impossibility of making the land in their dismasted, leaky vessel, resolved to leave it for our ship. It may seem that, under such circumstances, so great deliberation as to adopting the means of escape tendered could be requisite; but when we shall be better acquainted with the character of the Japanese, with their laws, and with the responsibility weighing upon their officers and constituted authorities, we shall rather wonder that any degree of danger could induce a Japanese sailor to quit his own vessel in order seek safety on board a foreigner. Meanwhile, the *undernuming* had rejoined us, and the gallant captain Lelez also hastened with his boat to the rescue. The Japanese sailors, twenty-four in number, were divided between the two boats. So no provisions—as rice, salt pork, sakee (a sort of beer, or wine, made from rice, and the only fermented liquor known in Japan), tobacco—as well as arms and clothes, were taken out, and the wreck was abandoned, after being scuttled at the urgent prayer of her crew. Their crime would have been unpardonable, had their deserted bark by any change drifted to the Japanese coast: she must sink, in order to palliate, in some measure, the step which the unlucky men had hazarded for safety. In highly-excited expectation we stood on deck, watching our stout mariners as they battled with the mountainous billows. The boat was soon tossed to our side, and curiously did we gaze at the strange guests as they successively appeared on our deck. They greeted us courteously, but stood amazed; and, sailor-like, first admired the ship that had braved a storm so fatal to their own. They were the first Japanese we had seen, and greatly were we struck by their staid appearance and modest behaviour. Their dress, arms, implements, in short, all they brought on board, drew our attention, and we were presently engaged in pantomime conversation with them. They were, indeed, tranquillized, and the reshaped for change in their condition seemed gratifying to them; but the frightful images of past danger, and traces of long days of painful exertion, still spoke distinctly in their features. Their neglected dress, their whole carriage, all bore the stamp of the state of despair whence they had escaped. They were, however, quickly reconciled to their lot, seemed to relish their *sakee* and tobacco, and chatted away with great animation. They spread their mats on deck, each fetched his box, and a scene, novel to us, began, namely, a Japanese toilet. Above all, we admired their dexterity in shaving their own heads. The Japanese shaves his beard and the crown of his head, emitting so to do only in misfortune—as captivity, death of friends, and the like. In the appropriate *coiffure* of the Japanese, the newly-washed bristly hair left round the shaven crown gives him a wild aspect, which had here passed into the comic, every individual having cut off his *queue* as a sacrifice to his patron divinity, in acknowledgment of his deliverance from imminent danger—a Japanese seaman's vow. Cleanlily dressed, they now walked the deck, and seemed transported to a new world. Every object awakened their curiosity, and offered matter for conversation."

The wreck proved to be a vessel belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, employed in the trade with the Loo-Choo Islands, dependencies of the Japanese empire but more especially of his principality. And it may here be observed, that the danger of their deserted wreck's floating home was not the only one against which the imperilled mariners had to guard, in accepting the foreign assistance tendered them. Had the Dutch been bound elsewhere than to Nagasaki, the involuntary absence of the Japanese from home could hardly have been so short as not to subject them to imprisonment, and a severe judical examination, ere they could be allowed to resume their station, low as it might be, amongst their countrymen; whilst any thing of a distant voyage would have inevitably incurred the absolute forfeiture of all their rights as natives of the empire.

[*To be continued.*]

THE INQUISITION OF THE DRUG TRADE.

From a London Paper.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—Professor Thomson, in his examination before the Medical Poor Inquiry Committee, stated that the traders sorts the drugs: *the purest* kind he sells in its natural state, *the second kind he reserves for* powders, and *the worst of all he uses for tinctures*, and this inferior kind is often in a state of decomposition. Fraude are often practised in the drug market. Opium often contains a piece of iron embedded in it, colomel often consists of very little more than sulphate of baryte, which is an inert substance, and white precipitate of mercury is sometimes sold as calomel; but in common the adulteration is even more remarkable, an immense quantity of chalk being found in it, so that the active ingredient in it often varies from 5 per cent. to [per

cent. Gamboge is often a manufactured article; milk of sulphur commonly contains one half of stucco, as is proved by exposing the composition to heat. Peruvian bark, as it comes from the hands of the drug-grinder, consists of charcoal, with Venitian red, Carthagenian bark, lignumvitæ and satin wood. Even so late as forty years ago this composition was made by the apothecaries' company, and was supplied to the army as Peruvian bark. It is known that on one occasion two chests of the genuine article having been sent to a drug-grinder, he put eighteen chests of extraneous matter to the two of pure bark, and sold the remaining eighteen chests to his own profit. Calamine, or carbonate of zinc, as it occurs in commerce, contains very little zinc at all, consisting principally of sulphate of barytes, colored with a little iron. Ginger is adulterated with 50 per cent. of capsicums, sawdust, satin-wood and flour, and sometimes the article sold does not contain more than 30 per cent. of ginger. Jalap is frequently adulterated with twenty-eight pounds of barley-meal per cwt., and lignumvitæ dust is sometimes used. Liquorice powder is made of equal parts of common sugar and barl-y-meal, with a little turmeric. Lac and plumbago are adulterated with coal and opium, with extract of senna, and there is sometimes an infusion of from 30 to 60 per cent. of water. Rhubarb is often made of 14lbs. of flour, 8 of turmeric, and 78 pounds of rhubarb; and the article sold often contains no more than one half of its weight of rhubarb. Nitrate of silver, which is extensively used in medicine, is often adulterated with nitrate of lead. Tinctures are diluted with water. A genil man now retired from the drug trade, had been offered any powder he chose for 36s. per cwt., and when the person making the offer was asked if the article was genuine, his answer was that it was the best that he could make at the price, thus showing that the powder might be brought down to almost any price! The druggist himself sometimes sends out the genuine article to the grinder, mixed, with a number of foreign ingredients; the grinder then does his share of the adulteration—so that very little of the genuine article ever reaches the customer! The apothecaries, who are supplied by the chemists, only consider themselves judges of the roots and drugs as they present themselves in the natural state; they do not pretend to be able to apply any chemical tests to the article. Drugs are likely to be procured in their genuine state where the apothecary employs a respectable druggist who grinds himself. To the knowledge of witness only two houses in London grind their own drugs. It was his opinion that drugs adulterated as described were commonly sold to country practitioners, and he thought that the education prescribed to medical men was not calculated to direct their attention to chemistry sufficiently to enable them to detect such frauds. Inasmuch as price is one of the tests by which medicine is purchased, the poor are more liable than others to be supplied with bad remedies. A chemist had urged the witness himself to deal with him, saying, in reference to his prices, that he could supply him with drugs for paupers much cheaper.—Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer, January 31st, 1839.

More Witty than Rich.—An inhabitant of the parish of Clerkenwell being called upon, a short time ago, to fill up the blanks of a printed circular, under the following heads, in pursuance of a recent act of Parliament, entitled "An act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to Jurors and Juries," sent in the return as follows:—"Street."—Baker-street; badly paved, rascally lighted, with one old woman of a watchman. "Title, quality, calling, or business. No title no quality, no calling, except when my wife and sixteen children call for bread and butter; and as for business, I have none. Times are bad, and there's no business to be done. "Nature of qualification, whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property." —No freehold property, no copyhold property, no leasehold property—in fact, no property at all! I live by my wits, as one half of the world live, and am, therefore, not qualified.

Change of the Times.—An old farmer who lives at Burghelere, under the North Hampshire Hills, observed last year, when talking about the corruption and degeneracy of the times, that it was the fine words and the flattery of men to the farmers' wives, that had done all the mischief. "For," said he, "when 'twas *dame* and *porridge*, 'twas real good times; when 'twas *mistress* and *broth*, 'twas worse a great deal; but when it came to be *ma'am* and *soup*, 'twas very very bad."

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

NOVEMBER 5TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	29th Sept.
U. States	9th July.	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	13th Oct.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—Buen Suceso, (Sp.) ——, from Manila, 13th Oct. Zeemeeuw, (Am.) Knieman, from Batavia, 5th Oct. Royal Saxon, Towns, from Java. Activa, (Port.) Simtos, from Lisbon, 28th June. N. S. da Luz, (Port.) Carvalho, from Batavia.

SAILED.—Copenhagen, ——, for London.

* A gentleman [illegible]

On the evening of the 3rd of November the news arrived in Macao of hostilities having been commenced on the previous day between the two empires of great Britain and China.

The British community in China do not enjoy the publication of a British *Gazette*; therefore there *is* not any official communication of battles,—the public despatches must cross the globe are public opinion can be passed upon them: and so we hold ourself justified in being silent on the deed which we heard termed the "action of the Bogue," as we did in our treatment of what we know of the little affair of the "battle of Kowloon." We can but hope that a quarrel has not been so causelessly and unecessarily commenced, so ill supported, so disgracefully terminated,—and blood so wantonly shed—without an end in view, or without an object gained in the latter as the former case. Great Britain employs neither her fleets nor armies but in the support of her own honour, or in the rights of freemen.

Boats from H. M.'s ships were lying off the Praya Grande on the evening of the 3rd November, to receive those Englishmen who were inclined to embark; for the probable consequences of the proceedings of H. M.'s forces led some to think that their personal safety would be periled by remaining in Macao.—We considered this opinion as somewhat singular: for, if England and China are to go to war, the city of Macao must, for the time being, be placed under the protection of England, or England must,—as a political necessity —take military possession of it: for it is wholly and utterly impossible to conceive the thought that a Catholic city and population will—against its oldest and *most useful* and *most faithful* ally, side with a pagan nation.

The Chinese are a people that should hold a place in the mind and esteem of Christian people higher than the prejudices of our education seduce us to consider, the generations that have gone by, with the political history of whom we know little as applicable to the present question, less of their domestic manners & customs:—a knowledge of the language of Greece and Rome is the boast of men from the Vatican to Iceland: but how many among them are scholastically acquainted with Arabic, and its cognate dialects:—Hebrew, and Syriac. —Still less with that of China? We hint here that any people or government, under the earliest histories of Asiatic and European dominion—as being distinct from the yet incomprehensible race of Han—either in their moral physical, or political power—dormant in all its phases to those nations best and longest known to it—the memory of which are buried in the dust of ages, covered by the mantle of the past, their histories living but obscurely and without dates in the memories of industrious and recluse scholars—can hardly be compared with that nation that has held itself together for *the length of history*.

In the commissioner's and governor's reply to captain Elliot's propositions, published in the Canton Register Extra, on the 23rd of October, in the fourth condition, for 'captain Elliot's reply is to be sent through the Kecaminfoo,' read, 'captain Elliot's reply is to be sent *open*, to the Kecaminfoo.'

A correspondent informs us that when "the committee," (*vide* C. R. extra, 23rd October, article 'Minute of committee',) stated themselves to be '*deputed* from Hoegkoong, *a mistake was made*, for there was no meeting called or held, and, consequently, no deputation. Therefore for '*deputed*' read 'appointed by captain Elliot,' he having addressed a letter to the four gentlemen composing the committee, as well as to Messrs. Gibb and Burn, who declined attending from ill health.

We have been informed that the 'memoranda of details, for the conduct of the proposed outside trade has caused much dissatisfaction to the general body of British merchants.—It should be remembered, however, that the committee were bound, hand and foot, by the "principles agreed on"—rather the concessions yielded—"between captain Elliot and the Chinese authorities, and that *their* opinion was desired *merely* as to the best mode of carrying the system into operation."

The following points have been especially noted as regularly rotten parts of the 'system': The encreased chophire; the risk from fire, formerly borne by the honge; if goods are burned, the duties are to be paid as if not burned; the risk of chop boats from Chumpe—three times that from Whampoa to Canton;—to be borne by owners of the goods; the longer time and greater facilities for plundering; the measurement, &c. to be paid the same as if the ships went into the port; &c.

Zosteria should have remembered, when he censured us for our "brief, partial, and gentle notice" of the "proceedings" at Kowloon on the 4th of September, that we remarked in the Register for September, as follows.

"In the absence of any official report of this little affair, we can only detail the information we have heard on the subject."

It was, undoubtedly a sadly mismanaged business: ill in conception, ill in execution, ill in its result, and disgraceful and impolitic in its abandonment.

Had captain Elliot contemplated the firing of even a musket, why did he not take H. M.'s Ship Volage at once down to Kowloon? the sight of her broadside would have deterred the Chinese from any thought of resistance or defence, and prevented the utter waste of human life. Why were not the operations begun at daylight instead of two o'clock in the afternoon; and the evening nearly closed in on the combatants ere the "flashing of their red artillery" had ceased. Why was not H. M.'s cutter prepared for action?—Which *she was not*, for it was necessary to haul her out from under the fire of the Chinese guns to fill cartridges. And why, O why, were not the junks the guns and troops captured, and the fort destroyed?—These are questions which no one but captain Elliot can answer.

We are of Zosteria's opinion that—"had the officers and crews of the boats from the fleet been left to themselves, the affair would have been terminated in a very different way." But his assertion—"of course the leader's boat refusing to proceed left those advancing no option but to retreat also."—is a complete *non-sequitur*. We are of the same opinion as captain R. W. Otway, of the Ajax, (now vice-admiral Sir R. W. Otway, Bt.) when he telegraphed to Sir H. Blackwood, when the latter officer recalled him from attacking a French three decker, which had fallen to leeward of the harbour of Toulon—that "*there was a fine opportunity lost.*"

The translations of the edicts, which we have republished from the Canton Press, are so wholly of the same tenor, so full of assertion—not exactly that the Chinese officers *are always right*,—but that *they cannot in any possible contingency be wrong*—our readers must understand the feeling in which they should be appreciated—the confidence that should be placed such official papers—better than from any remarks we can offer.

Continuation of Communications from the high Commissioner.

No. 3.

Yu, the chief magistrate of Lechow, and *Tseang*, Keunminfoo of Macao, communicate to the English superintendent, Elliot, the following, for his information.

According to the statement made by the said superintendent it appears that, "the official orders he received, are of great importance, and until they are translated for the information of the merchants and seamen in order that they may know the intentions and measures of the superior officers, and then they will be able to have a clear understanding of the affairs, he cannot give a reply.

"As to the murder of LinWeihe, it is not yet known who was the culprit; with reference to the five men who were engaged in the affray, evidence has been elicited, and they have been tried, sentenced to imprisonment and fines, and will be sent back to their country and there be dealt with according to the sentence awarded."

We find that the orders contained in their excellencies instructions are of the greatest importance, and therefore the translations must be finished with the utmost speed, that all may be acquainted with them, so as to able to be obedient thereto, and to manage matters well. Show not the least disobedience or delay.

We have repeatedly received the commands of our superiors respecting the murderer of LinWeihe; and we have not been negligent in reiterating the orders respecting the delivery of the murderer again and again; and we both have been specially appointed diligently to urge the matter. But the said superintendent has been for a long while obstinate, and has not surrendered him, and thus has greatly excited the wrath of our superiors.

Consequently, the officers and soldiers of the various stations were assembled and despatched to cut off rigorously the supply of provisions to the English: Is the said superintendent not yet aware of and awestruck by this display of terror and grandeur?

Moreover, on examining the repeated declarations on his part, sent in by him, it appears that although he took five men, he has not found out, by legal proceedings (the real culprit); although he has proceeded truly, respectfully requested the officers to be present, and to observe the legal process: but thus is merely making confused representations, and again finding pretexts for delay.

Now our superiors have ordered the said superintendent, that, as he cannot discover by legal investigation (the culprit), he ought to delver up the five men whom he has seized to the Chinese officers; that they may, with a true heart, try to investigate and find out who is the man who was the agent, and in what place he inflicted the wound; and then when the water falls and the stores appear, it will not be difficult to bring the secret to light.

On the 23rd of October, we received directions from our superiors respecting the case of this murder; and it appears that Elliot stated that he had five men in custody which H. E. carefully reported to the emperor; the whole, therefore, consists in fixing from among these five men, upon the murderer, judicially that he may atone with his life; and therefore we ought to urge him to deliver up these five men and wait until they are judged. But if Elliot clandestinely sets these five men at liberty, he ought to be immediately seized and tried.

When we received this communication we immediately acted in obedience to it, forwarding a correct reply with a merchant conversant in the barbarian language, and ordered him to translate and explain each item, and urge him (Elliot) to deliver them (the five men) for judgment. How is it that the said superintendent is so utterly regardless of this?—According to his statement, and from the judicial proceedings, instituted at an early period, there is real evidence that five men were engaged in the affray. And thus without enquiring, it may be known that the real murderer is among these five men; how can he, then, so inconsistently report that he had sentenced them to imprisonment and fines, and that they should be sent sent back to their native country to suffer the penalties of their sentence? Does he not try to cause confusion, and has he not evidently, an intention of screening the guilty?—The said superintendent holds the office of a magistrate; and does he not know the law" that whosoever kills a man must forfeit his life!"—Foreigners while abiding within the territories of the celestial empire and who transgress, ought to submit to the sentence awarded by the magistrates of the celestial empire; and there are precedents which should be followed. Moreover, this case has already been duly reported to the emperor, and if he again delays, he will provoke majestic heaven's terrible wrath. Let us ask whether the superintendent will be able to bear this heavy guilt? Further, we again conjoint address ourselves to the said superintendent, Elliot, to deliver up the barbarian murderer this very day, that he may be legally tried, and at the same time to give a true account of the names and surnames of those five men and of the vessls to which they belong; and to manage matters well, according to our repeated applications, with great speed in every particular; so that we may be enabled to report truly. Do not again be refractory and involve yourself in crime. Hasten, hasten. A special order. 9th moon, 20th day. (26th Oct)

SECOND EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM MACAO.

(Translated by the Revd. J. Lewis Shuck.)

SAN, chief officer of Heangshan heen, promoted ten times, and ten times recorded; Tseang, acting Keunminfoo, and guardian of the seas about Macao, in the department of Kwang chow, ten times promoted, and recorded ten times, and Pang, acting assistant magistrate of a portion of Heangshan heen, promoted ten times and ten times recorded, again issue an edict that matters may be fully understood.

Whereas formerly in consequence of the English barbarians in all their affairs having been obstinately disobedient thereby exciting the sore displeasure of the superior officers, they themselves came to the Heang city, and enjoined that the provisions of the said English barbarians should be most rigidly cut off, and the whole of them should be driven out of Macao, thereby hoping to bring them to repentance and arouse them to a moral sensibility. All of which we did accordingly.

Recently in consequence of the English superintendent imploringly seeking to return to Macao for a short time to hold a consultation with the hong merchants, in order to draw up a statement of regulations about the merchant vessels entering the port (of Whampoa), we petitioned and obtained permission to let the superintendent and the foreign merchants return to Macao for a short time to deliberate. But how is it that these said English barbarians, as it regards the merchant vessels, will refuse obediently to sign the bond according to form; the barbarian murderer is not yet delivered up, and the whole number of the abandoned (proscribed) foreigners and opium store-ships remain undriven back to their country!!! Really, from beginning to end, this is most perverse! Now we have just received orders from our superiors to arrange the soldiery, advance upon the English barbarians, seize them, and deliver them up; and also rigorously to cut off their provisions.

Besides, we enjoin each military officer to bring the troops into service and surround the English barbarians and seize upon them. Uniting these circumstances we issue these prohibitory orders. Therefore this edict is proclaimed to all the shop-keepers, hawkers and dwellers in Macao, that they will not again be allowed to sell one particle of any thing to the English barbarians. Should you dare to have the slightest matter to do with them you will be at once arrested, and for your own life and that of the whole of your relations there will be no security. Should the Chinese in Macao, no matter whether male or female, dare to remain at the houses of the English, going in and out, they will be immediately arrested and brought to trial. On the other hand, the Portuguese and the people of each other nation, will be allowed, as formerly, to be at rest and engage in their usual trade, in order that a discrimination may be made. The said shopkeepers and people, however, must not make this a pretext for causing confusion in affairs and exciting to disturbance and to crime. Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th moon, 21st day.

(October 27th, 1839.)

(Although the above is dated on Sunday, it was not promulged until Monday night).—J. L. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1839

SIR.—The tone in which you notice the "Proceedings" of the British authorities, at Hong kong, in the Canton Register of the 1st to the 30th of September, greatly surprised me. Believe me so brief & partial a notice can only tend to mislead your distant readers. I had certainly anticipated that those "proceedings" would have received, at your hands, a bold and clear *expose*. It appears I have miscalculated. Be it so. I must, however, say, you were not wont to be so cautious, vague, and laconic, in noticing proceedings so diametrically opposed to the mercantile interest of great Britain in China, as those recently prosecuted by the chief superintendent. It is not necessary, nor is it, perhaps, my province, to enquire what induced so brief and gentle a notice: were I to do so, it would be foreign to my present object, and a work of supererogation. But, as a British subject, I must claim—and I hope every one here will—the privilege of passing an opinion on the affair at Kowloon. I pass over the inconsistent, peddling, and absurd mass of regulations and notices issued by the British authorities, from the date you commence your "few lines respecting the proceedings at Hongkong bay,"—viz.—from the 7th of July, to the 4th September, and come at once to your reflection on the "proceedings," under the latter date. You call it the "*little affair*." This is a most pithy and apt appelation for designating that truly lamentable affair. I commend it to the attention of the chief superintendent for use in his own despatches. I question his ability to coin so happy and cogent a term for that disgraceful affair; it has two evident claims upon his notice—Novelty and truth! I am glad to say you are correct in the main and leading features of your notice. You are, however, in error in one instance, and entirely omit all mention of a circumstance, attending the "*little affair*," which I deem most important, and one that ought to be clearly made known for the benefit of your distant readers. Her B. M.'s ship, the Volage, certainly weighed and ran down to Kowloon; but I most unequivocally deny the result was,—as unfortunately your remarks may lead the distant reader to imagine—that the junks were driven on shore. Nothing of the kind was effected! *She* never even fired a shot! Why she did not, or *why She* did not demand and *procure* satisfaction, for the disgrace which the silly mismanagement of this mad affair had drawn on the British flag, I cannot say. I leave those to answer who can.

The circumstance to which I allude above, as being omitted, has reference to capt. Elliot's order to board & cut out (or destroy) the Junks. The particulars of the boarding and cutting out attempt are briefly these. In conformity to the instructions of capt. Elliot, capt. Douglas, of the armed ship the Cambridge, took charge of one of the boarding boats and proceeded to the attack. He failed in the attempt. The boat was *beaten* off. Several other boats were pulling up to its aid, as it was retiring, one of which hailed it to go on and board; but this was objected to, & it continued its retreat: I believe capt. Jauncey had charge of the boat that hailed the one retreating to go on and board. I have pleasure in bearing testimony to his honourable and courageous conduct. Of course, the leader's boat refusing to proceed left those advancing no option but to retreat also. The order of recale was given, and all the boats and armed vessels returned to Hong kong bay. Thus ended the *first* day's exploits at the *memorable and mighty battle* of Kowloon. The commanders of vessels in the fleet showed a laudable spirit and courage in the prompt and efficient manner they obeyed the requisition of capt. Elliot to send boats well manned and armed, early the following morning, to renew the attack on the fort and junks. They felt the ignominy which must inevitably fall on the British name and flag

were the defeat of the preceeding day allowed to pass unnoticed. The activity and readiness to proceed to the attack was most commendable; the boats were on the move, and pulling away cheerly, long before day light, for Kowloon. But alas! all their exertions and preparations were in vain! The disgrace of yesterday was *quietly* and meekly to be pocketed! Again return to Hong kong was the order of the day; it was obeyed but with universal contempt and disgust at such a base & vile submission to insult. Never was anything more glaringly mismanaged;—weakness & vacillancy characterized the proceedings throughout. The whole affair was a pitiful and miserable failure. Had the officers and crews of the boats from the fleet been left to themselves, they would have procured satisfaction, and the affair would have been terminated in a very different way to what it was. No stain would have been left to darken the bright flag of old England! These opinions are strongly expressed, still they are not solitary, sir, but are, with the exception perhaps of a certain clique, those of the fleet. And how can they be otherwise? For surely no right feeling Englishman, who has a regard for his country and the honor of her flag, can view this lamentable affair with different sentiments. I will not enlarge upon the propriety justness, or humanity of that attack, neither is it my designto dwell or speculate on the motives that caused captain Elliot to make it. I freely make him the compassionate allowance of committing an error in judgment. But, on the other hand, I distinctly maintain, that an attack having been made—for the credit of our name—for the honor of our flag—he ought to have prosecuted it to the last extremity, and at all hazards. The junks ought to have been cut out and burnt!—The fort taken and diamantled, and not a vestige left to mark its site! It were well for the honor of our flag if a veil could be drawn over this ignominious affair. I had proposed to myself, Mr. Editor, the onerous task of noticing the blockade, and the insult which a British officer has submitted to in allowing himself and flag to be fired at; but my remarks have already extended to a length that will, I fear, trespass greatly on the space of your valuable pages. I therefor refrain from further comment at present. I may however, avail myself of an early opportunity of again reverting to these "proceedings."

ZOSTERIA.

From the Canton Press.

No. 1.—Yu Prefect of Nanhiung chow and Tsiang, Keunmin foo of Macao, address this communication to the Procurador, they having received the following despatch from the imperial commissioner:—Elliot having gone for the second time with other foreigners to Macao for consulation, the hong merchants explicity explained to them the difficulties to be encountered in unlading at the outports, and the consequent loss and damage of their goods: they treated them with the utmost sincerity, desirous that no loss might befall them, but rather advantage. Besides Daniell, who first of all signed the bond, has also already given good council to all the foreigners. What then is the reason that no attention is given him? It is because Elliot objects to it—all the traffickers in opium obey him, and some of the rude, blind and ignorant men dare not act in opposition to Elliot's malicious and threatening orders; without reflecting, that already in his first proclamation, the imperial commissioner had expressly declared that merchant ships had to sign the bond; failing which they were not to be allowed to trade; and that all vessels remaining contrary to these orders were to be burnt. What, then, we ask, do these foreigners wish to see the trade established on a firm footing, or do they only wish to discharge this time, and not come to trade again? Do they not remember that Daniell was the fourth supercargo of the company, and that his fame weighs well that of Elliot? Why have they not, like him, signed the bond but submitted to Elliot's orders? Now, the punishment of death is decreed to those foreigners who shall bring opium. They say that they bring no opium—the bond explains the law in this respect, and no individual, not involved in the crime designated, as reason to fear? In the search which was to have been made, by loading and unloading the cargo, the goods will be injured and wetted and the loss will be enormous. The good foreigners will therefore certainly much rather sign the bond than suffer the loading and unloading; but the bad, on the contrary, who wish to sell opium, fearing to incur heavy punishment will not dare to sign the bond as required. Thus it is that the good and bad may be distinguished.

The commissioner is aware that the vessels at Kienxacsoi (Hong kong) are successively sending *sampans* (schooners, lorchas &c.) laden with opium to the East and West coasts, there to sell it; from Kwanhae (on the East coast) he has been informed of four foreign vessels being there; and that there were three near Pien-hae on the westcoast, which were chased by the cruizers but escaped. Besides these there must be others; and for this the perverse foreigners, seeing that they would be searched, whould have discharged all their opium into sampans, and thus introduced it on the East and Westcoasts, which is just the same as if they sold it at Hongkong. Therefore if they object to duly signing the bond, and if they still prefer their vessels being searched, then not only will that person be punished with whom opium shall be found at the time of search, but also those that sent the sampans to sell opium to the East and West, as soon as those sampans shall have been taken; and it be known who sent them; no attention will then be given to vain excuses that the ship had already been searched.

The said Mandarines therefore make known to all the foreigners this their clear and explicit determination in order to know their answer. If they will all comply, and if Elliot only persists in his opposition, then he is to be made prisoner, and to be taken before the high commissioner, to be severely punished. Do not hesitate! Obey speedily!

The officers have afterwards received another despatch from the commissioner wherein he says as follows.

He has, three successive times, received answers from the said mandarines, from which he observes the anxiety with which the Weiyuen demands his dismissal from his commission, also that of the Keunminfoo, and that of the English to be allowed to return to Macao; to which he, the commissioner, answers—that the bond must be signed above all. If they cannot obtain that the foreigners sign the bond as required then also the three demands (the excuse of the Weiyuen, the requisition of the Keunminfoo, and the return of foreigners to Macao) cannot be allowed. Regarding the ship *Coquam* (Royal Saxon?) which the Keunminfoo informs me has arrived at *Lamma*, the commissioner has already sent a despatch to the admiral of the station, that he might send his people to give the necessary orders, which the ship immediately obeyed, and the bond was signed, thus shewing that it is not the foreigners who are incapable of being taught, but that all depends on the energy with which the orders are delivered to them.

"As regards the nonpermission to the English to return to Macao, strict orders have already been given that they be all driven out; what more do they want? They represent, that all foreigners declare that the negotiations have been accomplished. But I ask—has the bond been signed? Has the murderer been given up? I require nothing else. You will therefore see to it that the English be driven out of Macao without more delay."

Having received these commands, the aforesaid Mandarins have written to Elliot ordering him to give prompt obedience to H. E.'s orders, but that, should he continue obstinate and disobedient, they will no longer have patience, and implicity comply with the orders of H. E. For this purpose not only have they already collected soldiers to surround and take the English, one by one but they also order the Procurador, that, he as soon as he receives this despatch, he goes & communicate it to the Governor, that he may assist us in taking them, and to send them up in castely. Let there be no delay, which would only cause our anger.

21st day of the 9th moon (27th October, 1839)

No. 2.—Hoy, vice admiral of Heangshan, commander of the forces of the province in Nang-gan li, and Tsiang, Keunminfoo of Macao, have to inform the Procurador, that they have received a despatch from the imperial commissioner of the following tenor.

"The English having, in disobedience to the laws, screened the murderer from justice, and traded in opium, a prohibited article, were all, for this, with their families, driven out of Macao to their ships, were they should wait until the assassin had been given up, and until they had exactly obeyed orders, before they were permitted to return to Macao.

"But the murderer has not yet been delivered up, nor have the merchant ships sigued the bond as required, nor have they entered Whampoa, allowing themselves to be searched by government officers.

"The principal object being therefore not attained, how can it be permitted that all these English return one after with their families to Macao? He (the commissioner) has already, in consequence of advices received by him, ordered the foreign merchants Maclean and Allport, who returned thither with their families, to be driven out. And he has now received information from the officers commanding the garrison of Singan to the effect that on the 17th of this moon the pilots informed him that the English cruizer, capt. Smith, escorted capt. Elliot and his family, and that at the same time two other schooners anchored in the roads of Macao, they having come from Hongkong. If such unheard of proceedings are to be passed over in silence, how are affairs to be settled? Six hundred men have therefore been sent, to be stationed at the barrier, and ready for orders. And he, the commissioner, orders the said officers, that as soon as they have received this communication, they will immediately proceed to the expulsion of Elliot's family and of the other English. As long as the merchant ships shall not have submitted to the signing of the bond, and as long as the murderer shall not have been given up, the English are by no means to be allowed to return to Macao."

Having received these commands, and having also seen the different communications from the Keunminfoo to the Procurador on the same subject, and aware at the same time that Elliot hastens not to deliver the murderer, nor to order the merchant ships to sign the bond to enable them to proceed to Whampoa, all of which is a proof of his obstinacy; nor has he with the other English yet left Macao. Therefore, they, the above said officers, will bring troops to expel them & at the same time order the Procurador immediatly to inform the Governor thereof, that he may assist them in driving out the English. Do not delay, or you will be severely reprimanded. A special command! 22nd day of the 9th moon. (28th October, 1839).

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to Subscribers..... cents.
Non-Subscribers..... 25 do.
Price Current, to Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c..... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... 5 0

VOL. 12 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1839. NO. 46.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE "TRIUMPH," Captain GREEN, to sail on the 20th instant.

THE "FORT WILLIAM," Captain HOOD, to sail on the 1st proximo.
For freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connection with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.
Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BARNARD residing at Singapore are partners in our firms of PITCAIRN SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co
Manila, 22nd July, 1839

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM ANDERSON, saddler of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 8th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.
Macao, 2th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—In two Parts, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½ —do for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rue de Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rue de Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but printed at 91½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rue de Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per	100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats' notes.....	"	1.
Elmslie's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	"	1.50
Public and Folio pages.....	"	5.
Auction Bills.....	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

SELECT POETRY

OUR SAILORS AND OUR SHIPS
BY ELIZA COOK.

How dashingly in sun and light the frigate makes her way,
Her white wings speeding full and bright beneath the glancing ray;
The gale may wake, but she will take whatever wind may come;
Fit car to bear the ocean god upon his crystal home;
She cleaves the tide with might and pride, like war-horse freed from rein;
She treats the wave like abject slave—the empress of the main.
All, all shall mark the gallant bark, their hearts upon their lips,
And cry; "Old England, who shall match thy sailors and thy ships!"
Stout forms, strong arms, and dauntless spirits dwell upon the deck,
True to their cause, in calm or storm, in battle or in wreck.
No foe will meet a coward hand, faint heart, or quailing eye—
They only know to fall or stand, to live the brave or die.
The flag that carries round the world a Nelson's victor name
Must never shield a dastard knave, or strike in craven shame;
Let triumph scan her blazing page, no record shall eclipse
The glory of Old England's cross—her sailors and her ships.
The tempest-breath sweeps o'er the sea with howlings of despair,
Death walks upon the waters; but the tar must face and bear
The bullets hiss, the broadside pours mid sulphur, blood, and smoke,
And prove a British crew and craft alike are hearts of oak.
Oh! ye who live 'mid fruits and flowers—the peaceful, safe, and free,
Yield up a prayer for those who dare the perils of the sea.
"God and our right!!" These are the words o'er first upon our lips,
But next shall be, "Old England's flag, our sailors, and our ships."

THE COLONIST, July 31st, 1839.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE.
A CONTRAST.

(From a Review of Ermann's Travels in the Athenæum.)

Kiachta, the famous border station of the two greatest empires in the world, namely the celestial empire and that of all the Russias, is situated about 200 miles southeast of Irkutsk, half way up the ascent to the desert of Gobi. The town is fenced round, and strictly guarded to prevent all contraband traffic. The houses are well built, and handsomely painted: crowds of gentlemen offer themselves to the eye on all sides. Chinese merchants are seen parading the streets demurely, in cloaks of black silk, and felt caps, in form like a crown, with a small tassel of red silk at the top, in the middle of which the officers and ministers wear the button or precious stone which distinguishes their rank. At sunset they all hasten back to Maimachin, or the Chinese town, which is separated from Kiachta, or the Russian quarter, by a high wooden wall that marks the boundary of the two empires. Above the lofty portal, through which the two towns communicate, is placed, facing the north, the Russian eagle. In spite of the wealth of Kiachta, the place has the grave and retired appearance characteristic of all Russian towns; and, to a stranger passing through the gate which leads into Maimachin, the immediate change of scene appears like the work of enchantment. A more striking contrast is nowhere to be found on the face of the earth. On the one side every thing wears a sober appearance, on the other is such a display of bright colours and varnish as rarely meets the European eye. The streets in Maima hin are made smooth with a hard cement. The houses on both sides are plain plastered edifices, only one story high, and the flat roofs not being visible, it is only by the windows of Chinese paper that the stranger discovers that the walls on both sides are those of dwellings. They are covered over with paper lanterns, and poles projecting from them bear flags and streamers of the gaudiest colours, on which are inscriptions setting forth the name and business, probably of the merchant's and sundry fantastic devices. At the corner of a street was a tall brazier of cast iron, with boiling coals, round which the Mongolian porters and camel-drivers sat preparing their tea and smoking their tobacco. At the junction of the two principal streets stands a temple of considerable dimensions, with four towers, open arcades, and galleries, and having long, coloured flags hanging from every projecting point. Sunset is proclaimed by the ringing of cymbals from the upper galleries of this building, and shots fired in the private court below propagate the intelligence. M. Ermann, who witnessed the signal of the close of day, reluctantly commenced retracing his steps to the Russian town. As he passed along, the early answer to his greetings that he received from the gentle and orderly Chinese was pashol or "go;" while they, at the same time, pointed to the northern door. In Maimachin, as every where else along the frontier of the two empires, the Chinese of the better class whether military or mercantile, make a favourable impression on Europeans, by their personal neatness, the elegance of their dress, the softness of their manners, and easy self-possession. If M. Ermann was mortified, on his first visit to Maimachin, that the sun should so soon set on his exploration, he was amply indemnified, two days later, for his disappointment in the first instance. In the year 1829, the Chinese festival of the "White Moon," or the beginning of the year, fell on the 18th of Feb., and was celebrated, in Maimachin, by a treat given to the Russian officers and merchants. Our traveller was, of course, invited; for he had made himself an object of curiosity. Some asked him if he were a siani, or giaour—a name often given by the Chinese to Europeans in general; while others, more knowing, concluded that he was a Chinaki, or redhead—that is, an Englishman. The feast day being arrived, a long train of carriages, of various descriptions, issued from the Russian fort a few miles from Kiachta, and attended by a numerous company of Cossacks and interpreters, proceeded in joyous procession to Maimachin. The Russians, alighting from their vehicles at the gate of the Chinese town, marched in order to the house of the Serguchei, or governor. When about half-way, they were met by a similar company of masqueraders, who welcomed them with all kinds of antics. These, as was after words learned, were professional actors; and M. Ermann observed, that those among them who personated females showed a skill quite equal to the delicacy of their task. Their performance, which was intended as a homage to the visitors, detained the procession a considerable time, and made such an impression on our author's associations as brought forcibly to his mind Shakespeare's excellent advice—

"And, most dear actors, eat no onions."

With the odour of the crowd, who exhaled garlic, was mingled that of the fireworks, and of innumerable pastilles lighted on the joyful occasion. The Russian party at length arrived at the house of the Serguchei, and were ushered into the presence of the chief—an elderly man, of calm and dignified manners. The feast began with an attack on an infinite variety of preserve fruits, from Bokhara, the Indian seas, and the richest gardens of the east. The various confectionery were lodged in niches of carved porcelain, which were soon emptied by the inquisitive appetites of the guests. Then followed tea, and afterwards came in courses after courses, more delicacies than Ude or Kitchiner ever dreamt of. Each course, consisted of a number of small plates, or rather saucers, completely covering the table, and each filled with a different viand. The plates on which each preceding course was served were laid on top of those that preceded, so that, at the last, the empty porcelain, accumulated on the table, formed what Mr. Ermann very happily styles a gastronomic pyramid. He endeavoured to conform to the Chinese notice of refined eating, and to taste every thing. But we fear this his curiosity, as a naturalist, to discover what he was eating, more than the end his progress, so that he confesses only to have tasted a hundred dishes. Brandy, soups,

and tobacco concluded the treat. The Russians, on rising from the table, followed their host into the temple of Fo, which adjoins his house, and amused themselves in contemplating the symbols of a creed which seems to delight in the most monstrous conceptions. The dwellings of the Chinese merchants, visited by M. Ermann, were internally much more elegant than the palace of the Sarguchej; but their warehouses were deservedly the chief objects of his curiosity. Of the goods stored in these, the most important, by far, were tea, and a woollen stuff called *Siba* (we presume, a coarse kind of flannel), which is indispensable to the Siberian peasant. But procelain of various kinds, paper ornaments, toys for all ages—some of them were of a scientific character—made the chief display. The current money in Kiachta is the brick tea, which, according to M. Ermann, is prepared in Southern China from the refuse of teas, mixed with the leaves of other plants. The mixture is pressed into a solid mass with bullocks' blood, and, in brick-shaped lumps, is exported in immense quantities for the consumption of Central Asia From Kiachta alone is annually carried northwards, for the supply of the Mongolian tribes in Eastern Siberia, about 300,000lbs. of brick tea. As a proof of the luxury and taste of the Chinese, it may be mentioned, that some of the ornamental productions displayed in the warehouses of Maimachin—viz. representations of flowers, made with hard stones, jasper, agate, cornelian, &c.—bore no less a price than 4000 bricks of tea, equivalent to about £400 sterling. A commerce of amazing extent arises from the intercourse of the Russians and Chinese. The furs collected on the shores of the Polar Sea owe their high price to the demand of the latter. German linen also, our author informs us, is in great request with them; and it is not unusual for the Russian merchants of Kiachta to visit the great linen markets of Prussia, and to return with their purchased goods, to as to complete, within the year, a journey of 10,000 miles.—Cal. C. Aug. 7.

TRADING MISSIONARIES.—It is our duty to state that we have received many anonymous letters from New Zealand, and the Islands of the South Seas, complaining that certain missionaries there are mere traders, either directly or indirectly. We cannot publish the documents we have received, unless guaranteed by the authority of a respectable person. The complaints, however, if founded in fact, had been much better forwarded to the heads of our societies at home, to which these trading missionaries may belong; and, at the same time, publicity should be given to their conduct through the medium of the English newspapers. The question is simple. Are certain missionaries traders, or are they not? It is easy of solution. We could tell many funny (excuse the world.) stories upon this subject. The spades, the shovels, the pots, the pans, the gridirons, the hammers the nails, sent out upon the Christianizing expeditions, are almost beyond belief. Do not laugh, reader; this is true. We fear much that there are too many "trading missionaries"—too many who set up a "store," mong for the benefit of themselves than of the natives. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that the religious bodies in England will not tolerate such conduct on the part of their servants, when once they are made acquainted with it. *Herald.* We know that there have been men who have departed from the devoted zeal of the missionary calling, and corrupted and debased themselves by the worship of Mammon. Every such missionary however, should be made known to the Christian community which has sent him out, and to the public at large in order that he may meet his deserts. We hope, therefore, if the reports which our contemporary's correspondents have sent up from New Zealand be true, that they will have the candour and courage to assert what they allege against "certain missionaries," in an open and unequivocal manner, and give their own names to authenticate their statements. As for anonymous insinuations, the Christian public will not give credence to them against men who have once devoted themselves to so sacred a work as that of the missionary enterprise. The charge must be distinctly made, and proof offered before the scandal will be listened to. There ought to be a strict commission appointed to visit and enquire into the state of the missions in New Zealand. The matter might be put beyond doubt in this way.—The Colonist, July 17, 1834.

Manners and customs of the Japanese.

From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. I.

[Continued from the Page 182 No. 45.]

Upon approaching the desired port, the excitement of those about to set foot for the first time upon the prohibited shores of Japan is raised to the highest pitch, and they are, in the first place, gratified by the appearance of the country, which is said to be very beautiful.

"Hills clothed with fresh green," says Siebold, cultivated to the very summit, adorn the foreground, behind which arise blue mountain peaks in sharp outlines. Dark rocks here and there break the glassy surface of the sea, and the precipitous wall of the adjacent coast glittered with ever-changing hues in the bright beams of the morning sun. The mountain side of the nearest island, cultivated in terraces; tall cedars, amongst which white houses shone, & insulated temple-roofs jutted magnificently out, with numerous dwellings and huts bordering the strand and the shores of the bay, afford a really attractive sight. We neglected not the opportunity of obtaining explanations from our Japanese guests, and learned with surprise that the pretty white houses, which we had taken for the mansions of the grandees, were nothing more than store-houses, the walls of which are coated, as a precaution against fire, with mortar prepared from shell-chalk. Sailing-vessels and fishing-boats enlivened the mouth of the bay. At the call of our Japanese guests, many fishermen approached, and offered us their fish, with a liberality and affability astonishing in their rank of life. They were most friendly, and evidently enjoyed presenting to us and their rescued contrymen the fruit of their toil. They refused gold and gifts of value, but begged some empty wine-bottles. Common green-glass bottles are much prized in Japan. These fishermen were as nearly naked as was compatible with decency."

It is here, without the mouth of Nagasaki Bay, that the annoyances, resulting from Japanese law and Japanese suspicion, begin. Guards, stationed on the coast, keep a constant look-out for ships, and as soon as the approach of one is reported at Nagasaki, a boat is despatched thence to demand her name, country, equipage, and every other necessary particular. This is accomplished, without the exchange of a word or any personal intercourse, by papers drawn up from the boat, and returned, after inserting the proper answers. This done, the ship must wait further orders where she is, on pain of being considered and treated as an enemy; and the interval is occupied in packing up bibles, prayer books, pictures or prints representing sacred subjects, should any such be on board—in short, every thing connected with Christianity—in a chest, which is duly locked and sealed.

When the governor of Nagasaki has received these answers, a boat is again sent to demand hostages, and when these have been delivered and conveyed to their destined temporary abode, a Japanese deputation, headed by a police officer of the highest rank, called a *gobanyasi*, and accompanied always, at the express request of the governor of Nagasaki, by one or two members of the Dutch factory, visits the ship, in order finally to ascertain that she is one of the two lawful, annual merchantmen. Should she, at any stage of the proceedings, prove to be an interloper, she is at once ordered to depart; if in distress of any kind, is supplied with whatever she may need, and that gratuitously, the more strongly to mark the determination to suffer no trade; but she is not permitted to enter the bay, or to hold any communication with the shore, beyond asking for and receiving the necessaries of which she is in want. If the investigation proves satisfactory, the Dutchmen return home, the *gobanyasi* taken possession of the guns, arms of all kinds, ammunition, &c. which, together with the chest containing religious objects, he removes to an appointed place on shore, where they remain in deposit during the vessel's stay, to be restored at her departure.

Of course, the result was satisfactory upon the occasion of Siebold's arrival, although some difficulties interrupted the smooth course of the established proceedings. In the first place, Dr. Siebold avers that the Japanese interpreters spoke better Dutch than himself, and they immediately declared their disbelief of his being a native of Holland.* Luckily, however various accents and dialects prevail in the different districts of Japan; and, in consequence, his assertion that he was a *Yanse Holland*, or Dutch mountaineer, proved fully satisfactory. Similar mistrust had been excited in the last century, by the accent of the Swede Thunberg. In the second place, the shipwrecked Japanese sailors had to undergo a long and careful examination, to justify the suspicious and illegal step of going on board a foreign ship. This also proving satisfactory, and the vessel rendered spiritually and physically innoxious, by the removal of her bibles and her guns, was towed by Japanese boats into the inner harbour, and conducted to her regular anchorage.

"The bay," Dr von Siebold says, "becomes more animated as we approach the town, and offers on both sides the most delightful variety of objects. How inviting are the shores, with their cheerful dwellings! What fruitful hills, what majestic temple-groves! How picturesque those green mountain-tops, with their volcanic formation! How luxuriantly do those evergreen oaks, cedars, and laurels clothe the declivity! What activity, what industry does nature, thus tamed, as it were, by the hand of man, proclaim! As witness those precipitous walls of rock, at whose feet corn-fields and cabbage-gardens are sown in terraces from the steep; witness the coast, where cyclopean bulwarks set bounds to the arbitrary caprice of a hostile element!"

A superior police-officer is now stationed at Dezima (the Dutch residence adjoining Nagasaki), to watch the unloading and subsequent loading of the vessel, towards which not a step may be taken except under his immediate superintendence. Nay, not a soul is permitted to land without undergoing a personal search in this officer's presence; a new chief (*oppercheofd*) of the factory being the only individual exempt from this annoyance.

The offensive custom originated, probably, in the stratagem long employed, to facilitate the immoderate smuggling carried on. We are told that, formerly every captain of the annual ships was wont, whilst the bibles, &c. were in process of packing, to clothe himself in loose attire, which was made to fit him, in external appearance, by internal waddings. Thus enlarged, he presented himself to the visiting Japanese officer. When about to land, he exchanged his waddings for the contraband articles intended to be introduced, wore his waddings during his stay, and repeated the former operation prior to re-embarking for departure. This practice has been rendered impossible; but it should seem that, in spite of Japanese suspicion and vigilance, other modes of introducing and extracting prohibited goods have been adopted in its stead, inasmuch as all the members of the factory agree that such prohibited goods are brought on shore, and secretly sold or bartered for such Japanese wares as the Dutch wish, but are forbidden to acquire. Of these last, many specimens are even now extant, in proof of the fact that they can still be exported as well as purchased, in the Royal Museum at the Hague; whilst the possibility of introducing prohibited articles into Dezima, at least, further appears from President Doeff's statement, that the factory have bibles and psalm-books, the possession of which, President Meylan observes, is now connived at. It may, perhaps, be inferred, that the Japanese dread of Christianity has very much subsided during the long period that has elapsed since the last missionary endeavours to convert the empire.

But to return to the annoyances connected with landing. The indispensable necessity of searching the persons of new comers, as well as the inexorable rigidity of the Japanese system of exclusion, may be illustrated by an incident that could hardly have occurred elsewhere. It appears that, in the year 1817, Doeff's successor in the presidentship of the factory, Heer Blomhoff, threw the whole town of Nagasaki population and government, into consternation, by bringing with him, not an armed force, but his young wife, their new-born babe, and a Japanese nurse: a contravention of Japanese law, the heinousness of which was enhanced by its having been imitated by the mate of the ship, who had likewise brought his wife with him, less criminally, indeed, than Heer Blomhoff, the mate intending to take his

---

* The statement of the Dutch writers, that the Dutch of the interpreters is so Japanese in idiom, grammar, and construction, as to be scarcely intelligible to a new-comer, seems somewhat contradictory to the German's assertion. They may, perhaps, be reconciled, by supposing that the startling paregyric of the latter refers solely to pronunciation; though even with respect to this, it is generally agreed that Japanese organs can perceive no difference between the sounds of L and R, or of F and H.

family away again when the vessel sailed, whilst the new head of the factory meditated the atrocious offence of offending his wife upon Nagasaki, or at least upon Dezima, during all the years of his presidentship.

The governor at once objected to the lady's even landing. Heer Doeff, kindly desirous to procure for his successor, perhaps for all future *opperhoofds*, and the whole factory, the solace of virtuous female and domestic society, entered into a negotiation upon the subject, the course and issue of which he thus narrates.

"I appealed to the precedent of 1662, when the Chinese pirate, Coxi g, having taken Formosa from the Dutch, as many wom n and children as fled thence to Japan were admitted into Dezima; and solicited the self-same favour now. The governor replied, that the cases w re not alike; that, on the occasion cited, the wom n had come *through necessity*, as fugitives, but now *by choice*. In the first case, the Japanese could not refuse an asylum to a friendly nation; the second was altogether different. He promised, however, to submit my request to the court at Yedo and to allege the precedent in question in its support. Meanwhile, Mevrouw Blomhoff was allowed provisionally to land at Dezima, with her child and servant, awaiting the answer thereto. Still, a great difficulty remained. No one who sets foot in Japan is exempt from an examina io of his whole person, the *opperhoofd* alone excepted; the governor himself has no power to dispense with this search. I took it upon myself, nevertheless, to arrange this affair in regard to the women, as well with the superintending *gobanyozi* on board as on shore at Dezima; and although the examination could not be omitted, it was managed with the utmost forbearance and decency. After an internal of two months, the answer to Heer Blomhoff's petition, for leave to keep his wife and child with him, came: it was a refusal. Myn H er was naturally much dissatisfied and dejected, but all our efforts to soften this decision were vain against this presumed decision of the Emperor, the Governor durst not offer any fresh remonstrance or representation. This severity of exclusion was not directed expressly against Hollanders, or even foreign *women*, but against all persons who are not *positively necessary to the trade*. The general principle of the Japanese is, that no one must enter their country *without cause*, so that not even to a Dutchman is access allowed, unless he belongs to the ship's cr w, or to the counting-house. Thus when, in 1 04, Captain van Pabst, a military officer, accompanied his friend, Captain Musquetier, of the *Geain Antoinett*, from Batavia to Japan, being entered on the ship's muster-roll as 'passenger,' we were obliged, in spite of all I could say against it, to enter him on *our* muster-roll as 'clerk,' or 'mate' (I forget which), before he could come ashore. The amiable character of Heer van Pabst caused his presence to be winked at; yet might he not bear the name of a 'passenger.'

"It may easily be imagined how affecting was the parting of the wedded pair, now condemned to a long separation. On the 2d of December, Heer Blomhoff conducted his wife, child, and nursemaid on board the good ship *Trouw Agatha*, in which I was to return with them to Batavia."

We may now give a brief sketch of the appearance of the people whom the voyager has come so far to visit, as they first meet his eye; some, before he even sets foot on Japanese ground; others, standing with the head of the Dutch factory, all in full dress, to receive him as he lands. And first of their persons.

The Japanese have all the organic characteristics of Mongol conformation, the oblique position of the eye included; but they seem to be the least uncomely of that ugly race. Klaproth considers their Chinese nature to be happily modified by greater energy, muscular and intellectual. They are generally described as strong, alert, and fresh-coloured; the young of both sexes are smooth-faced, rosy, and graced with abundance of fine black hair. The Dutch writers, indeed, dilate complacently upon the beauty of the young women, of which a specimen is given in a portrait in Siebold's work. The gait of both sexes is allowed to be awkward, and the women's the worst, in consequence of their bandaging their hips so tightly as to turn their feet inwards.

[*To be continued.*]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

NOVEMBER 12TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	26th Sept.
U. States	9th July.	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	24th Aug.	Manila	13th Oct.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—None Reported.

SAILED.—PLANTER, ———, and SAOVENDRA PROVY, ———, for New South Wales. Edmonstone, McDougal, Cornwallis, Clarke, and Pearl, Reddie, for Bombay. Rose, (Am.) ———, for Manila. Morea, (Am.) Watson, and Talbot, (Am.) ———, for New York. Cynthia, (Am.) Johnston, and Arthorpe, (Am.) Gay, for the United States.

We take the liberty to borrow from the columns of our cotemporary of the Canton Press, his account of the action between H. M.'s Ships Volage and Hyacinth and twenty nine war-junks; this account contains more details than we have been able to collect, but we have heard—as in the affair at Kowloon—mercy tempered justice on the part of the British. It would have been easy, it is said, either to have captured or sunk the Chinese admiral's junk: the former would have been more politic, as he would then have had to write his despatches from the cabin of the Volage. Indeed, the *whole* of the Chinese fleet could have been destroyed or captured, had the British force put forth its strength and followed up the blow.

The admiral—descendant of Confucius—will, we fear—for perhaps he deserves a better fate—meet with but indifferent treatment at the hands of the high commissioner or the great emperor: Voltaire said,—alluding to the fate of the slandered admiral Byng, that the English made their admirals fight by shooting them if they did not; now the Chinese really do act nearly on this encouraging system; and disgrace, dismissal, degradation, banishment, death, are inflicted on those who fail in executing orders.

This *repulse*, though disgraceful to the imperial invincibles, whose fiery glances melt the stones, has caused a public expression of satisfaction, which is indicative of the opinion the people hold of the high commissioner's measures; if he makes an attempt to redeem the disgrace, we think H. E. will be very secret in his proceedings, he should therefore, be well watched, & all means of obtaining intelligence should be used.

There must have been at least, 3000 men and 300 guns on board these 29 junks, who were opposed, we suppose, to between 3 and 400 British seamen and about 50 guns. The Chinese fleet, we have heard, came down in three lines, and the Hyacinth passed between them; this near proximity accounts for the slight damage she received.

We not know whether our friends in the fleet will be able to recognize the names of any of the unfortunate Chinese dealers in opium in the translation of the edict by Lin and Tang, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend; but it is certain they have been decapitated, for three heads are exposed in cages near the Bar Fort.

Naval Action at the Bogue.

We stated last week that the ships of war, the *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, had left the Macao roads on the 28th October, and proceeded to the Bogue. Strong northerly winds delayed their arrival there until Saturday morning the 2nd November, when capt. Smith sent a despatch to the commissioner at Chuenpee the purport of which was a demand that the commissioner should withdraw his often repeated threats of burning and destroying the English merchant fleet now at Hongkong and allow them to remain there unmolested until the order of the home-government had been received, or until other arrangements for the discharge of their cargoes had been made; that, if these threats were not withdrawn, he, capt. Smith, would be obliged, in defence of the lives and property of his countrymen, which it was his duty to protect, to take effectual measures for their safety. This chop, having been delivered, the Chinese requested the ships of war to remove some way farther away from the Bogue, and capt. Smith complied with their wish and dropped down about three miles, waiting for the reply. On the following morning the despatch was returned, unopened, we believe, and without an answer, and twenty nine war-junks were seen coming down upon the two ships, when capt. Smith sent again a letter to the Chinese admiral warning him not to come too near as he would be obliged to fire on him in self-defence. To this the admiral returneded an answer that he should proceed as he thought proper, and again demanded the immediate surrender of the murderer of Lin Weihe. Upon this, the junks coming very near with a fair wind and tide, the Volage we believe fired a shot across the bows of the Admiral's ship, which was immediately answered with four from the Chinese. An action was now inevitable, and in less than an hour's time, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole of the 29 Junks were disabled—three had been sunk, one was blown up, several others drifted on shore in a sinking state, and of many the whole crews had jumped overboard to save themselves by swimming leaving their vessels at the mercy of wind and tide. The junk in which the admiral was, had been so roughly handled, that that officer, who is represented to have displayed considerable personal courage, left her when sinking, for another junk, some say badly wounded. The Chinese, though they displayed courage, seem to be very bad gunners, few of their shot having told, and only done some slight damage to the rigging of the Hyacinth. The English had only one man very slightly wounded, and though the loss of the Chinese is not known to a certainty, it cannot have fallen short of between four or five hundred men. Six hours after this engagement the Frigates anchored in the roads here, and Captains Elliot and Smith and Mr. Morrison came on shore; immediately after which the event was made known to the English residents here, about forty or fifty in number, with a recommendation to embark immediately, there being some probability that the Chinese in revenge for the defeat might secure their persons. All the English, with a few exceptions, accordingly left Macao early the following morning, for Hongkong, whither the Volage also proceeded, leaving the Hyacinth in the roads, whence she sailed for Hongkong on Thursday last. The Chinese have hitherto observed an impenetrable silence on this affair; the troops, about 600 men, at the barrier, whose presence we noticed last week, still remain quietly in their tents; there are still some rumours of more soldiers moving from Heangshan towards Macao, but we know not whether they deserve any credit.

It is difficult to understand what can have led the Chinese to the attack on these two English ships of war, except it be a total misconception or ignorance of their strength, and that they relied for success on their great superiority of numbers. It is pos-

sible that in the report sent to the commissioner of the little affair at Kowloon in which the Queen's cutter and the small schooner *Pearl* were engaged against three Junks and the fort, and which was undecisive either way, the small English vessels having only a few rounds of powder and shot, that their strength h is been much overrated by the mandarins whose interest it was to report the affair as much more formidable than it was; it is even said that the report to the Yamchae said that the three junks and fort had been engaged the whole afternoon with the two* English frigates which they succeeded at length in driving them away as night came on. The officer in command of Kowloon has in consequence, it is said, been rewarded with a higher rank (a red button and peacock's feather) It is also rumoured that the admiral gave to the commissioner a very false estimate of the strength of British ships of war; he is said to have reported that, though it was true that the English had large and very good guns, and that though in point of sailing the English had the advantage over the Chinese, yet, that their crews were lazy and good for nothing, lying on deck the whole day either sleeping or smoking, and that it would be an easy thing for two Chinese junks to take one English ship; the Junks had only to go alongside, one on each side, then board the ship, immediately cut down her masts, make the crew prisoners, who would only be too glad to beg for their lives, and then destroy the ship. The compliance of capt. Smith on the previous day with the desire of the Chinese that he should move further down the river, may probably also have been by them construed into fear, and was possibly one of the causes of the total destruction of the fleet, which came down on the English ships with fair wind and tide, and could therefore, when in danger, not retreat under the batteries of the forts, which have lately been much strengthened, and a new one built with a formidable row of cannon. Upon such accounts and surmises the commissioner is said to have proceeded in ordering the attack on the *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, and to be quite certain of success, sent the great number of Junks we have mentioned, some of which mounted as many as sixteen guns, and none, we believe, less than eight: their crews may have numbered between 100 and 200 men each. It was evidently their intention to have surrounded the two ships, and to have driven fire ships against them whilst they were at anchor, some of the Junks it is said being filled with combustibles for that purpose.

An American ship the *Morea*, passed through the Bogue during the engagement, and was spectator of the fight; her passenger represents the destruction of the Chinese flotilla as complete. The firing had brought forth immense numbers of the inhabitants to the sea-shore, and the battlements of the Bogue forts were filled with spectators. The engagement took place just opposite the small fort at the southernmost point of Anson's bay.

Canton Press, 9th November, 1839.

An Edict by Lin and Tang.

Lin, high imperial commissioner, director of the Board of War, governor of the two kwang provinces, and commander in chief of the military and naval affairs of Kwang tung province. *Tang*, director of the Board of War, and member of the censorate, governor of Kwang tung and Kwang se provinces, supervisor of their military affairs, and regulator of the duties:

Issue our commands for full information. Now whereas the naval officers have seized the outlaw Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing: also seized the banditti Thang Sante, Thang Yashing and Thang Yate, and again have seized the rebels Phang Yakhae, and Gaw Yachoo, who have been successively delivered over by the admiral to us: We the commissioner and governor bringing them to a fair trial, the said criminal Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing confessed having had illegal connexion with foreigners. Formerly, when the soldiers seized him, through the interference of foreigners he was permitted to escape; hence when arrested again he was clearly recognized. The said criminal Thang Sante confessed that he had been concealed at Hongkong on the foreign vessels Pale, Hekle, buying opium to carry into port. The said criminal Thang Yakhae also confessed that he had been secretly at Hongkong on the foreign vessel Khihsun buying opium to carry into port. And according to the new law being leagued with foreigners, clandestinely buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: are offences of the first order, for which they should suffer decapitation, and the heads of the offenders be exposed to public view. Now Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante, and Phang Yakhae: that, for being leagued with foreigners, and when taken detaining the soldiers until liberated; these, for being concealed on foreign vessels, buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: most assuredly have committed offences which cannot be forgiven: therefore they ought severally to be beheaded and their heads exposed for an admonition to the crowd. Besides having requested the royal death warrant; take the said criminals Hwang Theenhwa Alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante, and Thang Yakhae, conduct them bound to the market place and there execute them; deliver the heads to a deputed officer to be taken to Macao, Whampoa, Hongkong, and the Great Ladrone; and suspend them on poles to admonish the multitude. Moreover as in duty bound we issue this clear edict, hereby commanding both Chinese and Foreigners to conform to the tenor thereof.

All and each of you possessing a life and family ought henceforth to reform, and engage in legitimate pursuits for a livelihood. On no account trifle with the laws! By clandestine intercourse with foreigners, & making profit by the trade in opium you involve yourselves in death. If you still adhere to this deception, and will not be aroused to repentance, but as formerly wickedly trample underfoot the laws, when once discovered and seized: no matter whether natives or foreigners, you will equally and severally be dealt with according to the new law—your heads cut off and suspended on poles for an admonition or warning to others! Now, at the execution of Hwang Theenhwa and the others, the carriage is gone before, do ye take warning. The new laws are so stern and severe that it is utterly impossible to forgive perverseness. At them let each tremble and attend to these admonitions. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th month, 30th day.

November 5th, 1839.

Translated by I.

---

* The Hyacinth had not arrived on the 4th of Sept. When the affair occurred at Kowloon. Ed. C. Rr.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

| Thurs. | Mean, from 6 A. M. to night. | Mean Extr. 6 A. M. & 2 P. M. | Winds. | | |

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers ..... 25 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c, ... $ 5
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1839. NO. 47.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE Barque LADY KUGENT, 535 Tons per Register. Capt. A. Horton. Apply to

Messrs BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 13th November, 1839.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "TRIUMPH," Captain GREEN, to sail on the 20th instant.

THE "FORT WILLIAM," Captain Hood, to sail on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. T. H. HUNTER) to wind up and finish pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connection with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, MACLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.

Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—William Henry Sherlock residing at Manila, and Richard Rothband residing at Singapore are partners in our firm at Penang, Siam and Canton, at Batavia Syme & Co. at Singapore and Ker, Murray & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co

Manila, 22nd July, 1839

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMBAUD, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Esqre of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price $1½—to be had from 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rue de Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rue de Hospital the Canton Register and Prices Current for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Dp. Do.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, but pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rue de Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 $1.
Orders for Sale and Boats notes, ...
Manifests Reports of Cargoes, &c, " 1.50
Policies and Folio pages, ... " 5.
Auction Bills ..... " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Manners and customs of the Japanese. From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. I.

[Continued from the Page 188 No. 46.]

The ordinary dress of both sexes and all ranks is in form very similar, differing chiefly in the colours, delicacy, and value of the materials. It consists of a number of loose, wide gowns, worn over each other—those of the lower orders made of linen or calico, those of the higher generally of silk—with the family arms woven or worked in to the back and breast of the outer robe; and all fastened at the waist by a girdle. The sleeves are enormous in width and length, and the portion that hangs below the arms is closed at the end, to answer the purpose of a pocket, subsidiary, however, to the capacious bosoms of the gowns, and to the girdles, where more valuable articles are deposited; amongst others, whilst clean, the neat squares of white paper, which are the Japanese substitutes for pocket-handkerchiefs, and, when used, are dropt into the sleeve, until an opportunity offers of throwing them away, without soiling the house. This description applies to both sexes, but the ladies usually wear brighter colours than the men, and border their robes with gay embroidery or gold. Gentlemen wear a scarf over the shoulders; its length is regulated by the rank of the wearer, and serves in turn to regulate the bow with which they greet each other, inasmuch as it is indispensable to bow to a superior until the ends of the scarf touch the ground.

To this, upon occasions of full dress, is superadded what is called the garb of ceremony. It consists of a cloak, of a specific form, thrown over the other clothes. With the cloak is worn, by the higher classes, a very peculiar sort of trousers, called *hakkama*, which appears, both from the description given, and from the appearance of the article, so far as can be distinguished in the glass cases of the Hague Museum, to be formed of an immensely full-plaited petticoat sewed up between the legs, and left sufficiently open on the outside to admit of free locomotion.

The difference of rank signalized by these petticoat-trousers is only apparent upon occasions of ceremony; the constant distinction turns upon the wearing of swords. The higher orders wear two, one—on the same side it should seem, for one above the other. The next in rank wear one; next, whether two or one, there are never, by any chance, laid aside. To the low-born it is strictly prohibited.

Within doors the only covering of the feet is the *tabi*, socks more or less costly, but of the most inconvenient kind. They are composed of a little more than folds of straw, matted, and, as they keep on by an upright piece, half between the two principal toes, which, for this purpose, project through an appropriate aperture in the sock. The impossibility of lifting a foot thus shod in walking may amply account for the awkward gait, ascribed to the Japanese. Upon entering any houses these shoes are taken off.

The head dress constitutes the chief difference, in point of costume, between the sexes. The men shave the whole front and crown of the head; the rest of the hair, growing from the temples and the back of the head, is carefully gathered together, drawn upwards, and so tied as to form a sort of tuft on the bald skull. Some professions, however, deviate from this general fashion; Buddhist priests and physicians shaving off all the hair, while surgeons retain all theirs, gathered into a knot at the top of the head.

The abundant hair of the women is arranged into the form of a turban, and stuck full of pieces of fine tortoiseshell, fifteen inches long, of the thickness of a man's finger, highly wrought, and polished to look like gold. They are said to be extremely costly; and the more of them project from a lady's hair, the better she is dressed. They wear no jewellery or other trinkets. The face is painted red and white, to the utter destruction of the complexion; the lips purple, with a golden glow; in addition to this, the teeth of a Japanese married lady are blackened and her eyebrows extirpated.

Neither men nor women wear hats, except as protection against rain; the fan is deemed a sufficient guard from the sun; and, perhaps, nothing will more strike the newly arrived European than this fan, which he will behold in the hand or the girdle of every human being. Soldiers and priests are no more to be seen without their fans than fine ladies, who make of theirs the use to which fans are put in other countries. In Japan visitors receive the dainties offered them upon their fans; the beggar, imploring charity, holds out his fan for the alms his prayers may have obtained. The fan serves the daimio in lieu of a wirebone switch; the petty one instead of a ferule for the offending schoolboy's knuckles; and, not to dwell too long upon the subject, a fan presented upon a peculiar kind of silver to the high-born criminal, is said to be the form of announcing his death doom: his head is struck off at the same moment as he stretches it towards the fan.

Having fairly landed the new member of the Dutch factory at Desima, we must now take a survey of the spot in which he is, in most cases, to be immured for the next few years of his life. Like every thing in Japan, it is original, being an artificial, or rather, perhaps, a factitious island, built in the bay, after the manner of a pier, or breakwater. The very object of its construction was to serve as a piece of confinement, although not for the Dutch.

When the Japanese Government began to entertain jealousy and dislike of foreigners, the first measure taken, at the instigation of those feelings, was so to situate them as that they could conveniently be watched. For this purpose, the Europeans and their commerce were restricted to the two ports, of Nagasaki and Firato, at which place the Dutch factory was then established. The next step was to confine the Portuguese more closely still; with this view was their abode projected, and the island of Desima directed to be built from the bottom of the sea. The Emperor's pleasure being asked as to the form of the future island, he unfolded the ever actively-employed fan; and accordingly, in the shape of a fan, without the sticks upon which a fan is mounted, was the island constructed. When the Portuguese were finally expelled, the Dutch were transferred from

Firato to their prison-house. Dezima is about 600 feet in length by 240 across, and is situated a few yards only distant from the shore, close upon which stands the town of Nagasaki. The island and town are connected by a stone bridge, but a high wall prevents the dwellers in either from seeing those in the other. The view of the bay, teeming with life and bustle, seems indeed to be open to the factory, secluded as they are; but the view is a distant one only. no Japanese boat being permitted to approach the island within a certain prescribed distance, marked by a stockade. The bridge is closed by a gate and guard-house, constantly occupied by a body of police and soldiers, who alike prevent the Dutch from quitting their island without permission, and debar the access of Japanese visitors, save and except the appointed individuals, and those at the appointed hours. Neither Dutch nor Japanese may pass the gate without being searched. The sea-gate is similarly watched, though with a police force only, when opened, which it never is, except for intercourse with the Dutch ships, whilst in the harbour. The name given to the island implies 'Fore-island,' or 'Ante-island,' the world sima meaning 'island,' and *de*, 'fore,' or 'ante.'

The number of European residents in this singular island is now limited to eleven. They consists of the *opperhoofd*, head, or president of the factory, called by the Japanese *Hollanda Capitan*; a warehouse-master; a secretary, or in plain, mercantile English, a book keeper; a physician, five clerks, and two warehousemen. Foreign domestics they are not allowed, such being evidently unnecessary, as they can be waited upon by Japanese; and, after a fashion, so they are, that is to say, whilst the sun is above the horizon. But the attendance to which Europeans are accustomed, especially in Asiatic colonies, is of course but very imperfectly supplied by men who can scarcely be termed domestics, since so little are they domesticated with their masters, as not to be suffered to sleep in those masters' houses. The Japanese servants of the factory must leave the island at sunset, and prove that they do so, by presenting themselves at the appointed time to the proper authorities at the bridge watch-house.; nor, it is said, can any emergency, not the most dangerous illness of a Dutch master, excuse the violation of this rule.

[*To be continued.*]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

NOVEMBER 19TH, 1839.

	LATEST DATES.		
England	19th June	Singapore	26th Sept.
U. States	9th July.	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	1st Nov.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—Red Rover, Wright, from Calcutta. Hellas, Jauncey, from Manila. Prince Louis (Prussian) ——, from Peru and Sandwich Islands.

SAILED.—Shah Allum, Evans, for the Straits and Bombay. John Horton, Cunningham, and Penon, Gillies, for London. Eagle, (Dut) Peco, for Manila and Batavia. Cot Bussey, Crisp, for Singapore and Penang. Elizabeth, Crawford for Manilla. Genovera, (Port) Baptista, for Singapore and Timor.

We have not received any newspapers by the late arrivals.

The few further *on dits* that we have heard of the details of the action of the 3rd instant, at the Bogue, are interesting; but how far they are to be believed we cannot say.

It is reported that the junk which blew up carried the vice-admiral's flag; and it has been a thought by some that the high commissioner was on board the Admiral's junk. Previous to the commencement of the action a posse of Chinese officers came and sat down on the shore to enjoy the scene; but immediately one junk was junk, and another blew up, they tucked up their petticoats and scampered over the hills as fast as their heavy boots would let them. The Anson's Bay fleet, equal if not superior in numbers to the Chuenpe fleet, was bearing down to join the fray, but when they observed the effect of the British fire, they immediately hauled their wind.—The Hyacinth, having got in between the Chinese lines, had several junks round her. but the rapidity of her fire completely paralysed the efforts of their crews; it was observed, however, that when the mizenmast of one of the junks, which carried a large flag, fell, a Chinese seized the flag and hoisted it on the mainmast. A number of rowing boats which had accompanied the fleet, pulled for the shore, the crews jumped out and ran over the hills. It is thought probable that not one half of the fleet would reach the shore, from their shattered condition, the strong North wind and lee tide. If so, the loss of lives will be very great. The admiral was wounded in three places by splinters; most of the foregoing details are probable enough, indeed some of them are facts that were observed from the frigates, but we cannot credit that the high commissioner would abandon his high office and duties to mingle in a *melée*.

Correspondence.

No. 1.

To Captain Charles Elliot,
Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We the undersigned commanders of merchant ships at present lying at Hongkong, beg most respectfully to submit the following reasons which in our opinions ought to prevent the ships being moved from their present anchorag .

1st.—The great danger from Typhoons that may be expected at this season of the year, (particularly at the Equinox) until the beginning of October at which time the strongest Typhoons take place.

2nd.—The very unsafe anchorage to the Southward of Lintin where the large ships are recommended to go.

3rd.—The ships that may anchor at Lankeet are in the opinion of the undersigned in more danger, as it is in the power of the Chinese, to poison the wells, (& they are in running streams), annoy them with fire-rafts, and can cut off their retreat altogether by sinking junks in the channel off Lankeet.

Having stated our reasons for preferring this anchorage to any other at the present time we beg you will allow the ships to remain here and take the necessary measures for our protection. We have the honor &c.

(Signed)

W. Morgan	Scaleby Castle
Thomas Wills	Charles Forbes
J. Page	Saltaire
J. Lyon	Sir Chas. Malcolm
Wm. Fraser	Good Success
F. Macqueen	Vansittart
James Clarke	Cornwallis
James Scott	Earl of Clare
E. Evans	Shah Allum
W. C. Legrie	Aliet Rahaman
Chas. Leibschwager	Charlotte

Hongkong, 13th Sept., 1839.

No. 2.

Ship Ft. William, Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1839.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter concerning the movement of the ships from this anchorage, I beg to acquaint you that I have conferred with captain Smith of H. M. Ship Volage on the subject and he concurs with me that there is no immediate necessity for a measure of that kind.

The anchorage on the South side of Lintin was mentioned because it was a usual one, and therefore proper for recommendation with regard to Insurance, but in my own judgment the anchorage at Toonkoo Bay was in all respects the most convenient.

I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
To, Chief Superintendent.
Captain Morgan and other Commanders of British ships.

No. 3.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Sir,—With reference to your public notice dated 28th October requiring all British ships to proceed to Toonkoo Bay, the anchorage at Hongkong being liable to surprise by fire ships and war junks. We the undersigned commanders of British ships at Hongkong, beg that you will take into consideration the very great advantages that the present anchorage of the shipping has over that of Toonkoo Bay. The tides at Toonkoo Bay being much stronger and more regular than here would afford greater facilities for sending fire rafts down than at this place, where, if the shipping are moored on the North side of the Bay it would be almost impossible to annoy them with fire rafts; and as most of the cargoes will most probably have to be transhipped to other ships, this Bay is more advantageous than Toonkoo Bay for that purpose. Supplies of water and provisions are at present easily procurable at this place and it is doubtful whether they would be at Toonkoo.

We therefore request that the ships may remain here (of course under the protection of the men of war) unless there are other and more urgent reasons for the removal of the shipping, of which we are ignorant. We trust we shall not be considered presuming too far if we request that before a fleet of ships such as are now here are to be removed from one anchorage to another that some explanation should be afforded and the opinions of some of the more experienced amongst us taken on a subject of such great importance to the ships and cargoes under our charge.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed)

M. Crawford	Belhaven
John V. Griffith	Ann
W. Morgan	Scaleby Castle
Thomas Wills	Charles Forbes
James Scott	Earl of Clare
John Robertson	John O'Gaunt
James Lyon	Malcolm
George Greetham	Cordelia
Parq. Macqueen	Vansittart
Thomas Glenn	Triumph
Thomas Wright	Gazelle
Richard Alderby	Queen Mab
John Mc. Catcheon	Jean
James Laird	Camatic
W. Pitcairn	Charles Grant
A chinese Reed	Tory
Oliver Cunningham	John Horton
Jas. Clark	Cornwallis
Geo. J. Airey	Mangalore
D. Gardiner	Hannah
H. Fretwell	Hercules
J. F. Dare	Caledonia
W. Butler	Bogarell
J. Hawkins	John Marsh
W. Pearson	Manilla
W. J. Legrie	Aliet Rahaman
A. W. Clarke	Athletic
H. Hall	A. Baring
Wm. Clark	Jane
Jas. Petrie	Baines Castle
G. B. Hogg	Fort William
Donald Stewart	Helen Stewart
Hercules	Fox in Goose
E. Evans	Shah Allum
D. S. Gillis	Resource Cowajee.

Hongkong Bay, 28th October, 1839.

No. 4

H. M. S. Volage, Hongkong, 8th Nov. 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th Ulto. I find upon enquiry that the original must be lying at Macao.

Public considerations which appeared to me to be of sufficient force led me some time since to recommend removal to the ancho-

rage at Toonkoo, and events of subsequent occurence carried me to the conclusion that it was incumbent on me to require that step in still more urgent terms. Convenience of commerce is a consideration which must always have its due weight, but situated as we are others of primary importance present themselves to which that one must be postponed. I am well acquainted with the anchorage at Tongkoo, & find myself equal to form a sound opinion upon its suitableness in all the respects of safety, convenience for the supplies and neighbourhood to other points requiring attention; & needing no information I have not felt it necessary to seek advice upon a subject which it forms part of my duty to dispose of upon my own responsibility and according to the best of my own judgment. I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, Your most obdt, humble Servt.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

No. 5.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Sir,—A letter having been addressed to you on the 26th Ultimo, by 35 commanders of British ships setting forth the superior advantages of this anchorage, and the risks and inconveniences attendant on the contemplated removal to Tongkoo of the British shipping now here, we beg leave, on behalf of the extensive interests collectively represented by us as merchants, agents, and underwriters, to express our entire concurrence in the sentiments of that letter, and our hope that they may also be approved of by you.

We would further remark that while the removal of the shipping from this anchorage would be viewed by the Chinese as a retreat from their force and as an encouragement to further acts of aggression, it cannot be doubted that they will bring an equal force to act against us at whatever other anchorage may be resorted to, outside the Bogue. It is likewise to be apprehended that were the British shipping to quit this anchorage it would immediately be so occupied and fortified by the Chinese as to preclude our return to it in the South west monsoon, when no other affording equal shelter, and suitable for purposes of business at that boisterous season of the year is within our reach.

We therefore hope it will suit you and the commanders of H. M. Ships to afford the same protection as heretofore, to the British shipping without the necessity of their removing from an anchorage so universally preferred as that now occupied.

We are, Sir, Your most obdt. Servts.

(Signed)

Eglinton, Maclean and Co. as Agents for Lloyds, London
Robt. Wise, Holliday and Co. [and Liverpool.
Gibb, Livingston and Co. [Insurance offices.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. for ourselves & as Agents for T. D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. for ourselves and as Agents
Lindsay and Co. [for the Sun Insurance office.
Turner and Co. for ourselves and two Insurance offices.
W. and T. Gemmell and Co.
Cowasjee Sapoorjee Tabac
Shavuksha Rustomjee
Dunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Camajee
Framjee Heerajee for Hormusjeebhoy Rustomjee
Gribble, Hughes and Co.
Dirom and Co.
Burjorjee Manockjee
Duckell & Co. and for the Asiatic Marine Insurance office
A. and D. Fordonjee
Angus Fletcher
Robert Webster
Ribby, Adam and Co. p. p. Thomas Edmonds.

Hongkong, 9th Nov., 1839.

No. 6.

H.M.S. Volage, Hongkong, 11th Nov., 1839.

Gentlemen,—The grounds upon which I first recommended and then required the removal of the British merchant shipping to TongkooBay have been maturely considered and in the present situation of circumstances I perceive still stronger reasons for that step without delay.

Adverting to your impression which the removal of the shipping may make upon the Chinese, I will only remark, that, whilst it is to be regretted that any room should have been left for misconception of this description, still I do not feel warranted in sanctioning the continuance of the shipping at what I hold to be an unsuitable station, by reason of the possibility that the Chinese should ascribe their departure to wrong motives. The measure recommends itself to me because I think it right and highly convenient for the general public interests confided to me.

A proper situation for the shipping in the S. W. monsoon will not be difficult of selection (be it here or elsewhere) when the period for meeting that exigency arrives.

It is always my disposition, gentlemen, to fulfil the wishes of the merchants. But I cannot abandon my strong public opinions and impulses to my personal inclinations; I hope to be excused for once more recommending and requiring the immediate removal of the British merchant shipping to Tongkoo Bay. I have the honor &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To Messrs. Eglinton, Maclean and Co.
R. Wise, Holliday and Co.
and others; British Subjects.

A sufficiently high tone is adopted by H M.'s superintendent in his correspondence with the merchants and commanders of ships.

It is true, captain Elliot is only responsible to H. M.'s government and then to parliament; but the free institutions of England, the right of free speech, and the liberty of the press, have generally induced official men to treat the expression of public opinion with the greatest diffidence, however they may have differed from, and determined to act in opposition to, it.

The first reason of the commanders, in their first letter of the 13th of Sept., it is not necessary now to notice, as the season of Tyfoons is past, and the 2nd and 3rd reasons are disposed of by capt Elliot, in his reply of the 17th of September, wherein he declares his preference of Toonkoo bay to all other anchorages.

But capt. Elliot's reply, number 4, to the commander's letter, number 3, is not so satisfactory; there is in it an official hauteur ill becoming the well known urbanity of capt. Elliot's character.

"Convenience of commerce," *has* been the *primary* consideration hitherto in China; what those "other conveniences" are which have ousted the "convenience of commerce" from its seat of supremacy we do not pretend to know. We rather suppose Admiral Pwan thought the affair of the 3rd instant, most inconvenient; and such will be the opinion of all parties as to future operations: for so long as commerce is suspended there cannot be any "conveniences" in China; and we look forward to a long, long series of inconveniences. The allusion to "other points requiring attention" we presume has reference to the protection of Macao. If the Bogue can be more narrowly watched from Toonkoo than from Hongkong bay, still if the ships are equally—or more so, according to the commanders' letter, number 3,—exposed to attack, what advantage has been or can be gained by the removal?—Whilst the ships lie farther apart, and much time is lost in communicating by boats with each other.

Captain Elliot, in his reply, number 6, to the merchant's letter, number 5, constitutes himself the best and sole judge of their interests. "The measure recommends itself to me *because I think it right*, and highly convenient for the *general* public interests confided to me."—May we ask what are those general public interests, as considered distinct from the "promotion and protection of the British trade with the dominions of the emperor of China?"—for which purpose captain Elliot holds his civil office of Chief Superintendent?

In corroboration of the remark of the merchants, that—"the removal of the shipping from this anchorage would be viewed by the Chinese as a retreat from their force, and as an encouragement to further acts of aggression"—we quote the following facts. The Chinese, on the night of the 11th inst. commenced a cannonade at Hongkong, at the Kowloon end, about midnight, and continued it until nearly daylight, with scarcely any intermission. Those vessels which had been lying inshore having, with the exception of one, moved further out, no damage was done; some shots, however, passed between the masts of the inshore loiterer.

There was no further attempt made to annoy the ships during Tuesday and Tuesday night; but on Wednesday morning the Charles Forbes and a few other vessels left for Toonkoo, as also did H. M.'s S. Hyacinth.

The departure of H. M.'s Ship Hyacinth seemed to cause some alarm amongst the merchant vessels as they followed by dozens, through the different passages, and at 4 p. m. on Wednesday only nine ships were left in Hongkong bay.

The remark of the merchants was now supported by the hostile proceedings of the Chinese, who immediately began to erect batteries when the ships began to leave, for the first time appearing at their work in absolute clusters. About 5 p. m. on the 13th they opened their fire from four batteries, which they continued with much regularity from one end to the other of each battery; some of the guns were of large calibre, and were fired once in intervals of about three minutes, which demonstrates the Chinese are not active in loading; the report of these guns filled the resounding bay of Hongkong with their echoes; some shots passed over the ships, and the General Wood was obliged to shift her berth.—The whole fleet were safely anchored in Toonkoo bay on the 14th inst.

Previously to the ships leaving Hongkong, some officers had gone on shore, and were attacked by the Chinese military, and forced to flight. One was wounded. On reaching their ships one of the captains opened fire upon the shore, but was ordered to desist by captain Warren of H. M.'s Ship Hyacinth.

The guns that had been mounted on the breastwork, were carried away in the forenoon; it would have been an easy matter to have captured them, had it been thought worth while.

This is the third or fourth "flitting" of the English.

We consider it but just to publish *Legion's* letter to *Zosteria*, although its quizzing tone is hardly grave enough for the importance of its subject-matter. We are obliged to confess that we have never heard the affair of Kowloon spoke of in terms of approval by any one person.

We decline inserting for the present some lines we have received from a correspondent, entitled the Yumchae and * * *, and enough has already been said on "Hongkong's echoing bay."

The letter of our unknown correspondent, *Zosteria*,—for we have no notion who he is; we recollect receiving a letter from him in

Canton in Dec. 1837, which we then attributed to a gentleman who has now left China—is in *pen forte*: but these are strange and sad idle times, and a little *cuisine* may not be generally unacceptable to the appetite of jaded readers.

Piratical attacks on the English Schooner "Black Joke and Spanish vessel Bilbaino.

The are subjects that can never, in the present state of affairs and of the relations between Great Britain and China, be too often or earnestly brought before the public: the former case, in particular, has been too much neglected by all, under the erroneous impression that the attack, murders, mutilations, and robberies, were the work of pirates instead of the Chinese government.

We noticed in the Register of the 29th ulto., that it had been said the high commissioner had bestowed a reward of two hundred taels of silver on the perpetrators of that tragedy; this was the voluntary and unsolicited assertion of one of the linguists made very unexpectedly to several English gentlemen, in the following manner, on the Praya Grande:—after some indifferent matters had been discussed, the linguist abruptly observed—"Here is the Yumchae so obstinate on the affair of the manslaughter at Hongkong, when he has himself caused the death of six English subjects, & rewarded the officers who carried his orders into effect." This is the sense of his Canton English. When it was replied that it had been generally supposed by foreigners that the Black Joke had been attacked by pirates, he scouted the idea, and observed that the fact of the reward was notorious to all the Chinese in Canton. We ask, then, what measures should be observed towards the commissioner, and how is it possible negotiations can be carried on with H. E. until this mysterious affair is satisfactorily explained to the British community in China?

What hopes *can*, or *should*, exist that a recommencement of the trade, under any modifications, will be entered upon, until this attack is solemnly and distinctly disowned by the Chinese government?—To be a subject of the Chinese empire is certainly a high privilege, for he great emperor protects every hair of the heads of all his subjects, and calls for and insist on revenge, at all hazards, for the spilt blood of the meanest of his people: he is the *avenger of blood*.

Immediately on the news reaching Hongkong of a British vessel supposed to be the *Sarah* having been wrecked on the shores of Hainan, captain Elliot ordered the Schooner *Psyche*, captain Macdonel, to be got ready to proceed thither for the relief of the crew and passengers. After some necessary delay here, she set sail on Thursday last, in company with a Chinese boat despatched by the Macao authorities for the relief of the crew and passengers of the Portuguese brig *Creador* also wrecked near the same spot. Mr. Thom accompanies capt. Macdonel, having volunteered to serve as interpreter, and is also, we believe, furnished with powers from Lloyds agents for saving what property there may still be left. We heartily wish that success may attend this expedition so as soon to relieve the parties now in the hands of the Chinese. The *Psyche* has been carefully furnished with every thing requisite for the object proposed.—*Canton Press, Nov. 16th, 1839*

Letters from Manila of 31st October brought per *Hellen* inform us that two Typhoons were experienced there on the 12th and 13th last month in the last of which the British brig *Tickler*, capt. Ellis, was driven on shore and totally lost near Point Pelikwe—crew saved; the Spanish brig *Narcisa* was driven on shore near Cavite, but got off again without damage. We also learn that the *Lascar* took to Manila the July overland letters, brought to Singapore by the *Lady Grant*. No letters or papers have yet reached us, and the only news we have yet heard, is that a riot occurred at Birmingham; that the Sultan is said to be very dangerously ill; that another battle has been fought between the Turks and Egyptians, of which both parties claim the victory; that money was scarce in England: no news of the occurrences here in March had reached Europe on the 16th July. *Ibid.*

DEAR ZOSTERIA.—Permit me, through the medium of the Register, to commune with thee: to advise thee, and to admonish thee, bete animo, for thy careless neglect of thy physical constitution

Dyspepsia, O Zosteria, may not be trifled with, neither is splenitis an overaffectionate companion. Consult thy leech then, lest thou be overtaken by the tide, when the aid of the mediciner will avail thee nought: and do, pray do, my Zosteria, lock up thy pens, ink and paper, until thy nervous system shall have recovered its proper tone.—Thou in all charity and love, do I advise thee: in pity to the reading world do I implore thee to desist.

Hast thou, my Zosteria, ever studied Pickwick? confess that thou hast, and that the heroic jingle is thy pet on mint. I fear me, dearest, that thou hast forgotten thy Infinity, else would the adage "nil tibi nimium placere" have saved many of thy readers a fit of nausea, induced by a perusal of thy lucubrations.

Thou art ingenious in thy geographical reference to thy assumed task of *slashing* the "proceedings persecuted" (!) by her majesty's officers:—Thou art really a very funny man: yes a droll creature:—a very *odd fish*. Thou art facetious, too, in thy nomenclature of the official notices, &c., lately issued. Oh no! thou art not at all presumptious, not in the least.

So thou recommendest capt. Elliot to employ the term "little affair" in his official dispatches respecting the *rencontre* at Kowloon. O shame thought! verily his bosom must overflow with gratitude for thy suggestion.—Art thou a warrior Zosteria? I opine not: for, generally speaking, warrior's wits

"——are of a nobler stamp."

Assuming, then, for the sake of argument, that thou art not a warrior,—that Mammon and thy Ledger, occupy thy thoughts *rather* more frequently than Mars and the sword,—it strikes me that thy strictures on military operations must carry immense weight with them: moreover that they will throw Messieurs the grocers and weavers of great Britain into a state of ecstatic enthusiasm and admiration of the zeal and erudition of their heroic advocate—What a vista of fame opens out to thee, my Zosteria!

Zosteria, my love, dost thou imagine that bullets are not more dreadful than creditor's visits, shot than snowballs, and powder than waste paper? I ask thee, because thou art so very flippant in thy notice of the boarding attempt. Thou shouldst recollect that the *corps d'attaque* was composed entirely of officers and seamen, (many of the latter lascars) belonging to the merchant service!—yet thou lamentest that those very gentlemen, of such tender feelings for their country's honour, were not permitted to throw away their lives in an unorganized, undisciplined attack on a very superior force. Doubtless, forsooth, they know more about fighting than the officers of the British navy!

So they returned in disgust, did they? poor fellows were any of them seriously ill?—and then, too, Zosteria, didst thou actually express contempt of thy superior's conduct? Contemptor divum deorum hominumque. Could I survive the shock upon my nerves which that borrowing expression would induce? No! certainly not:—I would commit "felo-de-se." Dear thou really compassionate them? verily thy pity is tender, as the sting of thy approbation is keen. God help the poor superintendents!

In conclusion, my own Zosteria, where didst thou learn the art of *slashing*? Art thou of the Mc.grawler clique?—"A little learning is a dangerous thing," said a wiser man than either thou or I:—allow me, then, to suggest, my sweet Zosteria, the necessity of understanding, a little better, the principles of political economy and diplomacy ere thou presumest again to criticise the measures of her majesty's officers, who (spite of my respect for thy transcendent erudition) I cannot help thinking, know when to demand and how to obtain satisfaction for any insult offered to the flag of old England, at least as well as thou.

Thine affectionately, LEGION.

November 16th, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—In reverting to the proceedings of the authorities elect, allow me to premise that it is far from my intention to insinuate the most distant reflection upon them: on the contrary, I entertain a high sense of their honor and integrity as gentlemen, however much I may be opposed to them as public functionaries. No Englishman can esteem or venerate, more highly than I do, the lofty and gallant bearing of the Naval profession of his country. I deem it necessary, Sir, to make these observations, however extraneous they may be thought, in order to avoid any imputation of being actuated by sinister motives in writing these letters. I sincerely hope this publication will be satisfactory to enable me, in the opinions of the unprejudiced and independent portion of my countrymen in China (and it is the only part whose good opinion I value or seek) to wipe away any particle of malevolence that may emanate from the acrimony of party spirit.

Shortly after the "little affair," a boat belonging to Her B. M. Ship the Volage, was fired at by the Chinese. This glaring insult might have passed unobserved, and escaped the scouring comments of the American, had no public attention been drawn to the affair, by Lieut. Levy considering the circumstances, top soon one minutes vociferation about getting satisfaction. Has any redress been obtained? No. Has any attempt whatever been made to force and wring from the Chinese satisfaction for this flagrant outrage upon our flag? No. I lament the occurrence of this insult: I can sympathize with the wounded feelings of a British officer under such an affront: I can also appreciate the indignant burst of feelings that prompted, however hastily and incautiously made, strong expressions of taking immediate steps to procure redress; but I cannot understand, Mr. Editor, why no steps were taken to force from the Chinese the "amende honorable".

The notification of blockade, issued by captain Smith, at the instigation of captain Elliot, and its immediate subsequent withdrawal, was a most extraordinary procedure; and characteristic of the chief superintendent's policy, in perfect keeping with his system of nullifying the measures of one week by those of the following. I am not lawyer enough to hazard an opinion upon the legality of this step, but I think under existing circumstances and having been once taken, it would have been prudent to gone on with it; and I am sure every honourable minded Englishman would have cordially supported it, heart and hand. It merited support on various grounds. Once in force benefit would have resulted. No British vessel could then have entered the Bogue; and men calling themselves Englishmen could not have disgraced the name, by their base and sordid selfishness, in sending the Thomas Coutts to Whampoa. How can they reconcile to themselves the selling the lives of English seamen? Of risking the seizure & destruction of British property? Of injuring the honourable trader, and the mercantile interest of their country? Of a view to the most venial act violated and contravened captain Elliot's orders? Let others be aware of following the same course: But, I think, none dare—I repeat it—*None Dare!* If there be any so lost to all honour and feeling, as the contemplation you gave the man who has taken this disgraceful step be a caution. Can there be any palliative for such conduct?—I think not. You have, Sir, unbarred the wished-for, let them dread its blow! As it is, this 3 months transferred thousands of dollars from British to American pockets. Let us put a stop to a state so congenial as yet. It is with unfeigned pleasure I have to notice capt. Elliot's recent proceeding. It was impossible his hurl us back with indignant contempt commissioner Lin's last message. I could have wished he had never so far succeeded as to commence the late negotiations. I am aware that it was the influence of a party that seduced him. But I will not complain. His treatment of the Yumchae, and ordering the frigates to the Bogue, and destruction of Chinese junks is an ample atonement. He has made a noble stand. Let him maintain it with judgment and moderation, yet energetically, and he need not fear that the result will not be satisfactory to himself and beneficial to his country. He must carefully avoid the influence of the English or Scotch party, or he is lost. He must rely upon his own judgment, and he will find his path less complicated than he apprehends. His course is now clearly marked: only let him follow it, and he will find it easy and practicable. He must prevent British ships entering the Bogue, reject all communication with the Chinese authorities, and calmly await instructions from the home government. Were I to venture a suggestion, it would be to recommend a blockade. Oh! may the Heavenly Dynasty be seen at night, at the point of the bayonet and amid the thunder of cannon, to respect and feel the power of England. I have finished the task I undertook, how well, justly, and honestly, I leave your readers to judge. Here must cease the labours of

Zosteria.

Hongkong, 15th Nov., 1839.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Of the Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion.....1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1839. NO. 48.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register. Capt, A. HOLTON.
Apply to
Messrs. BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FEARON.
Macao, 14th November, 1839.

THE "FORT WILLIAM," Captain HOGG, to sail on the 1st proximo. For freight apply to.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Poon and other spars, from 76 ft by 22 ins, to smaller sizes, on board the ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, in Toonkoo Bay.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO Jr.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.
Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (or in his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.
Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. Calcutta.
ROBERT EGLINTON.
Calcutta, 16th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADOW, to be partners in our establishment.
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BARNARD residing at Singapore are partners in our firms at PENGAIRN, SYME AND Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.
KER, MURRAY & Co
Manila, 22nd July, 1839

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAUX, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.
Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—IN THE PRESS, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register:

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $4. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,	per 100	$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes,	"	1.
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c,	"	1.50
Policies, and Folio pages,	"	5.
Auction Bills,	"	3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ART. VI.—*Account of the Visit of the French Frigate l'Artemise.*

By J. J. JARVES, Honolulu, Oahu.

The French Frigate l'Artemise, C. Laplace Commander, arrived at Oahu July 9th, commissioned to settle the difficulties existing between the government of France and the king of the Sandwich Islands. The purport of the visit is best set forth in the subjoined Manifesto, as published in the Sandwich Island Gazette, July 13th, addressed by Cap. Laplace in the name of his government to the king of the Sandwich Island.

"His Majesty, the king of the French, having commanded me to come to Honolulu in order to put an end, either by force or persuasion, to the ill treatment to which the French have been victims at the Sandwich Islands, I hasten, first, to employ this last means as the most conformable to the political, noble and liberal system pursued by France against the powerless, hoping thereby that I shall make the principal chiefs of these islands understand how fatal the conduct which they pursue towards her, will be to their interests, and perhaps cause disasters to them and to their country, should they be obstinate in their perseverance. Misled by perfidious counsellors; deceived by the excessive indulgence which the French government has extended towards them for several years, they are undoubtedly ignorant how potent it is, and that in the world there is not a power which is capable of preventing it from punishing its enemies; otherwise they would have endeavored to merit its favor, or, not to incur its displeasure, as they have done in ill treating the French. They would have faithfully put into execution the treaties, in place of violating them as soon as the fear disappeared as well as the ships of war which had caused it, whereby bad intentions had been constrained. In fine they will comprehend that to persecute the Catholic religion, to tarnish it with the name of idolatry, and to expel, under this absurd pretext, the French from this archipelago, was to offer an insult to France and to its sovereign.

It is, without doubt, the formal intention of France that the king of the Sandwich Island be powerful, independent of every foreign power which he considers his ally; but she also demands that he conform to the usages of civilized nations. Now amongst the latter there is no one which does not permit in its territory the free toleration of all religions; and yet, at the Sandwich Islands, the French are not allowed publicly the exercise of theirs, while Protestants enjoy therein the most extensive privileges; for these all favors, for those the most cruel persecutions. Such a state of affairs being contrary of the laws of nations, insulting to those of Catholics, can no longer continue, and I am sent to put an end to it. Consequently I demand in the name of my government.

1st. That the Catholic worship be declared free throughout all the dominions subject to the king of the Sandwich Islands; that the members of this religious faith shall enjoy in them all the privileges granted to Protestants.

2nd. That a site for a Catholic church be given by the government at Honolulu, a port frequented by the French, and that this church be ministered by priests of the nation.

3rd. That all Catholics imprisoned on account of religion since the last persecutions extended to the French missionaries be immediately set at liberty.

4th. That the king of the Sandwich Islands deposite in the hands of the Captain of l'Artemise the sum of twenty thousand dollars as a guarantee of his future conduct towards France, which sum the government will restore to him when it shall consider that the accompanying treaty will be faithfully complied with.

5th. That the treaty signed by the king of the Sandwich Islands as well as the sum above mentioned be conveyed on board the Frigate l'Artemise by one of the principal chiefs of the country; and also, that the batteries of Honolulu do salute the French flag with twenty one guns which will be returned by the Frigate.

These are the equitable conditions at the price of which, the king of the Sandwich Islands shall conserve friendship with France I am induced to hope, that, understanding better how necessary it is for the prosperity of his people and the preservation of his power, he will remain in peace with the whole world, and hasten to subscribe to them and thus imitate the laudable example which the Queen of Tahiti has given in permitting the free toleration of the Catholic religion in her dominions; but, if contrary to my expectation, it should be otherwise, and the king and principal chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, led on by bad counsellors, refuse to

sign the treaty which I present, war will immediately commence, and all the devastations, all the calamities, which may be the unhappy but necessary results, will be imputed to themselves alone, and they must also pay the losses which the aggrieved foreigners, in these circumstances, shall have a right to reclaim.

The 10th July, (9th according to date here) 1839. Captain of the French Frigate l'Artemise.

Signed, C. LAPLACE.

At the same time the following official letter from captain Laplace, also published in the Gazette, was sent to the British Consul:—

MONSIEUR LE CONSUL:—Having been sent by my government to put an end to the ill treatment, to which, under the false pretexts of Catholicity, the French have been subjected for several years in this Archipelago, my intenteon is to commence hostilities the 13th July, (which is the twelfth of your date) at 12. A. M. against the king of the Sandwich Islands, should he refuse to accede immediately to the just conditions of the treaty presented by me, the clauses of which I explain in the Manifesto of which I have the honour of sending you a copy. Should this chief, contrary to my expectation, persist in his blindness or to express myself more plainly, to follow the advice of interested counsellors to deceive himself, I will be constrained in this case, to employ the strong means of force, which I have at my disposition I consider it my duty to inform you, Monsieur le Consul, that I offer asylum and protection on board the Frigate l'Artemise to those of your compatriots, who may apprehend danger, under these circumstances, on the part of the natives, either for their persons or property.

Post Capt. Commanding the ship l'Artemise.

C. LAPLACE.

A similar communication was sent to the American Consul, with this addition;

"I do not, however, include in this class, the individuals who, although born, it is said, in the United States, make a part of the Protestant clergy of the chief of this Archipelago, direct his counsels, influence his conduct, and are the true authors of the insults given by him to France. For me, they compose a part of the native population and must undergo the unhappy consequences of a war which they shall have brought on this country."

After these communications were sent ashore, the harbor was declared in a state of blockade. A vessel was sent to Mani with despatches for the king, requesting his appearance; while Haalilio, his Secretary, remained on board the frigate as hostage for his arrival. At the request of her excellency Kekauluohi, the date for commencing hostilities was prolonged to Monday the 15th, on account of his majesty's absence. Much excitement prevailed in the meanwhile, both among natives and foreign residents. Reports having been spread that bands of lawless men from among the lower classes of the natives, were prepared to take advantage of any confusion which might arise, to attack and pillage all exposed property, the foreign residents assembled and organized themselves into a body for mutual defence. What arms could be procured were placed in readiness, and the Seamen's Chapel selected for a rendezvous in case of emergency. Owing to the vigorous measures taken by the government to maintain order among their subjects, the town remained perfectly quiet, while every assurance was given the residents by the Island authorities, of their good feeling and willingness to co-operate in any reasonable plan for their protection.

His majesty not having arrived by Saturday the 13th, col Kekuanaoa, acting governor of Oahu, delivered the sum demanded on board l'Artemise, also the treaty, (according to the Manifesto,) signed by the governess, Kekauluohi, and himself, in behalf of their sovereign. In the mean time the French flag was saluted from the fort by twenty-one guns, which were immediately returned. The king arrived at 9 o'clock, the next morning, and immediately landed. At 11 o'clock, a military mass was celebrated on shore, in a straw house belonging to the king, attended by capt. Laplace, escorted by a company of one hundred and fifty men with fixed bayonets and martial music. All fears of hostilities having now subsided the usual courtesies were exchanged with the foreign residents, and on Wednesday, his majesty and suite visited l'Artemise, and were received with the customary honors On the same day the following treaty of commerce and amity was signed between the contracting parties:

ART. 1st. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the king of the French and the king of the Sandwich Islands.

ART 2nd. The French shall be protected in an effectual manner in their persons and property by the king of the Sandwich Islands, who shall also grant them an authorization sufficient so as to enable them juridically to prosecute his subjects against whom they will have just reclamations to make.

ART 3d. The protection shall be extended to French ships and to their crews and officers. In case of shipwreck the chiefs and inhabitants of the various parts of the Archipelago shall assist them and protect them from pillage. The indemnities for salvages shall be regulated, in case of difficulty, by arbiters selected by both parties.

ART. 4th No Frenchman accused of any crime whatever shall be tried except by a jury composed of Foreign residents proposed by the French Consul and approved by the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

ART. 5th. The desertion of sailors belonging to French ships shall be strictly prevented by the local authorities, who shall employ every disposible means to arrest deserters, and the expenses of the capture shall be paid by the captain or owners of the aforesaid ships according to the tariff adopted as the other nations.

ART. 6th.—French merchandises or those known to be French produce, and particularly wines and *eaux divies* (brandy) can not be prohibited, and shall not pay an import duty higher than 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

ART. 7th.—No tonnage or importation duties shall be exacted from French merchants unless they are paid by the subjects of the nation the most favoured in its commerce with the Sandwich Islands.

ART. 8th.—The subjects of king Tamehameha III, shall have a right in the French possessions to all the advantages which the French enjoy at the Sandwich Islands, and they shall moreover be considered as belonging to the most favoured nation in their commercial relations with France.

Made and signed by the contracting parties the 17th July, 1839.

Signed, C. LAPLACE.

Post Capt. Commanding the French Frigate l'Artemise.

BIRD'S NESTS.

THE manufacturers of the nests, so greatly in esteem in China, are small swallows, which are supposed to collect the glutinous substances of which they are composed from the sea. The nest resembles small tea-saucers in form, the rim being about the size of that of a teacup. The best, that is, those collected before the eggs of the bird have been laid, are of a light red colour, and nearly transparent, bearing almost a perfect resemblance to isinglass, except that they are rather more brittle. China is almost the only market for this delicacy, the nests being greatly in demand throughout the Celestial Empire, in consequence of their supposed nutritious qualities They are of three different degrees of excellence, and the best kind is sold in China at the rate of nine shillings an ounce. When used for culinary purposes, they are dissolved in water, and made into a tasteless soup. I have eaten them several times, at the tables of rich Chinese, but must confess that they did not strike me as being at all agreeable to the palate: in fact, it is difficult to distinguish the slightest flavour. The collection of these nests is a work of danger and difficulty; they are taken periodically, and it is necessary to station proper persons at the mouths of the caverns, to prevent the birds from being disturbed by intruders.—EARL'S *Voyages*.

STRENGTH OF HUMAN MUSCLES.

ROBERT FRANÇOIS DAMIENS, who attempted the assassination of Louis the Fifteenth in 1757, after suffering the most unheard of tortures, was sentenced to be drawn in quarters by four horses. But although they exerted their entire strength by drawing in four directions upon his limbs, for *fifty minutes*, the muscles were not torn from their attachments; and being still alive, the executioners were obliged to cut the tendons with a knife, in order to answer the law, which was that the criminal's body should be drawn in quarters. Precisely the same course was resorted to in the case of Ravaillac, who assassinated Henry the Fourth; the horses being unable to dismember the criminal's body.—*Saturday Magazine, May 4.*

INGENUITY OF A SPIDER.

A LARGE blue fly having got his legs entangled in a web, set up a terrible buzzing with its wings, as could not extricate its simmed members. A hale spider stood watching the prisoner at a distance of two inches, on a slender thread of its own weaving. As soon as the poor fly had become weary, so that its wings were still, the cautious spider got so near, that with its right hand it fastened a line on its wings, and then scampered off to the wall to make it fast. The fly, thus alarmed, again began to buzz as furiously as before; but the spider never ventured near it till the wings were quite still, when it cautiously crept near enough again to throw a second cord over the wing, which was fastened, as in the first instance, to the cobweb. Thus, by little and little, and patiently waiting for opportunities, both wings were confined by bound down with those almost impalpable cords, until the fly was now completely within its power, the cruel spider boldly seized upon the body of its captive, fixed ferociously upon its vitals, and sucked out, as a vampire, every drop of his sympathies for the wretched insect, crushed the spider into an impalpable powder. He now attempted the liberation of the fly, in doing which he not only tore off a great deal of the web, but so injured the mechanism of the wings as to render a repair impossible. His compassion obliged him to kill the poor fly also.—*Ibid.*

An Opium Eater.

I was rejoiced on this day's march to meet my old friend Mahomed Reza Khan Beat, who had come from Shiraz to compliment the Elchee. He galloped up to me like a boy, calling out "You are welcome." I could hardly believe my eyes on finding him look younger and brisker than he did when I left him ten years before, at the age of sixty-eight, eating, every day, a quantity of opium that was enough, according to the calculation of our doctor, to poison thirty persons unaccustomed to that drug. My regard for the old gentleman had led to my taking no small pains to break him of a habit that I was persuaded would destroy him; and the doctor, from the same impression, was my zealous auxiliary. For him my friend inquired the moment he had welcomed me; we told he was in India, he replied, laughing, "I am sorry he is not here; I would show him that christian doctors, though they can, according to our belief, through the aid and influence of their Messiah, work miracles, as he did, by curing the blind and the lame, are not all true prophets. He told me I should die if I did not diminish my allowance of opium; I have increased it four-fold since he in his wisdom predicted my demise, and here I am, near fourscore, as young and as active as any of them;" so saying, he pushed his horse to speed, and turning his body quite round, according to the habit of the ancient Parthians with the bow, and the modern Persians with the match-lock, fired a ball at a mark in the opposite direction to that in which he was galloping. Riding up to me, he first stroked his beard, which was too well dyed to discover a single white hair, and then taking out a box I had given him ten years before, opened it, and literally cast down his throat a handful of opium pills, repeating, "I wish my friend the doctor had been here!"—(Sketches of Persia—by a Traveller in the East).

PERSIAN ETIQUETTE.

The first mission arrived at Shiraz on the 13th of June, 1800. The King of Persia was at this

time in Khorassan, and the province of Fars, of which Sbiraz is the capital, was nominally ruled by one of his sons, called Hoosien Ali Meerza, a boy of twelve years of age. He was under the tuition of his mother, a clever woman, and a minister called Cheragh Ali Khan. With the latter redoubtable personage there had been many fights upon minor ceremonies, but all were merged in a consideration of those forms which were to be observed on our visit to the young Prince.

According to Persian usage, Hoosein Ali Meerza was seated on a Nemmed, or thick felt, which was laid on the carpet, and went half across the upper end of the room in which he received the mission. Two slips of felt, lower by two or three inches than that of the Prince, extended down each side of the apartment. On one of these sat the ministers and Nobles of the petty court, while the other was allotted to the Elchee and Suite; but according to a written "Destoor-ool-amal," (or program) to which a plan of the apartment was annexed, the Elchee was not only to sit at the top of our slip, but his right thigh was to rest on the Prince's Nemmed.

The Elchee, on entering this apartment, saluted the Prince, and then walked up to his appointed seat; but the master of the ceremonies * pointed to one lower, and on seeing the Elchee took no notice of his signal, he interposed his person between him and the place stated in the program. Here he kept his position, fixed as a statue, and in his turn paid no attention to the Elchee, who waved his hand for him to go on one side. This was the crisis of the battle. The Elchee looked to the minister; but he stood mute, with his hands crossed before his body, looking down on the carpet. The young Prince, who had hitherto been as silent and dignified as the others, now requested the Elchee to be seated; which the latter, making a low bow to him and looking with no slight indignation at the minister, complied with. Coffee and pipes were handed round; but as soon as that ceremony was over, and before the second course of refreshments were called for, the Elchee requested the Prince to give him leave to depart; and, without waiting a reply, arose and retired.

The minister seeing matters were wrong, and being repulsed in an advance he made to an explanation, sent Mahomed Shereef Khan, the Mehmandar, to speak to the Elchee; but he was told to return, and tell Cheragh Ali Khan "That the British representative would not wait at Shiraz to receive a second insult. Say to him," he added, "that regard for the King, who is absent from his dominions, prevented my showing disrespect to his son, who is a mere child; I therefore seated myself for a moment; but I have no such consideration for his minister, who has shown himself alike ignorant of what is due to the honour of his sovereign and his country, by breaking his agreement with a foreign envoy."

The Elchee mounted his horse, after delivering this message, with he did in a loud and indignant tone, and rode away apparently in a great rage. It was amusing to see the confusion to which his strong sense of the indignity put upon him threw those, who a moment before were pluming themselves on the clever manner by which they had compelled him to seat himself fully two feet lower on the carpet than he had bargained for. Meerzas and Omrahs came galloping one after another, praying different persons of his suite to try and pacify him. The latter shook their heads; but those who solicited them appeared to indulge hopes, till they heard the orders given for the immediate movement of the English camp. All was then dismay; message after message was brought deprecating the Elchee's wrath. He was accused of giving too much importance to a trifle; it was a mistake of my lord of the ceremonies; would his disgrace—his punishment—the bastinado—putting his eyes out—cutting off his head, satisfy or gratify the offended Elchee?—To all such evasions and propositions the envoy returned but one answer:—"Let Cheragh Ali Khan write an acknowledgment that he has broken his agreement, and that he entreats my forgiveness: if such a paper is brought me, I

* Ashkaks Bashee.

repeat; if not, I retire from Shiraz."

Every effort was tried in vain to alter this resolution, and the minister, seeing no escape, at last gave way, and sent the required apology, adding, if ever it reached his majesty's ear that the Elchee was offended, no punishment would be deemed too severe for those who had ruffled his excellency's temper or hurt his feelings.

The reply was, the explanation was ample and satisfactory, and that the Elchee would not for worlds be the cause of injury to the meanest person in Persia, much less to his dear friend Cheragh Ali Khan; and a sentence was added to this letter by particular desire of Meerza Aga Meer, who penned it, stating, "That every thing disagreeable was erased from the tablet of the Elchee's memory, on which nothing was now written but the golden letters of amity and concord."

The day after this affair was settled, the minister paid the Elchee a long visit, and insisted upon his going again to see the Prince. We went—but what a difference in our reception: all parties were attentive; the master of the ceremonies bent almost to the ground; and though the Elchee only desired to take his appointed seat, that would neither satisfy the Prince nor the minister, who insisted that, instead of his placing one thigh on the Nemmed, which was before unapproachable, he should sit altogether on its edge! This was "miherbanee, serafrazee," (favour exaltation) and we were all favoured and exalted.

Such is the history of this battle of ceremony, which was the only one of any consequence there was occasion to fight in Persia: for in wars of this kind, as in other wars, if you once establish your fame for skill and courage, victory follows as a matter of course.—(Ibid.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Errata in last week's Register.

Page 192—10th line from the bottom for *spoke*, read *spoken*.

" 192—9th line from the stop for *The*, read *These*.

MACAO.

NOVEMBER 23rd, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	3rd July	Singapore	26th Sept.
U. States	9th July.	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	1st Nov.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—Mars, Gardiner, from Liverpool, 4th July.

SAILED.—Poppy, ——, Rustomjee Cowasjee, Gillet, for Singapore and Calcutta.

No Papers from any part of India have yet reached us: the report of the defeat of Dost Mahomed and the capture of his two sons, and a "Rangoon war" are the only items of information that are current.

RUMOURS.—The commissioner is very ill, and weary of life, and has sent a humble request to the emperor, begging H. I. majesty to degrade him, for his want of ability:—this is *a la Chinoise*; but the governor and lieut governor have refused to lend their countenance to any of his future measures, or to strengthen his reiterated excuses.—The Port is to be closed for ever against all foreign trade, if all the foreign ships do not, within ten days proceed to Whampoa, and all the foreigners, within the same period, to Canton. The crew of the Sunda and Cagador have arrived in Canton by the overland route.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the persecution of the French catholics in the Sandwich Islands, to justify us in venturing an opinion whether it became the character and dignity of a great and Christian nation like France to go to war, if her own terms were not submitted to, with a trifling power as the Sandwich Islanders.—We remember remarking some time ago on the exclusion of the Catholic missionaries, and the interdiction of the Catholic religion, by Tamaham III., a proceeding which we wholly reprobated: a thing but free toleration of all sects of Christianity, and the rights of civil and religious liberty, as the people became fitted for their possession and enjoyment, will ever raise these interesting islanders into the rank of a civilized nation.

We may probably offer some remarks on the treaty of commerce and amity, between France and the Sandwich Islands, in our next number.

We invite the attention of our readers to the effects of opium on a Persian chief, constantly on horseback not recumbent on a couch smoking his opium pipe: to the extract on Persian etiquette, which we request them to apply to the officers of the country in which we now are; and to the Spider and the Bluebottle fly, trusting that in the former they will see the commissioner and the hong merchants typified:—but we sincerely hope the latter will not be emblematical of John Bull.

It is with great regret we announce that intelligence of the death of the reverend George Harvey Vachell, M. A. chaplain to H. M's commission in China, has lately arrived. Mr. Vachell died two days after the Inglis, in which ship he had embarked with his Lady and family, left China. Mr. Vachell is much regretted by his friends in China: he was one of the best readers of the church of England service we ever had the good fortune to hear.

Threats having been issued in proclamations by the Chinese local authorities that the *British* vessels lying in, and at the mouth of, the Typa, would be burnt as was the *Spanish* vessel *Bilbaino*, on the 12th of September; H. M.'s ship Volage, captain Smith, anchored in Macao roads on last Saturday evening for their protection. The chief superintendent and Mr. Morrison arrived in the Volage.

The British ship Triumph, captain Green, advertised for Bombay in our last number, has since been sold.

The *Manifesto*, from the commissioner and governor, must be received with some hesitation. The translation is made from a non-official copy forwarded from Canton, and doubt has been thrown on its correctness. It will be observed in the translation that the emperor does not allude to the English particularly, but to foreigners generally.

On the 21st of October, the arrangements for re-opening the British trade at Chumpe, "without any necessity of signing the bond of consent to Chinese legislation," was communicated to H. M.'s subjects by the chief superintendent; and on the 26th of October, the violation of their engagements by the high commissioner and the governor, was communicated by Public Notice.

From the Manifesto, it appears that the chief superintendent was conducting his negotiations during the 8th moon, i. e. from the 8th of September to the 6th of October: supposing they were concluded a few days before they were made known to H. M.'s subjects on the 21st of October, the reply of the emperor having arrived on the 20th inst., evinces so prompt an attention on the part of H. I. M., and so great speed in the transmission of the papers to and from Peking, as to invite suspicion. The common report is that the port is to be closed against all nations; and it is somewhat singular that Warner and Towns will be the only traders allowed to frequent the port at a time when their country may be involved in a war with China. Notwithstanding the declaration against the carrying trade at Toonkoo, the "good foreigners" will still, judging from their past conduct, continue it: and we warn our expelled countrymen interested in that trade, that an immediate rise in freights to Canton will be the consequence of this Manifesto.

Perhaps this may be the egg hatched between the commissioner and admiral.

A manifesto from Lin, the Commissioner, and Tang, the governor, threatening to put an end forever to the English and Indian trade.

Lin, high imperial commissioner, &c. &c. and Tang, governor of Canton &c. &c. issue this edict. On the 20th instant, we received an imperial order: viz. "If duly prepared bonds "are given for the ships, which are true and "can be depend d upon, th n the existing "evils will gradually be removed; but if "bonds are not so given, and there are further "chang s & vacillations, then it will be right "to instruct by martial terrors, and to close "the trade forever, that the stupid and way-"ward may be made to fear and tremble."

Now we find that during the 8th month, the sub-prefect (the Keunminfoo) of Macao transmitted to us a statement from Elliot, requesting to give the bond for trading. We, the commissioner and governor, confiding in this proposition, without suspicion, laid the subject before the emperor by a memorial; and we have cause for gratitude, that his august majesty, the emperor, early acquainted with the dispositions of foreigners, foresaw that they would hardly avoid changes and vacillations. And now the said foreigners have again dared to become obstinate and disobedient, refusing to give the bond. This is truly change, vacillation, inconstancy, which cannot evade the all-pervading glance of his maj sty. It is right, therefore, that we, in obedience to the imperial will, put an end to the trade. The ships of all other nations, and also Warner's and Town's, which have all conformed to the terms of the bond, are those of merchants pursuing a legal and honorable trade, and will be allowed as formerly to pursue their commerce. But to all besides these, from and after the 5th proximo (the first of the eleventh moon), the port will b closed. Thus acting in conformity to the imperial will, we have report d to the throne, that the trade with the English nation be stopped for ever.

Wherefore we issue this manifesto: according to the tenor thereof, be it known to all the custom house and other officers, hong merchants, linguists, pi ots, with the foreigners of all o her nations, that from and after the period of closing th port, all trade with the English and Indian ships is forbidden. But besid s these, the ships of all other nations, whose merchants give the duly prepared bonds, will be allowed a free trade. Thus admonition will be given, and a distinction made between the good and bad. Nor will any clandestine connection with the said English foreigners be allowed, by which the goods of their ships, or their ships under fals names may be admitted. Any transactions of this kind, when found out, will be visited with a like extinction of trade.

This is done in obedience to the imperial order, for cutting off forever the source of the opium, and to warn foreigners against change and vacillation. View it not as a common matter, but rather tremble and obey, without opposition. A special edict.

We have read with some attention, since our first notice of its title page in the Register of 22nd of October, "The Iniquities of the opium trade." By the reverend A. S. Thelwall.

None can suspect us of being a defender of any *smuggling* trade *per se*: but others, less scrupulous than ourselves, and who have rendered themselves conspicuous in censuring the opium trade and those engaged in it, have such an Indian-rubber-like conscience, that they can—not only without a blush, but, with a shameless front, congratulate and defend themselves on the successful war they can wage against the Chinese duties—cheat the Chinese revenue at the very time they are receiving with pride and satisfaction the praise of the high commissioner of being "good foreigners:" and a traffic at Hongkong, illegal in all its courses, these said "good foreigners" can reconcile to their convenient conscience to transact on the Sabbath, by loading their ships:

——— *Rem facias: si posse recté,*
Si non quocumque modo rem.

But to return: it is quite evident that Mr. Thelwall has pleaded his cause like an advocate: on the opium trade is laid the burthen of all the misrule and the exclusive, jealous system of China from time immemorial: opium is demoralizing and poisoning the people; opium is the bar to a free trade to all the ports of China; opium [illegible] "the greatest barrier to the introduction of Christianity that can be conceived of" (Medhurst). "Slavery was not productive of more misery and death than the opium traffic" (Ibid). Opium has lessened the increase of the population from three to one per cent per annum. Yet slavery was not destructive of more misery than the opium traffic (Ibid); the opium is a yet more foul abomination—more destructive in its immediate effects, and more pernicious in its remoter consequences—than the slave trade; the places from which opium is brought to China all belong to England, "the dealers in opium are the English alone." This nefarious traffic, which brings such deep disgrace upon the Christian name, and shuts effectually one-third of the human race from even hearing the tidings of salvation; opium is the goodly Babylonish government, the two hundred shekels of silver, the wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, and the little honey tasted with the end of the rod,—the "awful and effectual hindrance," indeed, to all the labours of Christian missionaries in the East &c.

Can it be necessary to aver that not one of these assertions are true to the extent that the reverend writers would seem to wish to impress upon their readers?

Not as a reply to all these grave charges, nor as a defence of a smuggling trade, but as a remonstrance against the virulent vituperation that has been heaped upon the opium traffic and those engaged in it, by missionaries—not profoundly versed, we presume; in political government or the principles of commerce—by strangers, writing anonymously, and falsely under the character of a British merchant—or intending to convey that impression (see British Intercourse with Eastern Asia),—we presume to offer the following remarks to our readers.

1st ly.—The oldest and best informed residents in China are not in possession of sufficient *data* to justify any statement as to the amount of evil done by the opium trade, balancing the evil done by that portion of opium smoked as a mere luxury and the good done by that portion used medicinally.

2ndly.—Mr. Medhurst founds his assertion—guarded by an if—that the population increased at the rate of three per cent per annum, before the commencement of the opium traffic, and at the rate of one per cent per annum since, upon very insufficient *data*: indeed, it is a mere assertion: for at page 55 (China its State and Prospects), he accounts for the large encrease in the population from the three following causes: by the registration of names before withheld for the purpose of escaping the capitation tax; the entire subjugation of the *whole* empire; and the extension of the dominions of the present dynasty—and now, (1838) although "the whole land is full of inhabitants, and they are bursting their bounds on every side, from 1792 to 1812, the increase has been inconsiderable compared with former years, and may be accounted for partially by the growth of emigration, and, more fully, by the *introduction of opium*"

Let us suppose that the yearly encrease of population in a certain number of years in the U. S. of North America was ascertained; and that suddenly all immigration into that country ceased for the same number of years: a census taken at the latter as compared with former periods would exhibit a yearly proportionate decrease in the population, but would it be a just conclusion to attribute that yearly decrease to the use of *rum*?—and not to the cessation of immigration? Thus, because the emperors of China have not made any foreign conquests, nor extended their dominions, since 1792, and their subjects having been previously to that year *all polled*, and, consequently, have not encreased the number of their subjects in the same ratio as when all these causes, namely: foreign conquest, extension of dominion, and a population in part *unregistered*, were in operation—this proportionate decrease of the population,—a figment of *Mr. Medhurst's* imagination, for he does not give us his authority for his opinion—is laid upon the use of opium!—Is not this a complete begging of the question?

3rdly.—Opium is not the only bar to a free trade with China. The foreign trade was confined to the Port of Canton in 1717 by the emperor, Kanghe, and in 1757, by the emperor Keenlung; before the English had any transactions in the opium trade: and it is constantly impressed upon the foreigners, even to nauseousness, that their trade is not of right, but from the benevolence and compassion of the great emperor, and as such he has the right and power to regulate it as he will.

4thly.—Opium is not the greatest barrier to "the introduction of Christianity that can be conceived of" as witness the persecution of the native and Portuguese Christians at Ningpo in 1545: but the barriers to the introduction of Christianity are—the pride of the literati, their veneration for their ancient books, and the determination of the emperors of China to be the greatest man in their own dominions, uncontrolled and unawed by Pope, Bishop, or Presbyter. Moreover, is opium the only bar to a free trade with, and the introduction of Christianity into, Japan?

5th.—Mr. Medhurst has passed the period of his life, devoted to missionary labors, in Java, a short visit to Canton of a few months in 1836 excepted. He cannot, therefore, have any practical knowledge of Negro slavery, and therefore cannot draw a comparison between the effects of opium smoking and slavery: but allowing him to possess a full theoretical knowledge of slavery, were not the subject of too grave a nature to be treated lightly, we should feel inclined to smile at his comparison.

6thly.—One third of the human race are not through this "nefarious traffic, shut effectually from even hearing the tidings of salvation:"—for there are many *Catholic* missionaries in the interior of China, and their strength is supported by the frequent accession of fellow laborers; but no Protestant missionary has yet devoted himself to the same path of usefulness; and it is worthy of remark, that Robert Morrison was the first and the only British Protestant missionary who has ever resided in China. And the Reverend Charles Gutzlaff is the only protestant missionary who has ever travelled ten miles, in his vocation, in the interior of China.

Had Mr. Thelwall sought for the "awful and effectual hindrance" in the ancient books of the Hindoos and Chinese, in the veneration in which these people hold their ancient sages and lawgivers, rather than in opium, he would have treated his subject with much greater truth: proselytes to the Christian faith will ever be more easily gained from

☞ *See Supplement.*

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 2nd inst, the Lady of Sr. Do. Gabriel de Yrisbtagoyena of a Son.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

those savage nations that have neither books nor written records, than from those who refer to the Bible, the ordinances of Menu, the five classics and four books, and the Koran, as their rule of religious faith and civil polity: what succes has attended the laborious efforts of the missionaries amongst the Jews and Mahomedans, where opium *cannot* be the "awful and effectual hindrance?"

This question is to be managed with common sense & not by violence or enthusiasm: the late events must force it on the attention of parliament, and had Mr. Thelwall's *call* stopped there, it appears to us he would done enough as becoming a clergyman of the established church;—but when he appeals to various classes of the community and to the people generally on a question of which he allows in his opening paragraph they must be ignorant, as he confesses he was himself until a few weeks before the publication of his book,—we think he has allowed his zeal on this new question to outrun his discretion, and thus may possibly injure the very cause he wishes to serve.

It is now well understood, on Chinese authority, that H. E. the high commissioner broke off the late negotiations for re-opening the British trade at Chumpe, at the instigation of the Admiral.

The weiyuen had received a schedule of instructions as a basis on which to form the regulations to govern the trade; and these regulations he drew up in a less favorable spirit than his instructions would have justified; but when he made his report to the commissioner he received a reprimand for having, in conjunction with the hong merchants, been so hasty in concluding an affair so important.

Admiral P'an reinforced his squadron by *crowding* on board each junk either 250 militiamen, or regulars, beyond its usual complement of about 100 men; they were taken from their agricultural or mechanical occupations, a frock was thrown over them, and they were sent to destroy the English. Thus, at the lowest calculation, there must have been 8000 men on board those 29 junks. We have been informed that, from the crowded state of every junk, it would have been impossible for the men to exist in such a closely-*packed* condition for many days: the poor wretches were seen in tears! The crews of the rowing boats, who were to have burnt the British ships, and speared their crews as they were struggling for life in the water, are not taken into this calculation.

Had Admiral P'an, by any event in the chapter of accidents, been successful, H. E. Lin, naval commander in chief, had a junk ready to convey him to the watery field of his country's glory, to claim the victory gained under his auspices. Then would it have been indeed *vae victis*! The chief superintendent, capt. Smith, and captain Warren, would have been—like Changkiar—cut to pieces in the emperor's presence, and the rest of the barbarian prisoners been decapitated, and their heads exposed as a beacon-like warning to others: what a fate to have escaped!

The Chinese themselves are by no means displeased at the result of the combined ignorance and temerity of the high commissioner and the admiral; and ask the question—"How is it that this great man does not know that our men of war having never been engaged with a foreign enemy—have never seen any service except against domestic pirates and smugglers? And of the force of foreign vessels their knowledge has been only gained from merchantmen!"

Let us make a short note of the late proceedings of this good and nimable man, the high commissioner.

H.E. deputes an officer to settle the terms and conclude a negotiation for re-opening the British trade at Chumpe. The Admiral promises to bring the two British sloops to H. E.—On the faith of this most rash and ridiculous promise, H. E. breaks his word, reprimands the officer for obeying his orders, breaks off the negotiations, and instructs the admiral to fulfil his promise; the admiral, however, in his gallant attempt to keep his word, was defeated, and when he returned, he sent his cap and button to the commissioner, which H. E. immediately *returned*; this was a hint to say we will hatch a bulletin between us. It is said H. E. has reported 6 killed and 16 wounded on board the junks, whilst the slaughter on board the British sloops was immense, and they eventually sought safety in flight: this is something like the Brussel's Gazette of old. We think if H. E. added two cyphers to the 6 he would be nearer the number.

The hong merchants are again renewing their endeavours and entreaties, under the most enticing promises, to induce the British ships go to Whampoa; we wonder they do not send us presents of sugar plums: for the bullying and cajolery of the Chinese are quite ridiculous.

Zosteria's letter has done a great deal of good, for it has elicited a kind of semi-official report of the affair of Kowloon from capt. Douglas, of the Cambridge, whose letter we as readily publish as we did that of Zosteria.

Captain Douglas having come forward in his own person, we now close our columns against all further anonymous correspondence on this subject.

Several edicts from the local authorities have been issued lately, forbidding the English to land in Macao; and we have been told that H. E. the governor has deprived some of the passage boats of their licenses, and ordered them not to allow any English men, or women, to embark for the purpose of landing in Macao.

It is reported that the government of Singapore, in consideration of what we think was improperly called the "expulsion" of the English from Macao on the 26th of August, will not allow any Portuguese subjects to land at that settlement, if indeed, they do not require the departure of all those now resident there; and it also thought probable that the same measure may be put in force in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and throughout the whole of British India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Ship Cambridge Castle Peak
Bay, 20th Nov., 1839.

SIR,—You having so readily published a letter signed "Zosteria," respecting the affair in Kowloon Bay on the 4th Sept. last, and so much to the prejudice of those engaged in the proceedings of the day, I beg your insertion of this.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I was acquainted by capt. Parry, that the Junks and Fort at Kowloon had opened a fire on capt. Elliot in his Cutter. I with others manned a boat to assist; mark: not a Government Boat, or (nor?) had I orders to lead or drive other boats, but volunteered to do what we could to support the Superintendent. To my astonishment, although many boats had arrived previous to my appearance in the Bay, not one was to be seen on our entering it! I past under the Cutter's stern, and was requested by capt. Elliot to drive the Junks on shore (not to board). Having driven one on shore, the two others anchored inside of her, under the battery; this was done without the aid of any other boat, excepting one from the John Marsh, with her Captain and four men. I then returned to the Cutter, the boat much cut up, her crew, some of them severely wounded, and myself (since I am called on) with a ball through by left arm, and struck by another in the side. On dropping from the Junks and Battery (not beaten off, as your correspondent is pleased to style it), and when out of gun shot of each, several boats came up, one more particularly than the others, had five or six Captains in her, each of a different opinion, as to what they should or ought to do; swollen with valour and Brandy Pawny, one, more loud than the rest (a * Syntax like looking person), stood up with a sword longer than himself, "He had fought the battles of his country, and had been in the Navy all his life." Why, may I ask, did not this hero lead his after dinner and pot valiant party to destroy the Battery and set fire to the Junks? The latter he might easily have accomplished, for if the nose of one of them had touched their mat sails, they must have blazed.

Tune: Drops of Brandy.

Row, row, Brothers, row,
But not so fast;
We shall be there too soon,
Let's see the battle past,
And then we'll quit Kowloon.

Go, ye boat fighters of Kowloon, and whenever you may have occasion to attack it, or any other Loon, do not take shelter under the lee of a cutter, schooner, or the rocks on the shore, and allow one solitary boat to do all the work, and belie her after. How nobly you pulled towards her, when all was done agreeably to their orders, and the boat cut up, it was then you wanted her shattered frame and bleeding crew to lead

* A. Dr. Syntax? Ed.

you, after lying on your oars, and allowing her to receive the fire of the three Junks and the Battery. Oh you Nelsons and Collingwoods! what in the name of God prevented you from destroying the Battery and Junks? the question you may answer, or I will for you, you noble defenders of my country.

I have to add that I was not vested with any power to lead or command any other boat but my own, and that I was there in common with other merchant ship's boats until my return to the cutter; had I been I decidedly would not have led such a mob as I met. I think, Mr. Editor, that the British flag, which some of your rice and curry friends speak of, would have been disgraced with a vengeance.

I say to Zosteria, that if his principles accord with his letter, he can only tell truth by accident, and must regret it afterwards.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

J. A. DOUGLAS.

Commander ship Cambridge.

P. S.—Your paper of the 5th instant only reached me yesterday.

EDICT AGAINST DOMESTIC PIRACY.

Tseang, Keunminfoo and marine Prefect of Kwangchowfoo; Uwuy, commodore of Kwangchow, and Sun, chief magistrate of Heangshanheen, hereby set forth their rigorous prohibitions in order to preserve tranquility on the seas.

It appears that in all the villages along the coast there are many who prepare row boats and proceed out to sea to fish & catch shell-fish in order to gain a living. Upon examination these boats are found to have long hulls and many oars, are fast sailers and can carry guns. If it can be made to appear that these boats are only for the purpose of fishing and taking shell fish of course these guns would not be needed. Therefore these banditti avail themselves of these guns for firing and consequently extortion, and all along the coast it is their business to rob and to plunder. Recently from every quarter complaints have been repeatedly brought forward that there are numbers of outlaws sailing about in the above kind of boats and extensively giving rise to troubles—all of which is most abominable. Were we not to issue a law enjoining rigorous prohibitions and seize these outlaws, how could the spreading spirit of plunder be subdued and the seas be rendered tranquil!

Besides having deputed the military and police runners with fearful haste to seize these prowling vagabonds and deliver them over for punishment, we moreover proceed to issue our commands that severe measures may be instituted for the purpose of putting a stop to these evils. Hereby this proclamation is addressed to all the villagers for their full information. See that ye engage in honest pursuits for a livelihood, and should you employ yourselves in fishing you have smacks and fishing boats, which you must use; but on no account whatever sail about as formerly in the above kind of row-boats, going in and out for the purpose of firing so as to extort and plunder. And should you dare to be disobedient hereto, no matter whether previously guilty or not, both men and boats shall be seized together, and condign indeed will be your punishment. Should any of these kind of boats be repaired privately or at any of the dock-yards it will involve you in trouble. We having spoken the execution of the laws will necessarily follow. There will positively be no forbearance. Trembling obedience is expected from every individual.

And let there be no opposition. A special Proclamation.

Taoukwang 19th year, 10th moon, 13th day.

(November 18th, 1839)

Vert. J. L. S.

The edict from the Keunminfoo, &c. with which the Revd. J. Lewis Shuck has favoured us with a translation, is satisfactory yet fearful evidence of the disorganization into which this formerly prosperous but now unfortunate province—unfortunate since the arrival of the high commissioner—is hastening.

It is well known—indeed it is confessed in the papers of government—that before official notice is taken of public disorders, they have usually reached an alarming height. It is needless for us to dwell upon the universal difficulties and distress that have prevailed, since the stoppage of the British trade, and the retirement of the British merchants from Canton: this state of things has been too well known and to severely felt by our readers to require any information or comment from us on the unhappy subject; but when the officers of government are driven to the confession that the population of the country are fast becoming pirates, we may be convinced that the British trade—so affectedly despised by the ministers of China—is of so great moment as even to affect the tranquility and stability of the empire.

Should the present unhappy state of affairs continue many months longer, the coasts and rivers of China will be desolated by fleets of pirates as in 1808, and "squadrons of the red, yellow, green, blue, black and white flags will (re) appear, numerous as bees on the ocean." And for being thus plunged into every terrible calamity attending a piratical warfare, waged for the purpose of obtaining the means of subsistence, the Chinese may thank that admirable statesman the high commissioner.

Manners and customs of the Japanese. From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 191 No. 47.]

The utter destitution of attendance, in which every number of the factory is thus left, during half his time, "without the means of even getting the teakettle boiled for his evening tea," is pathetically and earnestly dwelt upon by one of the recent writers, in apology for the immoral connexions which his countrymen are, he avers, actually compelled to form in Japan; and the singularity of every thing appertaining or relating to this very extraordinary country must excuse the bringing forward an offensive topic.

It appears that the only individual Japanese exempt from the necessity of quitting Dezima at sunset, are women who have forfeited the first claim of their sex to respect or esteem, whilst no female of good character is at any time permitted to set foot in the island, as is announced in the plainest and coarsest terms by a public proclamation, placarded near the bridge-gate. From this unhappy and degraded class alone, therefore, can the Dutch procure either female servants or constant attendance. The consequences, in their irksome situation, deprived for years of all family society, need not be told. The progeny of the Dutch by these women are considered as altogether Japanese. As such, they must not be born in Dezima; and it is probably to guard against illegal births, that the women are bound to present themselves, once in every twenty-four hours, to the police-officer in command at the bridge. An incidental mention, by Doeff, of the women and children, shows that the mothers are permitted to nurse their infants in the houses of the father; but at a very early age, these half-caste children are subjected to restrictions, in their intercourse with their fathers, similar to those imposed upon the intercourse of all natives with foreigners; and the only indulgence granted to the paternal feelings of the Dutch, consists of the permission to receive a few specified visits from their offspring at certain intervals (whether this permission extends to their daughters is not stated), and to provide for their education and support through life. The fathers are frequently allowed, if not required, to purchase for their adult Japanese sons some office under government, at Nagasaki or elsewhere.

As no Japanese may be born in Dezima, so may none die there; although how this is avoided, in cases of sudden death, is not explained. It may be conjectured, however, that the remedy is sought in the underhand course termed *naydoen* by the Japanese (which means the professed concealment of something generally known), and of the strange and incessant use of which much will have to be said hereafter. Thus appearances may, perhaps, be saved by concealing the death, and removing the deceased, as though still alive, to the place where he may lawfully die. This would be merely absurd; but it is a more revolting idea, that such precipitate transportation may occasionally take place ere the vital spark be quite extinct, and the time which, judiciously employed, would have saved life be wasted in conveying the sufferer to a legal death-bed. But the loss or preservation of life are trifles in Japanese estimation.

The dwellings in this singular species of prison are not given to the prisoners by government, nor even the use of the ground, wherever, to erect habitations at their pleasure. The houses appear to have been built by Nagasaki citizens, upon speculation; and the Dutch pay for them an exorbitant rent fixed by authority. They are, however, permitted to furnish them according to their own taste, and either to procure furniture, in the European style, from Java, or to have it made by their own direction in Japan; and so dextrous, ingenious, and patiently persevering are the Japanese handicraftsmen, that they rarely fail to execute any thing they undertake, how different soever from the articles they are accustomed to produce. They are said, however, occasionally to require from their customers patience similar to their own, as no money will induce them to encroach upon the hours allotted to meals, rest, or recreation.

But the artificers they are thus to employ, the tradesmen with whom they are to deal, the members of the factory are not permitted to chuse for themselves. Purveyors are officially appointed in some departments, and the prices at which they are to serve the factory with their several wares are fixed by government fifty per cent. above the regular market-price; a rate of charge avowedly intended in part to defray the expenses incident to the safe custody of the strangers. For other departments there is an appointed purchaser (still called by his Portuguese name of *comprador*), who buys every unprohibited article that the Dutch may desire to possess; and these purchases, when made they have no money to pay for. Whether as a preventive of bribery, or for what other motive this restriction be imposed, appears not; but to the Dutch, all money transactions, and even the possession of money, are prohibited. The cargoes of the Dutch ships, when landed, are delivered to Japanese authorities, who sell the imported merchandize, employ the price in paying for the goods to be exported, & give in their unchecked accounts to the Dutch president. Even the private adventures allowed to the members of the factory, in compensation for their inadequate salaries, are thus disposed of, and the returns procured. The remaining accounts of the purveyors and *comprador*, against every individual member, are settled out of the proceeds of these annual sales. The purveyors, the *comprador*, a Japanese physician (appointed provisionally to act in case of the Dutch physician's illness, death, or absence), a professor of the Japanese remedy of acupuncture, and the known servants, are respectively furnished with seals, or passes, that authorize their ingress and egress to and from Dezima at the lawful hours. But all these persons are obliged, prior to entering upon their offices, to sign, with their blood, an oath binding them to contract no friendship with any of the Dutch; to afford them no information respecting the language, laws, manners, religion, or history of Japan; in short, to hold no communication with them, except in their several recognized functions. No individual except those above-mentioned, and the officers and interpreters employed by government, can enter Dezima without an express permission from the governor of Nagasaki: but it is said, that any Japanese visitor, who wishes to obtain admittance without this formality, can usually succeed by bribery, passing as the servant of some one of the sanctioned or official visitors.

The due observance of all these regulations & restrictions is enforced and watched over by the municipal officer and police of Nagasaki; a certain number of whom, with a proportionate allowance of interpreters, are always upon the island. Houses are there assigned them, but there appears to be little occasion for more than a station house or guard room, the whole being relieved every twenty-four hours.

The interpreters constitute one of the regular corporations, or guilds, of Nagasaki, and receive salaries from the giogoon, or emperor. From sixty to seventy of the body, reckoning superior and inferior, are formally appointed Dutch interpreters; and a yet larger number are assigned to the Chinese factory, which, like the Dutch, is confined to a spot adjoining Nagasaki. But even those appointed Dutch interpreters are forbidden to communicate freely with the factory; they must not visit the president, or any of his inferior countrymen, unless accompanied by a municipal officer, or, according to Fischer, by a spy. But although the whole administration of Japan seems to be a system of espionage, as will appear hereafter, it is hardly to be supposed that the spies, upon whose relations this cautious government depends for information, can be so publicly known as to be in official attendance. It is far more likely, that some of the menial servants of the factory act in the secondary capacity of spies, reporting the conduct of municipal officers and interpreters, as well as of their masters. This conjecture is confirmed by the information, that all these servants understand Dutch, which does not seem to be the case with the police or municipal officers.

[*To be continued.*]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $3.

Of the

EXTRA COPIES
Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. / do. less than do. 10 do. / Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 1
Advertisement each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,..... $ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 3RD 1839. NO. 49.

From the China Mission Advocate: A new periodical, published monthly in the Mississippi valley.

The commands of Jesus should meet a full response in every heart and quick obedience from every hand. And we have not only his recorded command. "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." But we have heard the language of his providence in tones too plain to be misinterpreted; and I trust we have heard and to day hear, the voice of his spirit, saying, marshal yourselves ye ransomed ones in the holy combat. Drive the usurping fiends from my rightfull possession. *Reclaim the millions of* China to their allegiance. Away to the battle field with armor of celestial temper, and "Lo! I am with you always, even to the end of the world." Blessed Spirit! We hear thy voice. We link our hearts together for the struggle. We draw the naked sword and dash the scabbard to the ground. We eye the victor's crown and shout in anticipated conquest. With thy power to aid and thy voice to encourage, we dare to breast the storm and bid defiance to its howlings.

Brethren, we are very few, but if there is one coward in our ranks we are too many. We are very weak, and yet in God we are omnipotent. Our weapons though bloodless, "are mighty through God." We have a mighty work before us. To what a daring enterprize are we pledged. The circle of sound created by my weak voice, encloses the band—the only organized band—who have vowed to demolish the temples scattered over seven millions of square miles, and thronged by three hundred and seventy millions of worshippers—to erect temples to Jehovah from their crumbling materials—to turn the ocean current of the mighty nation's prejudices, passions and customs—to tame the ferocity of depraved humanity, and to throw the soft sunshine of a Saviour's love over earth's greatest empire. How grand! How sublime the design!! But are we able to possess the land! Are our forces sufficient to achieve the victory! Blessed be God, with becoming humility, acting under his guidance controlled by his wisdom and sustained by his power, we may say, *we are able*. And as we march under his marshalling, we may raise higher, because in a holier cause the battle cry of the crusaders GOD WILLS IT! GOD WILLS IT!!—Extract of a discourse by Rev. J. L. Burrows.

CIRCULAR OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES—THE COTTON TRADE.

The following circular, purporting to be issued by the Bank of the United States, was received in this town, yesterday by several of the first American houses. We were at first disposed to consider it a hoax, which was also the impression of some persons much more competent to form an opinion than ourselves, but, from the quarters from which it was received, this can scarcely be the case. If it is not so, the Bank of the United States has re-commenced its cotton speculations at a most unpromising time:—

"New York, June 6th 1839.

"You have doubtless, received the very unfavourable advices by the Great Western, in relation to the cotton market. The advices it is apprehended, do not disclose even to the full extent the dangerous situation in which our great staple is placed.

"The diminished demand for yarns and cotton goods on the continent, the short harvest of the last year, the shipment of bullion from Great Britain, and consequent rise in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, must all inevitably tend to a greater and more accelerated decline in prices, if some steps are not promptly adopted to prevent the remaining stock of cotton now in this country from being offered for immediate sale in the European markets.

"If the consumption of raw cotton in England had only diminished some 10 or 15 per cent. still, in consequence of the now clearly ascertained deficiency in the last year's crop, (which was full a nearly as low as the lowest estimate), past prices would not only have been safe to the shippers, but profitable; and hence they are not obnoxious to the charge of unwarrantable speculations, which so often deprives the spirit of rash commercial adventure of all just claim to sympathy.

"This extraordinary falling off in the consumption of the raw material is, perhaps, not a little to aided by a determination on the part of the English spinner to have the residue of the crop at his own price, under a belief, that, as the great and tenacious holder of the last year is out of the market, there exists no serious difficulty in his way, by working short hours for a few weeks, to accomplish this desirable end. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply the absence of that great protector by some co-operation among individual interests.

"Now it is quite obvious, that but one of two modes would be likely to counteract the result that must otherwise inevitably flow from the causes just indicated.

"The first would be to organize, through the aid of the Bank of the United States, and the banks in the principal emporiums of the different States, a combination sufficiently powerful to advance a sum on every bag of cotton on this side of the water, which would ensure its being kept in this country for three months.

"The other scheme would be to concentrate in one house, in Liverpool, the whole, or the greater part of the cotton now to go forward, by an arrangement for unfailing, adequate, and collateral aids, sufficiently powerful to enable the house in question to hold over until a greater part of the present stock of cotton in England is worked off at an advanced price; a result which the successful execution of this plan would inevitably secure.

"The first scheme, however, is liable (notwithstanding its direct and immediate power to produce the desired result) to the conclusive objection of arresting all our foreign exchange operations, which might hazard the ability of our banks, even in the Atlantic States, to continue specie payments, whilst the last project would be entirely free from this objection, as it would at once augment the current of exchanges, and enable us to weather the crisis, which the first plan would be but too apt to produce.

"These views are the result of a conference which, yesterday, was held with one of the most influential and intelligent merchants of Philadelphia, in conjunction with commercial gentlemen of equally high standing from other portions of the Union.

"It is, therefore, announced to you, on the best authority, that an arrangement has been made, by which an advance, of three-fourths (on what may be estimated as the present market value of cotton, say 11 cents) will be made on every bale in this country, at our principal shipping ports, to all holders, if they desire to avail themselves of this advantage. The consignments are to go forward to Humphreys and Biddle, who, sustained by adequate means on both sides of the water, will be able to hold on until prices vigorously rally.

"If the usual casualties of the season render a short or any thing under an average, crop probable, this plan must result in great profit to shippers and benefit to our country. If, on the other hand, the autumn should disclose the promises of an abundant harvest, the large stock of cotton which Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle, in case the shipments are made to them, would hold, would probably induce the great and powerful interest which sustains them, to enter the market in the United States early in the autumn, by advancing on the first quarter of the new crop, in order to retain it on this side of the water for a reasonable period, so as to make the final result of the short crop of 1838 entirely safe to all American shippers and holders.

"A copy of this circular is inclosed to the principal cotton factors and shippers and presidents of the Banks in the southern cities to whom, with all proper deference, it is suggested in case the advance on the shipment to Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle should not cover the full convenience of the shippers, that the institutions over which they preside do afford, on good personal security, the residue of the accommodation which may be required.

"Your hearty cooperation in this plan is solicited of saving the interests of our great staple, which must end in establishing, not its speculative value, but its fair price according to the just relations which supply and consumption should bear to each other. An agent, empowered more fully to disclose these views, will be in your city in a few days, on his way south, and will be prepared to carry them fully into effect.

"P. S. From the most authentic sources of information, you may take the following as the probable and entire stock of cotton in the United States, of the crop of 1838, on the 15th day of June next ensuing,—either actually present in depot, or to come forward from the interior markets:

New Orleans	100,000 bales.
Mobile	25,000 "
Florida	12,000 "
South Atlantic States	50,000 "
New York	75,000 "
At unenumerated points	11,000 "
	273,000 bales.

"Of this amount the manufacturing establishments of the United States will require at least 75,000 bales before the new crop comes forward, leaving about 200,000 bags for foreign export. It ought to be remarked, that the bales this years are about 14 per cent short weight, from the new general use of smaller compressing boxes, with a view of rendering the cotton packing more portable.

"N. B. For obvious reasons it is not deemed that this private circular should appear in the public papers make otherwise what use you please of it."—*Liverpool Times* June 25.

THE ANTI-OPIUM QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY TIMES AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SIR—In your last issue you published a letter from Canton under date the 15th July 1837 because of its containing something of a prophetic announcement of what has lately taken place in China, in respect to the opium trade.

Without questioning the sagacity of the writer, I would merely remark, that it required no great power of divination in any one residing in Canton at the above named period, to tell that the elements were at work which would ere long bring about the terrible embarrassment he mentions; but with all due deference to him I think he entertains somewhat too exalted notions of the Chinese character as respects both courage and honesty. What more easy for them, I would ask, than to inflict a severe blow at any moment on a handful of defenceless foreigners, living in Canton on sufferance, who have been always looked upon by the Chinese authorities with the utmost contempt, paraded in the streets for the information of the mob, as people daily guilty of the most revolting crimes, and stigmatized in their official edicts as "barbarians!"

But what was the cause of all this? seeing that, Since they were pleased to trade with us at all, we had a right to be treated by them with common courtesy.

During our long intercourse with them there was seldom to be seen a British man of War at the place to protect our interests, or to tempt them to mitigate a grievance; each one fell prostrate before the shrine of Mammon; every individual was compelled to submit to repeated insults from them rather than by administering a wholesome chastisement to the aggressor he should, perchance, lead to the *stoppage to the trade*; this sound bugbear of pounds shillings, and pence with which they know so well how to frighten us; and which, ever since our connexion with that people, has haunt down the British character before them. This a notorious. From the juvenile midshipman, to the stern chief of the company's factors this was the one mighty absorbing idea—we must take care how we comport ourselves, else *trade will be stopped!* One insult, patiently borne, engendered another, and thus have matters proceeded up to this hour. But because we have traded for a series of years on such terms, this is no proof that we "tacitly acknowledge the *justice*" of those terms, as the writer would have us believe—no persist in reasoning about the Chinese people in a manner at variance of thinking in respect to us as if they were really a nation of free men, possessed of European feeling, and sentiment.

They are governed by the will of a military despot, the execution of whose every edict is at once, put into the hands of a set of men, each in his way, as despotic as his master; and totally callous to, or grossly ignorant of, those honorable feelings which mark the bearing of magistrates of civilized countries. It never was attempted to *force* the opium on the Chinese, as the writer insinuates: every one knows that they were too happy to get it; and that the very mandarins engaged in the traffic and surreptitiously conveyed the drug in their own junks. Now with such a system—their very rulers encouraging the trade in what they publicly pretended to denounce in their flaming edicts—I see no impropriety in dealing in the article than Sir F. Baring or any other distiller, selling his gin to be sent subsequently, notwithstanding the horror of it displayed by some of enthusiastic teetotalers. Indeed, if the Chinese had not found that the silver was "leaking" out of the empire, as pure as of the drug, I much question whether we ever would have heard of the name of commissioner Lin. The old gentleman's ire was no doubt stimulated by some prospective mark of the imperial favour rather than by his honest abhorrence of the opium;—at any rate, we find that, for his late performances he has been promoted to the governorship of some province, with a crack jaw-sing-song name, which at present I do not remember.

A word about "fanning" the Chinese, their powers, and so forth. From the most authentic accounts we have of the pretensions to military prowess, that nation in the whole world are the most ridiculously so. Every thing is done in exhibition through a false medium. To read the bulletins, which they are so fond of fabricating, as the case is of his battle one would imagine that the imperial officers were perfect Bashaws, in lead of being what it is proved they really are,—a mere compound of the knave and the coward. Their standing army, in action is at 200,000 men, yet in three of our engagements we beat them struggling hard to muster from 400 to 1600, and these only worthy the name of rabble. They have recourse to a range of garden walls, pierced with windows, along the coast they are mostly in ruins; the guns are in immeasurable inferior mostly all honeycombed, and by

one who has ever beheld their war junks knows right well, that a good well found British or American privateer would disperse the imperial combined fleet in an hour!!! The real strength of the Chinese government against foreigners lies in its bullying and blustering. It is a perfect paper monarchy:—an empire of edicts. A good lesson from an armed seaner would tame their insolence for many a long year to come, and, in justice to British long suffering and forbearance, the sooner this is done the better; that our commercial relations in the land may be established upon a fairer and more honourable basis, and that this lying, cunning, capricious people may be taught that respect for us which other nations entertain, infinitely their superiors in manly power, civilization and intelligence.

Yours &c.
PEDRO BRANCA.

From the Bombay Times, 4th September, 1839.

COLOMBO OBSERVER, AUGUST 15.

It is said that recent instructions have been received from the governor general, which direct H M troop ship *Jupiter* to remain at Trincomalee, and the *Comet* to proceed to Rangoon; and inform the admiral that his services are not immediately required in India so that his excellency may go at once to China to adopt whatever measures he there sees fit. It is also said that the admiral is anxious to engage 90 or 100 seamen.—ibid.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID

Erratum in last week's Register Page 179 centre column for goodly Babylonish *government*, read *garment*.

MACAO.

DECEMBER 3RD. 1839

LATEST DATES

England	16th July	Singapore	17th Oct.
U. States	9th July	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta		Manila	
Bombay	15th Sept.	Austral-Asia	20th Aug.

ARRIVED.—AT TOONKOO BAY.—TYRER, Ellis, from Liverpool. MARGARETHA, (Dan.) Linstedt, from Batavia. EBEN PREBLE, (Am.) Crocker, from N. York, 4th July and Batavia 20th October. The SAMARANG, (Am.) sailed from China the day before the EBEN PREBLE 20th ulto. ARGYLE, (Am.) Codman, from Lima, 15th Sept. No news. RAPARLO, (Sp.) from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per EBEN PREBLE, Joseph Coolidge, Esq. and Lady.

Arrivals in England from China.—June 17. Moffatt, Bolton, 25. La Bella Alliance, Doxford. 26. Inglis, South.

SAILED.—ROSA, Hart, for Manila. NAVIGADOR, (Am.) for N. York. WILLIAM LUDWIG, (Brem.) Kohne, for Bremen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Am.) for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per Rustomjee Cowasjee.—Omitted last week.—Captain R. Wallace; Mr. C. Sutton; Capt. Bennett; Mr. Marsethy, and Mr. Framjee Edulje.

The Fort William, for Bombay, is to be despatched on the 5th inst.—The Faerie Queene for Manila, and Austral Asia, on the 5th inst.—The John O'Gaunt, Alex. Baring, Cordelia, and Ann, are loading for England. The Alnaiave, for Calcutta, anchored in the Roads at about 6 P M on Sunday, and is expected to sail to-morrow for Calcutta.

The Lady Grant has not arrived, as was reported by our cotemporary of the Canton Press, in his last number: she put into Manila dismasted: the July overland mail was brought on by the Dutch vessel Margaretha.

The arrival of the Genelg was reported in the early part of October: this was a mistake, founded on the arrival of letters marked "Genelg" That vessel was to leave Bombay for China in all September.

The report from Canton is that the Cacador's people have arrived there, but not a word is said about the crew of the Sunda; and many are of opinion that vessel has not been wrecked on the West coast, but has run for Manila or Singapore. The passengers per Sunda were erroneously reported in the Register of the 2nd of October: the arrival of that vessel having been reported and afterwards contradicted the vessel's name was taken out of the list of arrivals, but the names of the passengers were retained.

Dates from Holland to the 5th of August had reached Batavia by the Sch. Egmont, on the 20th of October. The Egmont made a passage of 78 days.

It is said that information of the acts of the high commissioner, the imprisonment of all the foreign consuls and merchants, and the spoliation of the opium, had not reached Europe on the 5th of August.

The Ernaad arrived in Bombay harbour on the 14th from Aden the 3rd of August.

On the same day when twelve miles from that place she spoke the *Ariel* from China, but going at the rate of 10 knots per hour, at the time, could get no news when she left or who were on board. The *Orissa*, from Bombay, with the mail, reached Aden on the 31st July. The *Constance* was to leave for Suez with the mail on the 4th August.

We have been informed that the Ariel took charge of the despatches per "Good Success" from China 10th of April: these despatches having reached Aden by the Orissa. The Ariel would probably not reach Suez until the 24th of August, and therefore the despatches per Good Success and Ariel would not reach London until about the 15th of September. It is probable the late events in China will first reach England via Batavia and Holland.

Letters from Bombay, of the 20th of May, via Marseilles, were delivered in London on the 5th of July.

London.—15th July. The Bank of England, not having succeeded in affecting the exchanges, were using the most stringent measures to relieve the circulation, and were offering for sale a part of their dead weight annuity; it was hoped that matters would ultimately be righted without occasioning a serious panic. In the meantime a decided fall had been produced in cotton at Liverpool, which it was hoped might have a good effect by creating a trade for export of yarn and goods.

The improved appearance of the Tea market at the close of the late sales has continued, and business has been done at full prices generally, or rather higher, in some instances, for low Congo and Twankays.

No change in the silk market.

The Tea sales advertised for to day, (the 15th of July, comprise about 31.000 packages, of which 9,420 have passed this morning 4,500 being sold and nearly 1,300 withdrawn. There is a decided improvement in the price of low congos, the lowest having been sold at 1s 2d., but in the finer characters there is little alteration; a break of blackish leaf, Pekoe flavour, selling 1½ lower than last sales, though the trade have bought rather freely.—Twankays have sold at 1s 5d. to 1s 5½d., being about 1½d. higher. There were two breaks only of Young Hyson, of fine quality, which sold at 2s 6d. and 3s; 1½d; the latter very fine Flowery Pekoe sold at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0½d.; and a few breaks via Bombay, of inferior quality, at 2s. 1½d. to 2s 9d. Gunpowder & Imperials have sold rather dearer, but the quantity yet passed is trifling.—Bohens (duty paid) have sold at 2s. 10½d. to 2s 11d. and for Company's 2s. 11½d. to 3s. is asked; the price in bond is now 10d. to 10½d.—(Private Commercial correspondence.)

The British ships, Triumph, Sir Charles Malcolm, and Cambridge, have been sold to American merchants. What will be done with the Cambridge's guns?

RUMOURS—From Canton it is reported that the port will be closed against all foreign trade on the 6th inst. The Americans merchants have petitioned that their trade be continued. Again, the transhipping trade to Toonkoo is only to be stopped, and the hongmerchants have petitioned that *that* be continued.

We were misinformed last week when we stated that H. E. the governor of Macao had deprived some of the passage boats of their licences, and forbidden any more English to land in Macao; we correct our misstatement from the highest authority.

Vickovitch, the Russian envoy, whose intrigues in Persia were detected and exposed by Sir. A. Burnes, after an interview with count Nesselrode, in St. Peters burg, first destroyed all his papers and then shot himself.

The circular of the Bank of the U. S., the object of which is to forestal the market and bolster up a false system of trade in cotton wools, has caused much astonishment in England; if the intentions specified in that circular are carried out the credit of American bills in China will, we imagine, be affected.

The Peking Gazette, of which the revd. J. Lewis Shuck has favored us with a translation, contains little that is new; if we mistake not, we published a translation nearly similar some months ago. But Peking gazettes, imperial edicts, and provincial proclamations, are things of mere manufacture; the same phrases, the same threats, the same promisses are repeated *ad nauseam*: they bring to mind the caricature in which a certain noble foreign secretary is represented drawing his *protocols* out of a steam engine, "ready cut and dried" for any and for all occasions.

The naked exposure and defeat of Russian intrigue in Persia and Afghanistan, the unsuccessful siege of Herat, the alliance with the heir of the lion of the Punjaub, the dashing storming of Ghuznee, the flight of Dost Mahomed and capture of his artillery, the onward march and triumphant entry into Cabool, are stirring events that will be felt with due respect at St. Petersburg, Ispahan and Peking. Access to Thibet and the table land of Tartary will not now be a very difficult matter: let the court of Peking pause, then, before it draws down the power of the western nations; and let the high commissioner ponder on the fate of the unfortunate Vichovitch: notwithstanding what has passed we wish H. E. a happier end.

Ship Abercrombie Robinson.
Toonkoo, 20th November, 1839.

To
Captain Elliot, H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

SIR,—Being under engagements to deliver my cargo at Whampoa, and not considering your public notices sufficient to justify me any longer in not fulfilling them: I have to request that you will distinctly inform me whether, in the event of proceeding with my ship to Whampoa, in completion of my voyage, any forcible measures will be adopted by you or your directions in prevention of that object.

I remain, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBT. SCOTT,—Commander.

Her Majesty's Ship Volage.
Toonkoo, November 20th, 1839.

To
Captain Robert Scott,
Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Toonkoo.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I beg to acquaint you that I have considered it my duty, for public reasons of great weight, to request the senior officer of her majesty's ships to obstruct the further entrance of British shipping within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, if necessary, by force.

And I am in possession of that officer's reply to the effect that he is ready to comply with that requisition.—Under these circumstances I trust you will obviate the risk of collision between her majesty's ships, and the power of this empire at the Bocca Tigris, by remaining where you are.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant.
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

The correspondence between H. M.'s chief superintendent and captain Scott, of the Abercrombie Robinson, officially informs the public on a subject on which they were before partially ignorant; for no public notice has been issued, stating that the port was closed against British ships by the chief superintendent.

The reason, above all others, that has deterred the commanders of British ships from entering the port is the demand of the high commissioner — which he has never abandoned — for the surrender of one of the British subjects engaged in the unfortunate affray of the 7th of July at Hongkong, for capital punishment, in satisfaction of the manslaughter of Lin-Weihe.

The high commissioner, in his orders dated 24th of August, held *all* the foreigners responsible for this manslaughter; (*vide*, Register 27 August, p. 155); and H. E., in reply to capt. Elliot's propositions, in the negotiations for reopening the British trade at Chumpe, in article the 2nd, demanded that the "*murderer*" of Lin Weihe should be delivered up in ten days. "Delay may draw down measures of extermination." (*Vide* Canton Register *extra*, 23rd Oct.)

The high commissioner and governor, in their report to the emperor, state that during the 8th moon—i. e. from the 8th of Sep. to the 6th of October, both inclusive—"the Kaunminfoo of Macao transmitted to us a statement from Elliot, requesting to give the bond for trading." — This statement, of course, must be false: but it is not improbable that the strange and unjustifiable "*propositions*" of capt. Elliot, — most strange, unjustifiable, and unaccountable, considering the present relations of the two countries, and the *legality* of the conveyance of opium *to the shores of China*, by British merchants in British ships under the present provisions of British law, and the encouragement of the British parliament and Indian governments—made (probably) during the 8th moon, for the abstract with which we were favoured was without any date—"that the officers of his establishment shall accompany the Chinese officers in their search for opium & that if opium be found he will offer no objection to the seizure and confiscation of the cargo" (which may belong to fifty different & distant individuals, all wholly unconected with opium in any way). "That if a consignee of a vessel profit by opium on board of her, and does not declare the same to him, *that it may be reported*, he will offer no appeal if the firm be expelled from China."—(Why, this is auricular confession! And is it feasible that a consignee will confess his own delinquencies, the penalty for those delinquencies being no less than decapitation, to suffer which fate captain Elliot would be ordered to deliver him up, or the general trade would be stopped)—"That all members of firms should sign a solemn declaration that they have no concern, direct or indirect, with opium: neither will they permit any one under their controul to have any thing to do with the drug (how could they prevent them? This is the Chinese system of responsibility); and that unless the commander and consignee of every vessel, *on the day of arrival* hand into him a solemn declaration, in *Chinese* and English, that she has brought no opium to China; has none on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade."

Now these propositions are as stringent, if not more so, as the terms of the bond; for the bond does not involve British merchants in responsibility for those in their employ: and, moreover, the signing of the bond, if signed at all, must be *voluntary* on the part of the signer: but these propositions of captain Elliot are tyrannically imperative on British subjects, utterly unknown to English commerce, and unenglish in the highest degree: are the principles of free trade, which captain Elliot is bound to protect, involved and surrendered in these propositions? if so, it need not be a matter of surprise when the commissioner knew of all these fine propositions and promises—involving obligations on British subjects which we think the British legislature, the high court of parliament, could neither institute nor enforce—that H. E. should report to the emperor that cap. Elliot "had requested to give the bond for trading."

We understand that the transshipping trade at Toonkoo has been the fruitful cause of much envy and jealousy in those who do not share in it; but why should such baneful feelings be cherished? Nothing but a blockade can stop it on the part of the English and Americans, or, on the part of the Chinese, a firm adherence to his word by the high commissioner. It is true, that by the import of the raw material, cotton wool, the industry of the Chinese is encouraged, while the manufactures of England are shut out; but it is better that one the Indian branch of the British trade, should, if not prosper, at least not be entirely stagnant, than that all branches should equally suffer.

The trade at Toonkoo is, indeed, illegal; but the *onus* of the illegality remains with the American and the hong merchants, not with the English, who have been outlawed and under the ban of the empire since August last.

We may probably return to this subject in future numbers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY: 1830.

OPIUM

Smuggling in various articles is carried on in China to an immense extent, and to the injury of the hongmerchants, who are never concerned in it. It takes place chiefly in the contraband article of opium, which is imported into China in country and American ships, and much of which is purchased at the company's sales in India.

The Chinese government prohibits the use of opium upon a moral principle; but this prohibition although frequently reiterated in imperial proclamations, is not only disregarded by the people, but also by the government officers, who appear systematically to connive at the smuggling of opium, and to derive a large profit from the bribes of the smugglers. The company's servants in India and China are cognizant of the fact that the opium sold at their sales is conveyed to China; but they are expressly prohibited from having any dealings whatever in that article—(Page 16.)

* * * * *

The trade in opium, which is altogether contraband, has been largely extended of late years, and is conducted by private merchants, British and American. The opium is readily disposed of in China; and the returns of merchandize from China to India not being proportioned to the value of the opium, many of the ships go back in ballast, taking their sale proceeds either in bills on India, or in specie, the exportation of which requires a license from the Chinese authorities.—(Page 17.)

This permission is granted occasionally for dollars, but never for native silver, usually called sycee. Both are, however, constantly exported by private traders to India, in spite of the prohibition; and the whole export of silver by different parties has in some years considerably overbalanced the importation of dollars.

* * * * *

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

The monopoly of opium in Bengal, supplies the government with a revenue amounting to S. Rs. 34,59,425, or sterling money £981,293, per annum, and the duty which is thus imposed amounts to 30½ per cent. on the coast of the article.

In the present state of the revenue of India it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue; a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted.

Besides the present mode of collecting the duty by means of a government monopoly, four other methods have been suggested; viz. 1st, additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation; 2nd, a duty to be levied according to the value of the standing crop when ripe; 3rd, an excise duty on the juice when collected; 4th, a custom duty on the exportation of opium.

The production of opium being at present prohibited, except under the government monopoly, the plan of levying an additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation appears perfectly consistent with justice to the proprietors and cultivators; such a plan would also allow perfect freedom to the employment of capital and industry on the production of opium and it would not be liable to those evils arising from smuggling which necessarily attend a system of high customs and excise duties. But it is stated by some witnesses, that to levy the present amount of duty in this manner would be attended with great difficulties, arising from the nature of the tenure of land, the condition and feelings of the native inhabitants, and the magnitude of the advance which would be required; and as it is evidently impossible to decide the question of the practicability of this plan without the most minute and accurate knowledge of the state of the country, your committee can only recommend this suggestion as one well worthy the careful consideration of the government.

The plan of assessing the standing crop when ripe, according to its value, appears from the evidence impracticable, not only on account of the extreme uncertainty of the crop, but also from the circumstance that as the exudation and collection of the juice continue for several days, and are liable to be effected by every change of weather during that period, it would be impossible at any time to form a fair estimate of the probable produce.

The plan of allowing the free cultivation of the poppy, subject to an excise duty on the juice when collected, would be liable to insuperable objections, arising from the expense of collection the duty, and the impossibility of preventing the most extensive smuggling.

A custom duty on the exportation of opium appears, in the view of experienced witnesses, a desirable mode of taxation, inasmuch as it would leave the producer unfettered, and would fall exclusively on the foreign consumer; but it would be incompatible with the present amount of the revenue, on account of the encouragement it would offer to the smuggler. If, however, it should hereafter be found necessary or expedient to effect such a reduction in the price of opium as should prevent any serious interference on the part of the smuggler, the substitution of a custom duty in the place of the present monopoly would be productive of great advantage.

Although the government monopoly of opium must in all probability, like all other monopolies, be disadvantageous, in consequence of the want of economy in the production, and the restrictions which it imposes on the employment of capital and industry, yet it does not appear to be productive of very extensive or aggravated injury; and unless it should be found practicable to substitute an increased assessment on poppy lands, it does not appear that the present high amount of revenue could be obtained in a less objectionable manner.

At the same time it must be recollected that the revenue thus derived is of the most precarious kind, depending as it does on a species of monopoly under which we possess exclusive control neither over the production nor the consumption of the article: it has already been materially affected by the competition of the opium of Malwa; and from the continued increase of supply from that district, as well as from its improved quality, which has enabled it to fetch an enhanced price in the foreign market, it would appear that the same cause must in all probability hereafter produce a still greater reduction in the revenue. It would therefore be highly imprudent to rely upon the opium monopoly as a permanent source of revenue; and the time may probably not be very far distant when it may be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom, to endeavour to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit.

Another source of revenue under this head, is the duties collected on the transit of Malwa opium through Bombay; the government having for the two last years abandoned their attempted monopoly of that article, and substituted a permit or transit duty, which has been attended with satisfactory results. It is in evidence, that previous to this regulation, two thirds of the opium of Malwa were carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, and only one third brought to Bombay; but latterly, no more than one-tenth has been exported from Damaun, and the remaining nine-tenths have been shipped from Bombay, yielding to the government a revenue of £ 200,00 for the current year. Although there can be no doubt of the policy of this measure, it must be recollected that every additional facility which is afforded to the sale of Malwa opium, will eventually enable it to enter with increased advantage into competition with the opium of Bengal; a consideration which tends still more strongly to recommend either the adoption of the system adverted to in the preceding paragraph, or of some other equally calculated to meet such a contingency.

From the foregoing extracts from the report which was made near ten years ago, and of which the reverend A. S. Thelwall M. A. was utterly ignorant in 1839, our readers will learn in what view the legislature of Great Britain regard the opium trade.

It will be perceived that the principal question that the select committee of the house of commons entertained was the conservation or abolition of the E. I. co.'s monopoly of the manufacture of opium; and this consideration was based solely on financial views.

It should be remembered that the use of opium has been indulged in from time

immemorial all over Asia: then what is it that the emperor of China, his commissioner, Lin, the reverend W. H. Medhurst, the reverend A. S. Thelwall, Messrs. Olyphant & Co., *et hoc genus omne*, demand of the English people? Why, nothing less than this: by co-ercive measures to crush the manufacture of opium all over India, "To bind down the native princes in alliance with us to discontinue the growth of the poppy in their own dominions." But is this *possible*, and would it be *just* if it were possible? Are we to go to war with all our fellow subjects in India, with all the native powers, our allies, because the government of China is so imbecile and so corrupt that it cannot, or will not, prevent its subjects from smuggling opium into the country: was ever such a demand made before? And a demand is thus made by China, a country that claims universal supremacy, and spurns at all treaties guaranteeing either rights, or protection for life or property! We are to throw the population of India into confusion, whose numbers closely approximate to those of China, we are to surrender a large portion of the sinews of war—and India, all Asia, have ever been held in subjection by military dominations; indeed, all Asiatic monarchies, China alone excepted, trust to their arms for preserving their sovereignty,—and we are to weaken our financial and, consequently, our political power, at the call of enthusiasts & *unfriends!* But it is not, for the above reason of political rule, to be hoped or expected that any Asiatic government will voluntarily & on grounds to them incomprehensible, impoverish their revenues to enrich the coffers of China—in other words, to prevent the Sycee "from leaking out."

Without detracting from the love of honour and glory which is the ruling passion of our Royal Navy, it is well known that next to those pursuits, in which that passion can have its full and free scope, there is none other in which the commanders of H. M.'s ships are employed more to their own satisfaction than in conveying smuggled treasure, on freight, with the sanction of the British government, from the West coast of America.—This is as it should be: for such transactions yield important accomodation to the mercantile community, the promotion of whose interests is, in times of peace, one of the leading duties of our men of war.

But if to carry a smuggled article from the shores of a foreign country be a pursuit not incompatible with the honour of the British navy, where is the moral difference in being carriers to the shores of a foreign country, also with the sanction of the British legislature, of an article which is smuggled into it by the natives?—And yet we hear of a disposition in certain quarters to browbeat and stigmatise the commanders of British merchantmen, for thus carrying on a trade which has not only the express sanction of the British legislature, but is one of the main sources of the revenue of the British Indian government.

We do not here enter on the *vexata questio* of the morality of that government in availing itself of such a resource;—but while the trade is recognised by the law of the land, we would ask the officers of H. M.'s navy, now here, whether it is consistent with the characteristic highmindedness of their profession to give into the hypocritical cant of attempting to throw a slur on a branch of trade, which has only the difference between *smuggling out and smuggling in* to distinguish it from what is practised by the Royal navy itself with the sanction of the British government?

Some vexatious & haughty enquiries have lately been made by the senior naval officer in China, as to the number of guns carried by certain vessels under the British flag. It should not be forgotten that all British vessels were ordered "to be prepared to resist every act of aggression on the part of the Chinese government" on the 22nd of March (*vide* Public Circular, under that date:) these orders have never been publicly rescinded.

The senior officer knows, of course, the old saying,—that if a captain in the navy were to be roasted, there would always be found a brother officer to turn the spit:—this turnspit feeling may be accounted for from various motives amongst aspirants for power and distinction; but how should the feeling exist between the golden epaulet and the tarry trousers?

The intelligence from India, contained in the Bombay times of the 31st of August, is most gratifying and exciting.

The fortress and citadel of Ghuznee—the impregnable and holy Ghuznee—almost a second Mecca, was captured by storm by the army under the command of Sir John Keane, on the morning of the 23rd of July.

Instead of the tedious process of breaching, captain Thomson, the chief engineer, undertook with the assistance of capt. Peat of the Bombay engineers, and lieutenants Durant and Mc.Leod, of the Bengal engineers, and other officers, to blow in the Cabool gate with gunpowder.

At midnight on the 22nd of July, the horse artillery, the camel and foot batteries, moved off their ground without the slightest noise, and took up their position about 250 yards from the walls. The infantry then moved with the same silence from their ground, and all were at their posts at the proper time. A few minutes before three in the morning the explosion took place and proved completely successful. Capt. Peat was thrown down and stunned by it, but shortly after recovered his senses and feeling. On hearing the advance sounded by the bugle, the artillery, under the able directions of Brigadier Stevenson, consisting of capt. Grant's troop of Bengal horse artillery, the camel battery under captain Abbott, both superintended by major Pew captains Martin and Cotgrave's troops of Bombay horse artillery, and capt. Lloyd's battery of Bombay foot artillery, all opened a terriffic fire upon the citatdel and ramparts of the fort, and in a certain degree paralyzed the enemy.

Under the guidance of captain Thomson of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of the department, colonel Dennie of her Majesty's 13th light infantry, commanding the advance consisting of the light companies of her Majesty's 2nd and 17th foot, and of the Bengal European regiment, with one company of her majesty's 13th light infantry, proceeded to the gate, and with great difficulty, from the rubbish thrown down, and the determined opposition offered by the enemy effected an entrance and established themselves within the gateway. Closely followed by the main columns, led in a spirit of great gallantry by Brigadier Sale, to whom I had entrusted the important post of commanding the storming party, consisting (with the advance abovementioned), of her majesty's 2nd foot under major Carruthers, the Bengal European regiment under lieutenant colonel Orchard, followed by her majesty's 13th light infantry under major Thomson, and her majesty's 17th regiment under lieutenant colonel Croker. The struggle within the fort was desperate for a considerable time. In addition to the heavy fire kept up, our troops were assailed by the enemy sword in hand, and with daggers, pistols, &c. but British courage, perseverance, and fortitude overcame all opposition, and the fire of the enemy on the lower area on the fort being nearly silenced, brigadier Sale turned towards the citadel, from which could now be seen men abandoning the guns, running in all directions, throwing themselves down from immense heights, and evincing to make their escape, and on reaching the gate with her majesty's 17th under it, colonel Croker, followed by the 13th, forced it open at 5 o'clock in the morning, the colors of her majesty's 13th and 17th were planted on the citadel of Ghuznee, amidst the cheers of all ranks. Instant protection was given to the women found in the citadel (among whom were those of Mahomed Hyder, the governor) and sentries placed over the magazine for its security. Brigadier Sale reports having received much assistance from captain Kershaw of her majesty's 13th light infantry, throughout the whole of the service of the morning.

Major general sir Willoughby Cotton executed in a manner much of my satisfaction, the orders he had received. The major general followed closely the assaulting party into the fort with the reserve, namely, 16 gradier Roberts with the only available regiment of his brigade, the 35th native infantry, under lieutenant colonel Monteath; part of brigadier Sale's brigade, the 16th native infantry, under major Macbaren, and 48th native infantry, under lieutenant colonel Wheeler, and they immediately occupied the ramparts, putting down opposition whenever they met any, and making prisoners, until the place was completely in our possession. A desultory fire was kept up in the town long after the citadel was in our hands, from those who had taken shelter in houses, and in desperation kept firing on all that approached them. In this way several of our men were wounded and some killed, but the aggressors paid dearly for their bad conduct in not surrendering when the place was completely ours. I must not omit to mention that three companies of the 35th native infantry under capt. Hay, entered to the South side of the fort to begin with a false attack, to attract attention to that side, performed that service at the proper time, and greatly to my satisfaction."

Abridged from Sir John Keane's despatch.

Thus was Ghuznee lost and won!

The loss of the British in this gallant affair was 6 Europeans and 17 natives killed; 18 officers, 117 Europeans and 30 natives wounded. Of the Afghans, more than 514 were killed in the town, that number of bodies having been buried, and about 100 outside by the cavalry, with an immense number of horses.

Sir John Keane marched from Ghuznee *en route* to Cabool on the 30th of July, followed on the 31st by H. M. Shah Soojah. At Hyder Khail, on the 1st of August, Sir John received intelligence that Dost Mahomed was advancing from Cabool to meet him; but during the night of the 2nd, messengers came in announcing the dispersion of the Afghan army. Dost Mahomed fled toward Bameau, accompanied by two or three hundred horsemen, leaving his artillery in position at Urghandee (24 miles from Cabool), which was afterwards taken possion of by the British, and presented to H. M. Shah Soojah, who made his triumphant entry into his capital of Cabool on the 7th of Aug.

A Proclamation by Tang and E.

TANG, governor of Kwangtung & Kwangsi provinces, and E, lieutenant governor:

Do most sternly forbid vagabonds to seek occasions for committing robberies, that merchants may be tranquilized and the roads purified. Whereas, on the waters east of Macao there are many ruffians banded together in boats, who under the pretence and name of searching for opium avail themselves of every opportunity to rob merchant vessels; also there are such on the land, who stop passengers on the road to search and rob them, being equally injurious to the traveler: the above having come before us, we repeatedly issued prohibitions, and now address these orders to the several local officers, that they from time to time may do their duty in examining, seizing, and delivering over for trial, this is on record. Though we hereby protect the merchants, let it also appear that we truly compassionate the lives of the people, and cannot endure, without first instructing, to kill. To the said vagabonds the goodness instilled by heaven has not been entirely extinguished, ought you not therefore to be aroused and awakened to fervent repentance and speedily become good, in order to enjoy mutual quiet and the pleasures of united protection?

Again, it is reported that all along the Canton river from Sumsoey to Namhang there are still banditti who club together and form bands to search and rob merchant vessels; if it be thus on the north river, one may conclude what it may be on others! If strenuous exertions are not put forth to arrange matters what will become of the laws? there should be an immediate severe examination. Besides we shall make responsible each of the local magistrates, both civil and military,

☞ *See Supplement.*

SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

CHINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1839.

requiring them severely to examine and seize. Moreover, again these stern prohibitions are hereby addressed to the merchants and vagabonds for their full information. Hereafter, should the said merchants, in passing and repassing by land or water arrive at established custom houses or toll pulses, they should severally and implicitly obey the laws and wait for examination: but if not yet arrived at the place were they should be examined; and should banditti falsely calling themselves soldiers, have daringly assembled together, pretending to search for opium merely to give loose to their passion for robbing, the said merchants are hereby permitted instantly to bind and deliver them over for trial. If either of the banditti presumes to take weapons with which to make attempts upon their lives, it is allowed the said merchants then to beat them to death according to the laws for instantly killing without the usual legal process. Should the said merchants, taking advantage of this proclamation, dare to smuggle opium at their pleasure and carry on illicit trade, squatting down on shore for the purpose of opening an opium den, being searched and robbed by the vagabonds; we pursued by the private police or apprehended by the confidential spies, should they in contempt of the laws resist their pursuers, for this trangression their punishment shall be very great. And should the vagabonds be beaten to death among them, then as both are trangressors, according to the established laws they must in return be sentenced to the forfeiture of their lives, thereby making an example that the sources of evil may be cut off.

Moreover, the said vagabonds also having a person, family, and life, if poor, should sustain themselves by their labor, certainly they could thereby procure a living. Why do you imbitter your lives from beginning to end by becoming vagabonds or banditti? You should know that for one morning's crime, if you die not by the hands of the master whom you serve—i. e. by robbing—still death from the mandarins, as a legal punishment, will ensue. Let it be asked, if your person is involved in misery and distress what then will become of your wealth? Each should attentively and reverently listen to these good words, and from henceforth cleanse your hearts, and purify your thoughts, & become good men. By no means stick to your delusions without being aroused, else your repentance will be as vain as an attempt to gnaw your own navel. The soldiery of the various military stations are charged to examine and apprehend; but should they imitate the wickedness of the others and likewese search, rob, and inflict injuries upon honest merchants, we permit their superiors to seize and immediately beat them to death. Most certainly no leniency shall be shown. Each should tremblingly obey. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Tsouk wang 19th year, 9th month, 14th day.—(Oct. 20.) Translated by I. J.

From the Peking Gazette.

A proclamation by the emperor as contained in a late Peking Gazette.

The commands of his August Majesty have been received as follows,

During the past year a memorial was presented by Hwang Tsoo tse, praying the imperial pleasure in the establishment of rigourous prohibitory laws.

It was then delivered over to each of the provincial generals, governors, and lieutenant governors, that each should give his opinion, and, after mature deliberation, to let me hear their conclusions. After this, memorials having successively arrived, I proceeded to issue my special commands to the members of the cabinet and the great ministers of the privy council, that they, in conjunction with the above officers, should consult and report on the subject of the memorial. As the result of these minute deliberations upon the measures best to be adopted, memorials have been jointly handed in; and having attentively perused them, they seemed to me feasible, and therefore I, the emperor, hereby decree that all they have proposed to be put into execution be entered into the code of laws, that they may for ever receive implicit obedience, and let them also forthwith be engraved in all the respective offices and from thence be promulgated. Let each of the said generals, governors, and lieutgovernors circulate them throughout their jurisdictions; and, that in all places there may be a like obedience, let them issue clear proclamations and definite manifestos that all may fully understand comprehend. It is only in consequence of the great love which I cherish for my people that I do not at once decree distinct punishment, my present object being rather to warn and to instruct them.

The opium which comes from beyond the seas has been on the deep and daily increase, and even within the inner land has the poppy been planted in the daring pursuit after gain; and both among the military & among those in the civil walks of life has this deadly poison successively continued. In the first instance these people yield to temptation, they then commence a practice which results in an invenerate habit, and the final acme is reached by a total squandering of property and the entire extinction of life—and they are unaware how to effect a reformation. Consequences which thus extend to the hearts as well to the manners of the people must really be enormous. If an early inquiry is not instituted and the foul source of the flowing evil is not at once and for ever cut off, the infection will be widely propagated, and deeper will become its inroads, until the time will arrive that its devouring injuries become universal. This reflection racks my in most soul with throes of unabated agony, and I, the emperor, therefore sincerely desire to put a final stop to its onward course in every realm beneath the heavens.

I hesitate not again to give warning by specially decreeing that distinct punishment shall be inflicted upon the guilty in order at the same time to render the unstable habits of the people permanent and natural.

I regard the sale made at the opium dens on the sea coasts as the chief origin of all the aforesaid calamities, and were I not to establish a law to be followed up by the rigourous and heavy infliction of punishment, smuggling would not cease nor the fountain of the evil become dried up. For if the propensities of the smokers of the drug cannot for one single day be subdued, exalem indeed will be the coming of the dealers. To this, however, not the slightest forbearance can be shown, & death at once must be the decided award of such guilt, so that a period may occur in which thorough reformation may be effected. Every other spreading evil besides ought from time to time to be examined into with sincerity; but by length of time their influence be slightly regarded. Should the root and the branches be clean swept away, then indeed a restoration from the present degenerate state of things would be gained.

But we have first the government of men and afterwards the government of the laws, * and, therefore, if the said generals, governors and lieut, governors had really entered into thorough investigation, how could the current of this poison have flowed so deeply as at the present time? I, however, will overlook the past, but from this time forward, these well defined regulations are established in order hereafter to arouse in every one the principles instilled by heaven, and to put a final termination to inveterate habit, and do you, with combined sentiments of heart and united strength, realize my wishes by doing what you ough for the suppression of injuries. Should there be any among the officers so abandoned as to present false reports of the matters and refuse to act, let them be at once denounced according to truth as deserving of severest punishment. And if too, as formerly, you become neglectful and careless of the contents of this proclamation, looking upon it as a mere matter of form, and being fond of your ease, you begin diligently and soon end lazily, then it will be evident that you willingly distegard law, and of your own accord bury the talents implanted by heaven.

Now I, the emperor, having uttered my words, speedy will be the execution of the laws. There will positively be no forbearance. Let each tremblingly obey. Respect this.

[Vert. J. L. S.

* I. e. Men appointed to see the laws are obeyed and executed.

In our last number were published from the 3rd No. of the 2nd Vol. of the Hawaiian Spectator, the 6th art.—*'Account of the visit of the French frigate L'Artemise.* By J. J. Jarves; and we now proceed to offer a few remarks on the commercial treaty forced on Tamehameha III, the chief of the Sandwich islands.

But in the first place, and with reference to the exclusion of the missionaries, from the protection of L'Artemise in the event of war between that frigate and Tamehameha, and for whom Mr. Jarves claims protection as being citizens of the United States of North America, it appears that for years past these missionaries have not only been the *spiritual* but the *commercial* and *political* advisers of the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. Their persecution of the catholics generally we cannot now discuss for want of detailed and trust-worthy evidence: but, if one half is true with which they have been charged, one truth is clear: missionaries they may, but christians they cannot, be.

If, however, the missionaries were in the service of the state, or chiefs, of the Sandwich islands, and were paid for their services in any way, either by privileges, grants of land, money, or titles, they cannot, in our opinion, claim the protection of their native country or the rights of American citizens, which they abandoned and forfeited when they entered the service of a foreign, independent power.

We find no fault with the commercial treaty, the 6th article excepted; and captain LaPlace has certainly used his power all on his own side in intruding it on the Sandwich islands chiefs. We were of opinion that these islands were under British protection; a correspondence having been entered upon for effecting that purpose between the father of the present chief and lord Liverpool.

With reference to the 4th article, with which Mr. Jarves finds fault, as vesting too much power in the French consul,—this may be; but we presume the Sandwich islanders are scarcely yet competent for the duties of jurymen; and that a jury of foreign residents will be more capable of judging as to the law and the fact than a jury composed of half foreigners and half Sandwich islanders.

We trust H. M. Louis Philippe, when he hears of the imprisonment of his consul in Canton by H. E. the high commissioner, and the insolence of the bond that is demanded of French merchants trading with China, will be as ready to dictate terms to H.I.M. The emperor of China, as he was to the powerless chiefs of the Sandwich islands.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rue de Hospital.

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES
Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. / Non-Subscribers..... 33 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 3 do. / do. less than do 10 do. / Non-Subscribers..... 13 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS
In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 3
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months.....5

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1839. NO. 50.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 338 Tons per Register. Capt. A. Holmes. Apply to
Messrs. BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FEARON.
Macao, 14th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business, which will in future be carried on under the Firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Emilia Maria d'Encarnaçam e Silva, (a daughter of captain Ludivino d'Encarnaçam) has, without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house; I do hereby caution all persons not to treat the said Emilia Maria d'Encarnaçam e Silva; as I am determined not to pay any debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (Who she left me), nor any debts that she may contract from this date.
FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.
Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

AVIZO.—Tendo eu, minha mulher, Emilia Maria d'Encarnaçam e Silva, (filha do capitam Ludivino d'Encarnaçam) sem motivo justo ou razoavel augmentado da minha casa, por este me vejo na precizam de acautelar todas as pessoas que nam prestem confiança á dita Emilia Maria d'Encarnaçam e Silva; porque eu nao resolvido a nam pagar qualquer divida que ella tiver contrahido desde o dia 31 de Outubro de 1839 (quando sahio da minha companhia) nem quaesquer outras dividas que ella possa fazer daqui em diante.
FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.
Macao, 22 de Novembro, de 1839.

FOR SALE.—Poon and other spars, from 16 ft. by 22 in. to small sizes, on board the ARRACAN Bill Robinson, in Toonkoo Bay.

TO LET.—A fine House in Praya de Manduco—Macao. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

NOTICE.
Estate of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. Deceased
WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.
JAMES MATHESON.
Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
Antonio J. H. de Carvalho Jr.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839.—with a copious appendix.—Price $1½ do. for 1836-37-38 price $1. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 by Do.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the Canton Register Office.

Bills of Lading and Exchange.....	per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes.....	" 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c.	" 1.
Policies and Folio pages.....	" 1.
Auction Bills.....	" 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.
DECEMBER 10TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	16th July	Singapore	17th Oct.
U. States	9th July.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta		Manilla	12th Nov.
Bombay	17th Sept.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—None reported.

SAILED.—Fanny Quesne, ——, for Manilla and Austral Asia. Alfred (Am.) Putnam, for New York, 7th inst. Fort William, Hogg, for Singapore, Tellicherry, and Bombay. Alkalevin, Clerk, for Singapore and Calcutta. 10th John O'Gaunt, Robertson, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—Per Fort William, Mr. & Mrs. Allport, for Tellicherry. Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, three masters Maclean, Captain and Mrs. Millar, and master Millar. Captain Green, (late of the Triumph), Doctor Jowett, J. A. Daniell, Esq., for Bombay, and J. H. Astell, Esq., E. I. Co's. Agent, for Singapore. Per Alkalevin, R. Oswald, —— Smith, —— de Souza and —— dos Santos, Esqs. for Calcutta. Per John O'Gaunt, captain Douglas, late of the Cambridge, and Mrs. Douglas.

Loading for England. Alexander Baring, Cordes, Ann.

No vessels having arrived this week, we have not any fresh intelligence to communicate to our readers.

It is reported H. E. Ah, has arrived in Canton, as a coadjutor to the high commissioner. This officer was the Tsungkeun, or Manchow tartar general, in 1834, when lord Napier was in Canton.

The translation of the edict by I. J. R. exhibits the government of China in the most odious light, while the seeming population are starving through the acts of the high commissioner, the unemployed and miserable people are forbidden to seek for the means of subsistence in other countries!

The senate of Macao have lately received several proclamations from the Chinese authorities, but their contents have not transpired.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. the governor of Macao, at the head of a body of troops, inspected the forts, and ordered a double supply of ammunition to be sent to each. We understand that numbers of Chinese troops landed in Macao in the course of yesterday, and a few tents have again been pitched at the barrier: these demonstrations of attack on the part of the Chinese probably occasioned those of defence on the part of the Portuguese.—The chief superintendent and captain Smith, of H. M. S. Volage, arrived yesterday in H. M's. cutter.

A detail of the dreadful shipwreck of the British ship Sunda, and loss of seventeen lives, will be found in another column.

The Pysche, captain McDonel.—which vessel had been sent to assist the Sunda,—returned to Macao roads on the 4th instant, without having been able to reach the wreck of the Sunda, on account of very bad weather and a dead leeshore. Captain McDonel brought intelligence, however, of some particulars respecting the wreck and number of the Sunda's people and passengers drowned and saved, which have proved from captain Greig's account, to be correct. The crew of the Cagador have been forwarded to Macao; a few of the officers having been previously sent to the Bogue be examined by the commissioner.

Accounts from Canton state the commissioner reported to the court that the two British corvettes were defeated on the 3rd of Nov., with great slaughter by the Chinese Admiral, and forced to fly and take refuge in the Typa; the loss of the Chinese having been a few killed, some drowned, & others blown up by gunpowder, which exploded through carelessness on board one of the imperial warjunks.

The Chinese assert the commissioner could not have ventured to narrate this affair in any other manner, because H. I. M. would have been highly wroth, if told that the admiral's fleet had not achieved as much as the Bogue forts when they attacked the Imogen and Andromache: the emperor was then informed those two corvettes had broken a few tiles in the forts, but the imperial squadron expelled them from Whampoa, forcing them to seek refuge in flight far without the Bogue.

The ill-judged mercy shown to the Chinese squadron at Kowloon on the 4th of September, and off Anunghoy, on the 3rd of November, has produced the usual effects, false reports to the emperor. Had the junks been burned and the fort destroyed on the 4th of September, and the whole of the twentynine junks captured or sunk on the 3rd of Nov.—for dreadful as the latter alternative may be considered, it would, in fact, have been mercy—no such false reports could possibly have been made; it is scarcely too strong an expression to say that these two affairs were managed with great imbecility. Why expose H. M.'s ships to be insulted and attacked, if the articles of war and the printed instructions are not to have their due course in letter and in spirit?—And then the 'moral lesson' that would have been taught the Chinese. Now we hear a circular has been issued by the senior officer to the British shipping to prepare to act on the defensive: it is said the fleets of Chekeang and Fokien are ordered down to attack the English, relying confidently on the commissioner's report, they expect an easy victory: there could not have been any ground for this expectation, had the Chompe fleet been annihilated.

If the corvettes are again engaged with the imperial fleets, we trust the senior officer will not again allow himself to be passed, the British superintendent turning the spit.

Notwithstanding present appearances, we congratulate the British merchants in China on the retirement of the last lingering E. I. Co's agent from China. This agency has done incalculable mischief to the free trade since its establishment, having been the cause of costing the British public some millions in their dealings with this country. It is a singular coincidence that the cessation of the agency, the disappearance of the last agent, J. H. Astell,

Eng., and the stoppage of the English trade for ever, occurred on the same day, the 6th inst.

On the 4th of september the Raja of Sattara was dethroned, and his brother, Appa Sahib, was proclaimed his successor under the style and title of "*Shreemunt Maharaj Shajee Raja Chuttrapatty of Sattara.*"

The present Rajah has no children, and it is not permitted to adopt; so that the Sattara territory will, at his death, be annexed to the dominions of the E. I. company.

The necessity of this extreme measure was forced on the government of Bombay, by the ex-rajah rejecting the conditions on which the British government was willing to grant an amnesty for the violations of the treaty of the 25th of September, 1819. The proclamation issued by the British resident at Sattara, explaining the grounds of the proceedings of the British government, is published in the Bombay Times of September 11th, to which we beg to refer our local readers.

TURKEY.—The sultan Mahmoud died on the evening of the 1st of July, and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Medjid, a youth of about 17 years, who left the harem only about a year ago. A slight movement was made in favour of the janissaries, but was immediately suppressed by the soldiers, and by the decapitation of about fifty of the most rebellious.

The new ministry is almost entirely Russian.

On the 12th of July a Turkish frigate arrived at Alexandria, bringing a firman from the new Sultan confirming Mohemed Ali in the Pashalics of Egypt and Syria, and it is said, making them hereditary in his family.

Achmet Pasha, the Turkish admiral, immediately upon learning the death of the sultan, put the fleet under way from the Dardanelles, and made the best of his way to Alexandria, and surrendered the Turkish fleet to Mahemed Ali. Upon the traitor quitting his flagship to go on shore, three or four of the vessels quitted the fleet and returned to Constantinople; he was received by Mahemed Ali with the greatest honour, the chibouque and coffee were handed to both at the same instant as a mark of equality, and this ungrateful monster, one of the richest Pashas of Turkey, and owing every thing he possessed to the munificence of the late sultan, is now seen dressed in the Egyptian Nizam dress, placing the sycophant courtier to the ambitious Pasha, who has notified to the consuls general that he will not give up the Turkish fleet, until his terms are acceded to by the sultan.—The number of vessels, including brigs to 140 gun ships, surrendered by this unworthy commander in chief is 28, manned with 17,000 seamen and marines. All the brigs and frigates were in the port of Alexandria on the 26th July, and the other vessels, too large to pass the bar, were discharging their guns and ammunition, and would immediately follow.

Mahmoud the 2nd was born on the 20th of July 1785. He ascended the throne on the 28th of July 1808, and died at the age of 54, after a reign of 31 years, which will be remarkable in the Ottoman history. He leaves two sons. The eldest, who succeeds him, has completed his 13th year, and is said to be quick and intelligent. He, a tall and handsome; he understands Arabic, Persian, and Greek; he has learnt the Koran by heart, and repeats with ease many chapters of it (Abridged from the Egyptian correspondence of the Bombay Times, Sept. 7th).

To manifest to the world the good faith of the high commissioner, we now quote several detached sentences from H. E's first proclamation, and from the "General replies of the high commissioner, published by him in the form of proclamation before the foreign factories, in March"—after the surrender of the opium.—(*vide* supplement to C. R. 19th March, and C. R. 2nd April).

"If, then, you will readily do as I am commanding you to do, take out opium which has lately come and deliver every chest of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really feel contrition for your crimes, and fear the laws of the land: this, then, may spare your precious inquiries being raised up and hosts against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and kwanen (viz we may constantly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant *you extraordinary indulgence*, and *that he will only forgive you your previous sins*, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and thereafter your trade may go on the same as ever."

—"but I, the commissioner, with your excellency the governor and your governor will, *secretly, cause to go back into the past*, and will by our entreaties before the great emperor, that favours may be shown beyond the bounds of the law."

"The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships. But at this time, *when punishment is not to be inflicted for past offences*, it is essential that all the opium, wherever hid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly, *the offences of those who have not so laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.*"

—"so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request conformation of favours from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion."

—"to deliver up, in orderly succession, the opium, and *as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall, without fail, be restored to its ordinary condition.*

"The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume *its ordinary course*, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run."

Now had the high commissioner been guided by the so much boasted and always appealed-to principles of reason, and entered upon the duties of his high and *responsible* office with the calmness, slow consideration, and dignity, becoming his station & the object of his mission, instead of making the most unreasonable boast of being invested with *irresponsible* powers; instead of limiting the foreigners to a period of three days for drawing up their reply to H. E's proclamation, and hurrying the great question of the suppression of the traffic in opium by terrifying the hong merchants by threats of instant death, tantalizing the feelings of foreigners by these threats, and every kind of low and petty annoyance; threatening the lives of and imprisoning the foreign consuls and all other foreigners, ordering away their servants, stopping their provisions and interdicting their trade; instead of his rash, unjustifiable course of conduct, had H. E. received with the attention and consideration it deserved, the assurance—as it was expressed in the letter to the hong merchants from the chairman of the general chamber of commerce, dated the 21st of March—"that there is an almost unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic"—promising at the same time to give a definite reply to H. E's proclamation on or before the 27th of March: or even had H. E. been satisfied with the 1000 chests agreed to be given up at the midnight meeting of the members of the general chamber of commerce on the 21st of March,—extorted as they were, by the threats held over the heads of the hong merchants,—and with the pledge given by all the foreign merchants in Canton, in the following words—"They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves *not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire*"—and suffered the opium store-ships to leave the shores of China unmolested—what would now be the success attending on his mission compared with its miserable failure!—These would have been the most probably successful consequences of a policy so moderate, and wise because moderate.

Lastly.—The foreign trade would never have been impeded; and the payment of Hoqua's and other bankrupt hong merchant's debts would not have been suspended. 2ndly.—The Chinese would not have to answer to the English government for the spoliation of millions of national and private property. 3rdly.—The traffic in opium would have been all finally impeded if not entirely crushed, for it is not to be supposed that any one of the merchants who signed the pledge would have broken it, had that pledge been received in good faith by the high commissioner: they would have declined receiving consignments of opium, and by whom, then, in that event, could the trade have been conducted to any extent? 4thly.—The Chinese and English nations would have been drawn closer together in the bonds of confidence and friendship, in lieu of being as the, now, are on the eve of a desolating war.

It is not necessary for us to recall to the memory of our readers what *has been* the course of the high commissioner: there is one remarkable instance, however, in which the utter falsehood of this high functionary is so palpable, his disregard for truth and his written promises so flagrant, that we may be excused for again inviting public attention to the subject: we allude to the bait held out of forgetfulness and forgiveness of past offences and promises of imperial favour, *if* and *when* the opium *should be* and *was* delivered up. The high commissioner forgot and forgave by proscribing sixteen individuals, two of whom had never dealt in opium; but the outlawry of the sixteen has given a great impetus to the traffic, as a natural & certain consequence of such injustice & breach of faith; and, we suppose, he considers that the promise of the bestowal of imperial favour was fulfilled by the offer—the rejected offer—of five catties of tea for each chest of the plundered opium!

We publish another translation of the imperial edict, and manifesto from the high commissioner &c., which appeared in the Register of the 26th November. this translation slightly differs from the one first published.

We had some doubts of the authenticity of this document when we first saw a copy of it, which had been obtained privately: but these doubts were soon dispelled by its publication in Macao on the 27th ulto., with the seals of the high commissioner, governor, lieut. governor, and hoppo affixed.

By this and former edicts, in which the whole task of the suppression of the opium trade is enjoined upon the English nation alone, the emperor and his councillors leave no alternative for Great Britain but to go to war with all the nations trading with China, that may hereafter import opium, or to declare war against China herself.

Now are there sufficiently justifying causes for the latter alternative on the side of England, France, and Holland? The general stoppage of the foreign trade, the imprisonment of the foreign consuls, in March and April last, and the terms of the bond demanded of all foreigners trading in China, are such full evidence of the existence of such causes as none will, we think, deny, except a Chinese statesman: for "with them, there is no peace which does not, in some measure, imply submission: there can be no war, which does not at the same time savour in some degree of rebellion."

But England stands in a prominent position in this quarrel, provoked only by the Chinese themselves.

Our respectable and respected contemporaries, the Editors of the Chinese Repository and Canton Press, in their last numbers have these words:—"Great damage has

been sustained by both parties, and each has on record heavy charges against the other." (C. R. for November).

"If it be objected that we have grievously sinned ourselves, and therefore have no right to complain of the acts of the Chinese, we have only to say that this is very true." (C. P. 7th December).

We are at a loss to conceive what great damages the Chinese nation has ever sustained from the English nation, and what heavy charges China can justly prefer against England. If the opium trade is alluded to by the Repository, and if that trade has been a "damage" to the Chinese,—the Chinese government and people and all foreign nations have been *participes criminis*; and more especially the Chinese government, for the traffic in opium would never have reached its present extent, had that traffic not only been connived at, but encouraged and fostered, by the Chinese government; & the desire & will of the American & other nations to inflict that same damage has only been limited by their power. It is a question whether the leading English houses connected with the Indian trade could abandon their consignments of opium without virtually resigning other the most profitable branches of their agency-business; but the American merchants have *sought*, without being under similar necessities as the English, by all the means in their power, to extend their opium connections in India; and it has been reported that the agent and partner of one of the leading American houses, when on a commercial mission to Bombay, for that particular purpose quoted the close connection of his house with the Canton hong-merchant, and that from this connection the risk of being involved with the government on account of transactions in opium were much lessened in proportion to those run by other houses who could not boast such close connection.—And with reference to the opium trade, it is not the English but the natives who smuggle the drug into the country; and it should not be forgotten that the primary sense of the words—"to smuggle," is to defraud the customs duties; to introduce contraband goods, is only a secondary sense: accordingly, an American merchant, well known for his smuggling foreign goods, such as *camlets domestics, skins &c. into* and native goods, such as *cassia &c. out of*, Canton, by connection and collusion with that not very reputable class of persons, the Chinese linguists—as well as for his anti-morphinist feelings & bitter abuse of the trade and traders in opium, is the *bona fide* smuggler, and is thus guilty in the first degree, whilst the Chinese who introduce the opium into the interior, as they do not defraud any imperial tax or duty, for none are imposed on opium, are guilty only in the second degree; and all doubts would be removed from the traffic in opium if Hea Naetse's memorial had won the day—which it may yet do—for it will then be a legal article of commerce:—and "what is commercially right cannot be morally wrong:" a maxim that has been laid down by a principal merchant in London of the present day.

These gratuitous assertions, then, of the Editors of the Chinese Repository & Canton Press, should be listened to with much caution, neither of these gentlemen being Englishmen: the reverend Editor of the Repository is an American Missionary, and the Editor of the Canton Press a native of Hamburgh: and although we most fully allow to both these gentlemen as large a share of unbiassed and unprejudiced feeling on the subject of the heavy charge of "damage" done to China, and of the "grievous sins" of England, as they can justly claim, we are of opinion that England is much more wronged against than sinning: witness the whole course of the English trade since its commencement: the extortions of the government and consequent debts of the bankrupt hongs: the insolence and false charges of the imperial edicts and local proclamations: the treatment of lord Napier: these, and many more insufferable grievances demanded a national interference even before the arrival of the high commissioner, and he has overflowed the cup of forbearance.

But if these last named causes were insufficient for an immediate & high-spirited vindication of the British name and interests, there are the proceedings of the high commissioner in March and April last, continued in the same spirit up to this day. Can it be necessary to refer to his involving a third and neutral party, but the ancient ally of England,—Portugal—in the quarrel, urging her government of Macao to drive the English forth without bread and water; or to his murderous and piratical attack on the British sch. "Black Joke;" or to his proclamation, dated 31st of August, calling on the people to fire on the English, to make them prisoners, and to "stop their power to drink at the springs," or to his piratical and murderous attack on, and destruction of, the *Spanish* vessel, *Bilbaino*, and detention, as prisoners, of her officers & one of her crew; the attack & destruction having been intended for the *British* vessel, *Virginia;* or to the attacks on H. M.'s ships on the 3rd and on the merchant ships at Hongkong, on the 11th 12th and 13th of November, or to the late orders to the senate of Macao, directing that political body not to allow any commercial dealings with the English until the latter repent!—If these are not injuries that no nation has ever yet tamely suffered, and arrogance that has never been yet submitted to by any nation that stands upon its national honour and dignity—our words are ended.

Advices from Toonkoo inform us that the transhipping trade is continued, *malgré* the late proclamation, with as much activity as ever; our advices inform us that the capt. of an American vessel, who entered the port with 2000 bales of cotton, a day or two ago, has offered to return to Toonkoo and again re-enter the port with a similar cargo: now, if this system is permitted, the commissioner's and governor's proclamation, so far as the transhipment of British property is concerned, will prove to be merely an American job for keeping up freights: and letters from Toonkoo state as much. The American merchants are now obtaining $7 per bale for Bengal and $8 for Bombay cotton (when notice of the blockade was given, we heard nine and ten dollars were extorted for freight of cotton bales to Canton), with the condition of obtaining the consignment. Moreover, the cotton when transhipped at Toonkoo, is not weighed at Whampoa: if this report is true, there will be much dissatisfaction by and by on the score of short weight, and what parties are to be answerable for the deficiency? It may be all but impossible to weigh the cotton at Toonkoo, but why should it not be weighed on board the American ships at Whampoa? From these facts it would appear to be but simple justice that the American agents should answer all claims for short weight.

While on this subject, we may mention that the American merchants have suffered greatly in general estimation for their insatiate greediness, and their mode of treating their brother agents: in place of liberality and and civility there has been nothing but grasping rapacity and indisposition to relax in the least degree; treating the English as if they were completely in their power, and delighting to impress upon the English how well they (the Americans) are aware of their present position.

This unfriendly, if not hostile, feeling has extended to minor matters. The private conduct of the Americans towards the English, when the latter quitted Macao, on the 26th of August, was marked throughout (with one honourable exception) by total indifference: no provisions obtained except for their own ships, no offers to take care of the deserted English homes, nor any for executing commissions for the poor, desolate English ladies.

This cold unconcern reached even to the brute creation. An American lady had taken charge of an English cow, the property of an English lady; but speedily repenting of her unguarded generosity, she returned the cow because it was of *English* breed and *English* properly, and under the plea that the increased quantity of fodder supplied to her establishment would bring her under the suspicion of doing a kind thing to the English:—so poor Polly, the cow, was sent back to her English owner, to run the risk of being starved. This recalls to mind the story told of a late British admiral, who, when he heard that a pig was overboard, thinking it was of his own stock, ran out on the quarter deck and ordered one of the quarter boats to be lowered to pick up the drowning pig; but when he was informed that the pig belonged to the midshipmen, he ordered the boat to be secured again, and ascending the poop contemplated, with a look of the most rueful compassion, the pig cutting its own throat in the water, and exclaimed in dolorous accents—"poor piggy, poor piggy! must die, must die!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

SIR,—I hasten to send you for insertion in your paper to morrow, the following most distressing account, which I have this morning received of the loss of the British ship "Sunda," captain Greig, bound from London to China, on the 12th of October.

I am, &c. A. B.

"At 2 P. M. on Friday the 6th instant, captain Greig, one of the mates, the doctor, and 12 men of the Sunda, reached Canton, having been conveyed overland from Hainan by the Chinese authorities, and an American gentleman going to the consoo house received the following account of the shipwreck from captain Greig.

That they left St. Johns, where they were at anchor with the Syed Khan, on the 5th October, on the 7th a tremendous gale commenced, which lasted till the 12th when finding themselves on a lee shore with their topmasts and all the sails blown away, in most terrific rat running, 5 feet water in the hold, and the ship, which was very deep, labouring very much, it was thought best for the general safety to run the vessel on shore, which was accordingly done on the 12th October, about 40 miles to the northward of Tenhosa, in the Island of Hainan. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson with their infant were washed off the poop and drowned about three hours after the ship grounded. Mr Ilbery, Mrs. Macpherson's servant maid, with some of the crew were drowned attempting to reach the land; but captain Greig, Mr. Newbury, and others of the crew gained the shore in safety on different parts of the wreck. On the second day the weather moderated a little, and captain Greig went on board in the ship's boat, which had been accidentally washed ashore, to try and save the treasure which he succeeded in getting upon deck. The boat was sent to fetch more men from the shore but was swamped in the surf, after which they had no means of landing any of the treasure. Toward evening the storm recommenced so suddenly and raged with such fury that those who were on the wreck were obliged to try to regain the shore in any way they best could, and all succeeded except Mr. Newbury who unfortunately perished. 15 Persons in all are saved and 17 drowned.

Proclamation from the Commissioner and the Governor, stopping for ever the English Trade.

The high imperial commissioner, and Tsung, governor of the two Kwang,—issue

these for the purpose of giving plain information.

It appears on record that we, the commissioner and the governor, upon the 15th of November, respectfully received the following imperial commands:

"The execution by the foreign ships of "the duly prepared earnest bond, if, indeed, "it can be depended on, will naturally "bring about a gradual and entire cleansing "away (of the opium). But if any further "changefulness be shown by these foreign "vessels, it will be requisite that the mar- "tial terrors be displayed to them—that "they be for ever disallowed intercourse of "trade, to the end that the blind, perverse "tribe may know when to take warning & "to be afraid. Respect this."

We find it on record, that, in the month of September, the joint prefect at Macao sent to us a request from Elliot, that bonds should be executed and trade carried on. We, the commissioner and the governor, dealing with him in all sincerity, would not admit many suspicions, and hence sent up a prepared memorial to the throne, to the same effect. We have been honored with the great emperor's foresight of the foreign temper,—that it would be difficult to keep it from changefulness; as, even now, the English foreigners, by their daring contumaciously to refuse conformity to the bond, have indeed been changeful and inconstant, showing how difficult it is to escape the intelligence and clear observation of his sacred majesty.

It behoves us immediately to obey respectfully the imperial pleasure, as declared to us, by cutting off their trade.—Making exception therefore of the ships of all other nations, and of the two country ships "Thomas Coutts," and "Royal Saxon," which have executed the bond in the form prescribed, and have shown themselves to be foreign merchants engaged in honorable commerce, & which are, therefore, allowed to trade as usual: we have now resolved, on the 1st of the 11th month (6th December), to close the port, and report plainly that, in obedience to the imperial pleasure, we have forever put a stop to the trade of the English nation.

We proceed to issue this proclamation, making the same known to, and requiring all officers of the customs, hongmerchants, linguists, and foreigners of every nation to have information thereof. From the time on which we have resolved to close the port, and thenceforward, they are not allowed to hold any commercial intercourse with any English or country ships whatsoever. But ships of all other foreign nations, that subscribe the prescribed form of bond, they are allowed to hold commerce with. Thus we would admonish and punish, and so separate the good from the evil. They are not allowed to suffer the English clandestinely to combine with them, nor are they to convey the English vessels, or their cargoes, either under the guise of changed names, or as their carriers,—to be disposed of for them. By so doing, they will, when they shall be discovered, involve a like cutting off of their own trade. This is in obedience to the imperial pleasure, with the object of forever cutting off the import of opium, and of warning and cautioning the changeful temper of the foreigners. It must not be looked on as an ordinary matter. Let each obey with trembling. Oppose it not.—A special proclamation. (Received 29th Nov. 1839).

AN EDICT BY SAN, TSEANG, AND PANG.

SAN, chief magistrate of Heangshan Heen; TSEANG, acting Kean-min-foo of Kwangchow, Macao, and the adjacent seas; and PANG, the acting Tso Tong of Heangshan Heen, issue again a painted prohibitory edict.

Whereas, there are people who secretly go to foreign countries, really transgressing the laws which forbid it; and it is reported that in Kwangtung province, hitherto there have been rebellious vagabonds who enticed the natives to become clandestinely connected with the commanders of foreign vessels, who would first advance a small portion of their wages, shut them away to a foreign country, and promise to seek for them an employer. But ultimately payment is extorted from them for their provisions and passage money, which goes under the name of selling pigs; thus causing the inner country flowery people to perish in a foreign land. Truly such conduct deserves to be most particularly pointed out for public derision. Prohibitions have been repeatedly issued—which are on record. Now is the time of all foreign vessels' successive departure. And as it is to be feared that this custom cannot be instantly done away with; therefore the police runners must with a warrant strictly examine and seize. Moreover this painted edict is hereby issued and addressed to the inhabitants of this district, those who may come from other quarters, and all classes of men for their full information. You should immediately obey accordingly, doing your duty. By no means engage people to secretly go to foreign countries. The said people also should by no means covet gain, listen to their overtures and follow them, thus transgressing the laws of prohibition. If any dare lightly to oppose when once seized by the police or constables they will certainly be delivered over to the higher magistrates, and will be punished as for the crime of clandestine intercourse with foreigners; then, ere your schemes for gain have succeeded, it will be difficult to protect your lives. All should arouse that they may escape the net of the law. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 10th month, 30th day. (December 5th, 1839).

Translated by I. J. R.

To captain Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China &c. Macao.

SIR,—We, the undersigned British subjects, have the honor to acquaint you with the following circumstance, and request you will communicate the same to the naval officers in command of H. M. ships, being one, which, in our opinion, demands their immediate notice and interference.

Two days ago it was discovered that a fortification was being erected at the east end of this bay near the entrance of the Cowloon passage, and last evening, while certain British subjects belonging to the fleet at anchor here were walking on shore near the usual landing place, a novel, wanton, and unprovoked attack was made on a party of gentlemen by a body of Chinese troops regularly armed, who sallied from the new fort, and in the first instance seized and attempted to carry off their persons, but failing in that, commenced an attack with their weapons, in which several serious injuries were inflicted by the soldiers. In bringing these facts to your notice we have to request that some immediate steps be taken to protect the fleet from the consequences of this hostile demonstration on the part of the Chinese authorities.

We have the honor, &c.

Signed by 47 British Subjects.

Honghong, 4th November, 1839.

Her Majesty's ship "Volage."

Honghong, 7th November, 1839.

To Wilkinson Dent, Esq. and others H. M.'s Subjects.

GENTLEMEN,—I am to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, which has been transmitted to capt. Smith, and I have now to forward that officer's reply.

Beyond the repeated advice and injunctions which I have already felt it necessary to issue for the removal of the British shipping not engaged in the illicit traffic in opium to Toonkoo Bay, I have now to add that capt. Smith has again informed me that one of his majesty's ships will be left at that station as constantly as the exigencies of the service will permit, and that he will remove there on Sunday next the 9th inst.

Adverting to the incident reported in your letter of the 4th, I can only express my sincere concern for the injury which one of the gentlemen has suffered; but, looking around me, I consider it a source of congratulation that no more serious consequences ensued, and I perceive no reason or no excuse for urgent measures upon such grounds as these.

It is my duty strongly to recommend the discontinuance of visits to that neighbourhood pending the present state of affairs, and during the continuance of any of the shipping in Honghong bay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Her Majesty's ship "Volage."

Honghong, 6th November, 1839.

To capt. Charles Elliot, r. n., chief superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date with its enclosure; referring you to my letter of the 11th Sept. you will find that I expressed my opinion, that this anchorage was not suitable for the merchant shipping, from the increased forces of the Chinese in the vicinity.

Although it is my duty as well as my inclination to give the fullest protection to H. M.'s subjects, yet I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of involving H. M.'s ships in hostilities against the Chinese for such reasons as those stated in the letter of the 4th instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed.) H. SMITH.—Capt. & Sr. Officer.
True copy, (Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Foreign office, January 29th, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ulto., and to acquaint you in reply, that her Majesty's government have not yet received from the superintendents of British trade in China, full information respecting the result of the discussion which had been for some time carried on between certain British creditors and the representatives of the insolvent hong Hingtae, with the view of effecting an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the affairs of that hong. It would appear, however, from the newspapers published at Canton, that the British creditors, interested with this matter, had continued their negotiations with the Chinese, after the transmission to England of their memorial to her Majesty's government upon this subject, dated in the month of March last, a copy of which memorial was received at this office from the superintendent some months ago.

With respect to the paper containing the sentiments of the chamber of commerce at Canton on the subject of the performance of the kotow, which forms one of the enclosures in your letter, I have to state to you that her Majesty's government do not intend that this ceremonial, or any other act, the performance of which can, in the remotest degree, be considered as incompatible with the honor and dignity of the sovereign of Great Britain, shall be performed by any negotiator who may at any time be sent from this country to China.

I have further to inform you that lord Palmerston has no intention at present of proposing any new bill to parliament with reference to the Act 3 and 4 William 4th cap. 93, which authorises the establishment of a British court of judicature in China. I am &c.

(Signed) W. Fox Strangeways.

G. G. de Hochepied Larpent, Esq.
Chairman &c. of the India and China Association in London.

The tenor of the two last paragraphs of the above communication will, doubtless, be pleasing to all our local readers.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH
JOHN SLADE,
Rua de Hospital.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum 12 payable quarterly.
Do. do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. 85.

Of the

EXTRA COPIES

Register, to { Subscribers ..... 25 cents.
Non-Subscribers ..... 33 do.

Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do.
do. less than do 10 do.
Non-Subscribers ..... 15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c. ..... $ 3
Advertisement, each insertion 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months, ... 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1839. NO. 50.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register Capt. A. HOLTON. Apply to

Messrs BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FFARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business, which will in future be carried on under the Firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Tsongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, my Wife, Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva, (adaughter of captain Ludivino d'Encarnagam) has, without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house; I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva; as I am determined not to pay any debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (When she left me), nor any debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

AVIZO.—TENDO-SE, minha mulher, Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva, (filha do capitam Ludivino d'Encarnagam) sem motivo justo ou rasoavel auzentado da minha caza, por este me ver jo na precizam de acautelar a todas as pessoas que nam pretendam confiança a dita Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva; porque estou resolvido a nam pagar qualquer divida que ella tiver contrahido desde o dia 31 de Outubro de 1839 (quando sahio da minha companhia) as mesmas quaesquer outras dividas que ella poderá fazer daqui em diante.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

WANTED.—A Nautical Almanac for 1840. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE.—A BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Francs, 29,232,67 cents at 10 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSNELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Poon and other spars, from 76 ft by 22 ins, to small er sizes, on board the ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, in Toonkoo Bay.

TO LET.—A fine House in Praya de Manduco—Macao. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.

WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last Will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to

ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price $1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price $4. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at 92 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... } per 100 Sh.
Opium Order and Boats notes, ... }
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c; " 1.50
Policies, and Folio pages, ... " 5.
Auction Bills, ... " 3.

N.B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

Translation.

A reward of 2000 Taels to him who discovers the author.

1st Stanza.—We have heard it said, that a minister of the court has, all of a sudden, taken the management of the (provincial) riches; whilst his terrific fame has resounded, like thunder, along the shores of the sea.

Not a few families (A) have been entirely fleeced. Having stumbled upon the silver stream, he hopes to recover what has fallen into it. In order to keep people alive he kills them: in this consists his sacred virtue. He confides in his heroism to work changes, and to do entirely away with profits. This country is ruined and life is scarcely supportable: the more so as for a series of years it has been visited by dire calamities of fire and water.

2nd.—The sycee has spread, like a fountain, into the countries of a hundred barbarian nations; and it is evident that along the passes there has been a neglect of vigilance. When I look at the ocean I sigh in vain on account of the silver billows, since the plan for surrounding the sea as with padlocks has proved abortive. Who has sent the sycee to the country of lions? (B) Were there no soldiers stationed at the hill of the tigers gate? (C) Yet year after year the sycee rushed out countless as the sands of rivers. It would be fortunate if there were a brave soldier who would pay back the briber.

3rd.—The infectious poison of smoke from barbarian realms has spread through custom houses and ferries and though the vapour is light and attenuated, yet its enchanting power is superhuman.

Lin, loquitur.

"The power of rescuing you from it rests with me. I do my work with the axe of the executioner, and on the other hand indulge the people. The effect is certain, and I need not take precautionary measures to embarrass others. The law will remain the same as heretofore and not perplex the virtuous. I have pity for the fishes that swallow the bait, and rouse them to get into the kettle, and there let the scaly tribe swim about. (D)

4th.—How could this foreign article spread through all the emporia, whilst a navy along the coast is watching against traitors?

(Answer). If thirst seizes you and you have nothing to drink, you will covet the water of the fountain. (E) Or otherwise, though (the opium) could fly, it would never have passed Lantaou. The gentleman has money and they have earth (opium) to offer. At present people of cruel disposition are restrained in their inclinations, by the hopes of shedding a ray of light around their heads as brilliant as if a whole vestibule was lighted on all sides. Thus, a hundred wonderful things have taken place in our neighbourhood. (F)

5th.—The towering men of war, that protect by their terror Kwangtung and Kwangse, have been transmuted into the refuse of the oven, and are now embued with the spirit of the Tunkea race. Already have they been drawn up in martial array, emitting the rolling thunder; but their most conspicuous merit consists in seizing and squandering the property of the people. When will the imperial house be able to extirpate Hansin? (G) It will be on the day when the brazen hill and the hungry Tang will carry on intercourse between one another. (H) Who would not clear the fountain when all the mandarins are obliged to join in one common purpose?

6th.—These iron warjunks endeavour to promote economy to a great extent, their monthly expenditure being only 36000 taels, whilst rivers and lakes swarm with robbers, who spread terror every where; and the gaudily dressed dame with her slave are profuse in their praises of the doughty *Tseang*. (I) He (Lin) boasts that he will gain a name, and also make money, but he ought to know when to be lenient and when to seize: still he is a man unsteady as the rolling wave, and under his administration the detestable poison sprouts again along the vast ocean.

7th.—A flock of crows (K) has flown over rivers and brooks, and they accompany each other backwards and forwards, but keep their doings to themselves. On a sudden, however, it is rumoured that this new administration, regarding the dignity of the empire, sucks the fat of the people and hoards up ill gotten gains. Though the

A Here is a play upon words, and it might also be translated 'opium dealers.'

B Either India or England—alluding to the national arms.

C The Bogue.

D Here is an allusion to the opium destroyed at the Bogue, which killed the fishes; and to the perfect nonchalance with which he gulls the people.

E This is the answer: the officers are fond, and greedy after money.

F Many of the naval officers have purchased a higher rank with their ill-gotten wealth: and have been promoted for having received bribes.

G A very famous rebel.

H Alluding to the naval commander and governor Tang, the hills mentioned exist at some distant from one another.

I The K. mentioned, who also guards the coast.

K Here is a play of words upon Opium.

licentiousness of opium smoking may have been utterly extirpated from the land, yet how can you stop the leaking out of the cup on rivers and seas? In every place sordid self interest is studied, whilst the laws are transgressed; and those in public stations do not refuse to do the same.

8th.—The eagle likes to perch amongst sweet-scented flowers, to embue his body with aromatic odours; (L) in the morning and evening he kills the wasps of the two courts: though throwing away the ashes, (M) they still can scarcely escape death. The houses towards the north (N) may all be sealed up and in several places the poorer classes of people have closed the market (O) The dungeons for about a year have hardly been capacious enough; whilst the lower orders will easily be goaded to become desperadoes, from being entirely without work and then we shall see that convulsions will extend through the nine stories. (P)

9th.—It really resembles children playing hide and seek. (Q) The lamp that burns under the shade is extinguished, (R) and the concern set afloat on the waters. Who in Canton would have supposed that the officers having thrown down their spears, would again go on wounding themselves cruelly? Eager of merits they hasten to clothe themselves with grandeur, whilst their fame is on the wane. (S) Suppose if those egregious culprits had been executed, the praise due to the virtues of this government would have been ascribed to our superiors, and how would the common people then choose to resist the royal ordinances?

10th.—Who is benefited by the imperial commission? Is not pity shown to the guilty? We shall gradually experience that the net of the law is like the wormwood of the autumn (useless). By what contrivance can families escape the evil (of imprisonment), when those who fill the dungeons die of disease before they are sentenced to death. There are buried in the caverns of this country legal instruments, that will cause the very servant girl to appeal to heaven on behalf of the innocent, and against the rancour shown towards good men. The very manes of the people have appeared along the southern seas to implore the demon of the dungeon (the turnkeys), but without effect.

11th.—Sheep and wolves (civilians and military officers) are desirous of frequent lawsuits. The foxes lie in ambush and renard burrows in the ground, to turn what is even upside down (distant facts); and the desires of the very menial are so insatiable that a river could not fill them; and though multitudes complain, where can redress be obtained? All families are, on account of this deadly poison, distracted with sorrow and fear. They tremble and dread the false accusations that are constantly afloat. Listen and behold! this is a glorious day for the police: they shout while reversing the platter (to pour out the money).

12th.—The inferior orders are afraid to commit crimes, and what need is there to molest them any further? But the military anxious to obtain merit, proceed with restless officiousness. It is they who create calamity, and by false accusations of treason, brought forward against the wealthy classes, bring them often to ruin. They entice men to transgress the law, their cunning being without parallel. Money is their great object and to what will not this lead? If the wild pheasant has no go-between, will the mate offer herself? Though the law decreeing capital punishment has hitherto been equitable, yet these men, like the most inveterate of enemies, are abandoned to scheming, in order to prevent the same.

13th.—The general contest for merit at this time, is not carried on by civilians, but by military men, whose claws and fangs have encreased amazingly. If you implore paternal mercy, you have to pour out your heart and bowels before a warrior. A teacup of opium compromisses the life of people, whilst myriads of opium dens fill the camps of generals. They are averse to kill the keepers of the swine and the butchers of dogs. (T) Reflecting upon this I throw down my pencil in confusion, and ask for a string. (U)

14th.—If you see that day after day people are seized, and never hear that after examination and torture they escape the doom of false accusations, can you then believe that this trio, entrusted with administration (V) do anything to make the law respected? Who has related the horrors perpetrated in the narrow and silent dungeons? When they execute the law they dare to set at nought the dreadful resentment of the people; but they continue spreading terrors and daringly meet the demon on the cocoa nut and elm trees. (W) A feeling prince would bountifully and generously have improved the manners of his people; but these men sneak about and drag their drag behind them like complete gamblers.

15th.—Our mandarins run in pursuit (of smugglers) to the ditch where excellent stores are found; (X) they call after them until the very slaver runs down from their mouths, and becomes thick and shining like lumps of fat. In the meanwhile (opium) has already spread amongst the waves, and in vain will they follow the billows to try to extract it from thence: they will as little succeed as if they were going to drag forth the bright moon reflected in the water. They stop their ears against the whistling of the robbers, and console themselves with dragging slime and carrying water, and with amazing toil they level again the surface. If the monarch might hear of it, they pretend that they are daily washing the sand for gold dust. (Y)

16th.—The climate and nature of the people have, for considerable time, gradually changed, and misty vapours (Z) have brought on chronic diseases against which the healing art can with difficulty provide. From the time, however, that he (Lin) came into power the injury has gone on encreasing, and demons fill now the forest of brambles and thorns. (A) The cries and lamentations of the people resound every where, and their countenances show a livid hue. It would be a wonder if their starving condition could be hidden from the court. He alone is indifferent about the evil that is accumulating. Prosperity is at an end, and who may know and speak about a phoenix (the harbinger of golden times).

17th.—There are now no trading vessels built to cross the celestial ferry (Teentsin); but you may stand there on the bridge and hear the moaning sounds of the cuckoo. It is difficult to take thither goods though the price has been raised threefold. Thousands of men have been scattered towards the four quarters of the wind (for sheer want); they crook their fingers. (B) and their very souls cry daily for bread. We regret that during the last two years the splendour and bustle of maritime Kwangtung has faded; the cities and emporia are ruined and deserted, as if even smoke had been interdicted. (C)

18th.—Him (Lin's) sole object is to carry favour, & reap honours, whilst he is utterly regardless of the national interests, & of the people at large; & supposes that by exciting terror and commotion he proves his ability. Can it supposed that by drawing a wall (around the land) peace can be secured? when he came to these regions, he claimed the support of the peoples high backs, and still the smoke has not for a single day cleared away.

How can my song fully describe this state of things: it is merely the plaintive cry of the wild goose.

EXTRACTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Times.

Sir,—As there is probably no hold so strong upon the human mind as that imposed by religion, and its observances; and certainly none for which, those who are sincere professors of the creed they follow, would not venture to make great sacrifices—both of life and property; It may probably be an interesting question to ascertain, in the present position of affairs with the celestial empire, how far it might be prudent or politically advantageous, to extend our north eastern frontier to the borders of China, by the occupation of Thibet, securing Lassa, and its high priest and temples, to which the Chinese emperors, on the investiture of the infant Lama, usually give unequivocal proofs of their zeal and respect for the patriarch of their faith. Should you deem the following extract worthy a place in your valuable Journal, it is much at your service; and if it be in contemplation, now that affairs in the north west are settled, to give the Nepaulese a little salutary chastisement, it would not take much expenditure of either time or money, for opposition there can be none, to include Thibet within the field of operations, and thus secure to ourselves an important line on the frontiers of China;

Ceremonies attending the inauguration of the infant Lama, in Thibet.

(From the first volume of the Asiatic Researches).

"The emperor of China appears on this occasion to have assumed a very conspicuous part in giving testimony of his respect and zeal for the great religious father of his faith. Early in the year 1784, he dismissed ambassadors from the court of Pekin to Teeshoo Loomboo, to represent their sovereign in supporting the dignity of the high priest, and do honour to the occasion of the assumption of his office. Dalin Lama and the viceroy of Lassa, accompanied by all the court, one of the Chinese generals stationed at Lassa with a part of the troops under his command, two of the four magistrates of the city, the heads of every monastery throughout Thibet, and the emperor's ambassadors, appeared at Teeshoo Loombo to celebrate this epoch in their theological institutions. The 28th day of the seventh month, corresponding nearly, as their year commences with the vernal equinox, to the middle of October 1781, was chosen as the most auspicious for the ceremony of inauguration: a few days previous to which the Lama was conducted from Terpaling, the monastery in which he had passed his infancy, with every mark of pomp and homage that could be paid by an enthusiastic people. So great a concourse as assembled either from curiosity or devotion was never seen before, for not a person of any condition in Thibet was absent who could join the suite. The procession was hence necessarily constrained to move so slow, that the Terpaling is situated at the distance of twenty miles only from Teeshoo Loombo, three days expired in the performance of this short march. The first halt was made at Teandur; the second at Summaar; about six miles off, where the most splendid parade was reserved for the Lama's entry on the third day; the account of which is given us by a person who was present in the procession. The road, he says, was previously prepared by being whitened with a wash, and having piles of stones heaped up, with small intervals between on either side. The retinue passed between a double row of priests, who formed a street extending all the way from Summaar to the gates of the palace. Some of the priests held lighted rods of a perfumed composition, that burn like dressed wood, and emit an aromatic smoke; the rest were furnished with the different musical instruments they use at their devotions, such as the gong, the cymbal, bugle, trumpets, drums, and symbols, which were all sounded in unison with the hymn they chaunted. The crowd of spectators were kept without the street, and none admitted on the high road but such properly

---

1 Lin studying time.

m The remainder of the bribes: Lin has put several officers under heavy contributions.

n By government: the streets of Chinese shops near the foreign factories.

o Are entirely out of employ.

p The whole empire: a play upon the words.—Translator.

q One mandarin takes from another his heads.

r The smuggling was at first under the eye and countenance of the government, but is now beyond its grasp,—on the wide ocean.

s New hostile preparations after the capture of the Champ-hoo.

t The most egregious culprits the mandarins.

u To tie it, lest it might be lost for a future occasion.

v The commissioner, governor, and admiral.

w Two sturdy trees, that bid defiance to the storms, by metaphor, public characters.

x Aplay upon the city wall.

y This seems to refer to the destruction of the drug and the great effects promised so lately to accrue from measure.

z Aplay upon opium.

A Aplay upon Lin's name.

2 A sign of the height of despair with the Chinese.

c Another allusion to opium; no smoke arises from the deserted hearths of the people.

belonged to or had a prescribed place in the procession, which was arranged in the following order.

"The van was led by three military commandants or governors of districts at the head of 6 or 7000 horsemen armed with quivers, bows, and matchlocks. In their rear followed the ambassador, with his suite, carrying his diplomas, as is the custom of China, made upon in the form of a large tube, and fastened on his back. Next the Chinese general advanced with the troops under his command, mounted and accoutred after their way with fire arms and sabres; then came a very numerous group bearing the various standards and insignia of state; next to them moved a full band of wind and other sonorous instruments; after which were led two horses richly caparisoned, each carrying two large circular stoves disposed like panniers across the horse's back, and filled with burning aromatic woods. These were followed by a senior priest, called a Lama, who bore a box containing books of their form of prayer and some few minute idols. Next nine sumpter horses were led loaded with the Lama's apparel; after which came the priests immediately attached to the Lama's person for the performance of daily offices in the temple, amounting to about 200; following them were two men each carrying on his shoulder a large cylindrical gold insignium, embossed with emblematical figures, (a gift from the emperor of China). The Dahunniers and Soopons, who were employed in communicating addresses and distributing alms, immediately preceded the Lama's bier, which was covered with a gaudy canopy and borne by eight of the sixteen Chinese appointed for this service. On one side of the bier attended the regent, on the other the Lama's father. It was followed by the heads of the different monasteries, and as the procession advanced, the priests who formed the street fell in the rear and brought up the suite, which moved at an extremely slow pace, and about noon was received within the confines of the monastery amidst an amazing display of colours, the acclamations of the crowd, solemn music, and the chanting of their priests."

The Lama being safely lodged in the palace, the Regent and Soopoos Choomboo went out, as is a customary compliment paid to visitors of high rank on their near approach, to meet and conduct Dalai Lama and the Viceroy of Lassa who were on the way to Teeshoo Loombo. Their retinues encountered the following morning, at the foot of Paimom castle, and the next day together entered the Monastery of Teeshoo Loombo, in which both Dalai Lama and the viceroy were accommodated during their stay.

The following morning, which was the third after Teeshoo Lama's arrival, he was carried to the great temple, and about noon seated upon the throne of his progenitors: At which time the emperor's ambassador delivered his diploma, and placed the presents with which he had been charged, at the Lama's feet.

The three ensuing next days, Dalai Lama met Teeshoo Lama in the temple, where they were assisted by all the priests in the invocation and public whorship of their gods. The rites then performed completed, as I understand, the business of inauguration. During this interval all who were at the capital were entertained at the public expence, and alms were distributed without reserve. In conformity likewise to previous notice circulated every where for the same space of time, universal rejoicings prevailed throughout Thibet. Banners were unfurled on all their fortresses, the peasantry filled up the day with music and festivity, and the night was celebrated by general illuminations. A long period was afterwards employed in making presents and public entertainments to the newly inducted Lama, who at the time of his accession to the musnud, or, if I may use the term, pontificate of Teeshoo Loombo, was not three years of age. The ceremony was begun by Dalai Lama, whose offerings are said to have amounted to a greater value, and his public entertainments to have been more splendid, than the rest. The second day was dedicated to the Viceroy of Lassa. The third to the Chinese generals. Then followed the Cullonys or magistrates of Lassa and the rest of the principal persons who had accompanied Dalai Lama. After which the Regent of Teeshoo Loombo and all that were dependent on that government were severally admitted according to pre-eminence of rank, to pay their tributes of obeisance and respect. As soon as the acknowledgments, of all those were received who were admissible to the privilege, Teeshoo Lama made in the same order, suitable returns to each, and the consummation lasted forty days.

Many importunities were used with Dalai Lama to prolong his stay at Teeshoo Loombo, but he excused himself from encumbering the capital any longer with so numerous a concourse of people as attended on his movements, and deeming it expedient to make his absence as short as possible from the seat of his authority, at the expiration of forty days he withdrew with all his suite to Lassa, and the emperor's ambassador receive his dismission to return to China; and thus terminated this famous festival."

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Bombay, 13th September, 1839. AN ANTI-CELESTIAL.

From the Bombay Times, 14th September, 1839.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

DECEMBER 17TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	16th July.	Singapore	17th Oct.
U. States	9th July.	Java	29th Oct.
Calcutta		Manila	25th Nov.
Bombay	17th Sept.	Austral-Asia	3rd August

ARRIVED. — Roscres, (Am). David, from Manila.
SAILED. — Red Rover, Wright, for Calcutta.
ALEXANDER BARING, for London.

We beg to express our sincere regret, and we offer many apologies to our readers, for the delay in the publication of the Register: but the delay has been occasioned by sickness, and we are also put to many inconveniences from the want of efficient pressmen & servants. The numbers yet unpublished we will endeavour to bring out as early as we can.

We most willingly publish the two letters signed "*An American*;" but we think it best not to offer any remarks on either of them, further than to publicly acknowledge the truth of the offer of service to ourselves made by the writer of the second letter, and now as publicly as we did then privately to offer our sincere thanks to him for his kindness.

It does not become us to make any remarks on the letter of Senhor Ludivino d'Encarnaçam — as we cannot interfere in family affairs. We have published the letter in the original Portuguese, as it must be most interesting to Macao readers.

In a preceding column will be found a translation of a most singular production, a severe satire on the high imperial commissioner—for which we are endebted to a friend. It is not an easy task to give the full meaning and spirit of such a document; and, probably, it would be read with more pleasure by a foreigner, if it were thrown into verse. Perhaps some of our poetical friends will favour us with a metrical version.

The letter of an Anti-celestial is deserving of attention. The western borders of China are not, we presume, very difficult of access through Nepaul, Tibet, Assam, and Burmah. There is in India a large British army already flushed with victory; the native independent princes would readily furnish their contingents, the chiefs of Nepaul, and our now dubious friend Tharawaddie himself would gladly become allies of the English, the Mahommedans of Hindostan would zealously join in a war against the idolaters of the land of Chin, and the Mahommedan tribes of Chinese Tartary burn to revenge the cowardly slaughter of Changkikir, who was cut to pieces in the emperor's presence a few years ago; whilst the whole coast of China and the two great arteries of the empire, the yeilow river & the Yantszekeang are exposed to naval attack. Where, then, are the defences of China? In the words of Keshen the governor of Pechele, "our forts on the land roads would be found mere idle contrivances."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR:—*Your cow Tale.* Thanks to you for your cow and piggy tale, at which I laughed heartily two or three times. I doubt not but in these serious times when a cow is "sent back to run the risk of being starved"—poor creature! and many other equally as bad things are occuring it is a good thing to have a "piggy" tale in the mess to make one shake his sides a while so as to get him out of the dumps. And moreover in war times it is common for the innocent to suffer with the guilty. This may be a good thing too as that when the *fracas* is over they may all rejoice together. But is it not possible, Mr. Editor, to have too much of a good thing? You are aware, I presume, that when ever we go among the Chinese, though not English, yet they take us to be a chip of the same block, and go through all the insulting manoeuvres of cutting off our heads as if we were saying *eat Too*, cut of head. *Keen hoo eat Too* mandarin cut off he d &c., so that at our head end we have to patic pate with you in your pecuniaries whether willing or not; as an equivalent for this, however, we only ask a participation in the honors of the English at a future period. But now should any of us be innocent of the charges preferred against us in your cow tale you might, however unintentionally, be trampling on our toes in your general application to us as *Americans*. There are few hard-hearted and indifferent communities without more than "one honorable exception." The Chinese abusing our heads and the editor trampling on our toes will make an unseemly pickle of us in little or no time. Dont you think this will be too much of a good thing such as it is?

But to be more serious on the matter. I beg leave to remark that the writer is not an apologist for those that do wrong whether they be his own countrymen or from some other quarter. As for the cases referred to by the editor with which the writer is entirely unacquainted, he will for them offer no defence; but only remark that the state of the case in Macao so far as it has come within his own personal knowledge will bear a different coloring. It is the directions of our Saviour that we should do our charities, and of course exercise our sympathies in secret, and not trumpet abroad our good deeds; hence a reason why the editor is not acquainted with more "honorable exceptions to total indifference." Nor would I boast had I more opportunity, of what my countrymen have done, as it is a Christian duty to do thus much and perhaps more: but one American family I know left their own home and lived at the house of an English family, and through their kind instrumentality the latter is in Macao until this day. An other family at their departure was visited and sympathized with by an American family, a part of them offered an asylum in the latter family; their goods were taken care of, many "commissions have been executed for the poor desolate English ladies;" and since even one of the English Commission has found an asylum in the same family more than once, even at the risk of themselves being censured by the Chinese, their servants taken from them, and their provisions cut off. Now, Mr. Editor, if such I had a few more such cases I would tell them all—I have there are many more such of [illegible] not acquainted. But let these suffice for specimen. And be assured that the feelings of the writer, and he believes those of many of his countrymen are sincerely with the English; and their deficiency in the performance of good, offices for them arises more from the want of opportunities than want of inclination. Are we not brethren? Should it not be thus? Moreover, he truly wishes them success in gaining an equitable adjustment of the present difficulties between them and the Chinese; and that the final settlement of the matter may terminate in an honorable commerce, the spread of the gospel, the glory of God, and the salvation of this great nation.

Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

Macao, China, Dec. 11th, 1839.

DEAR SIR.—I exceedingly regretted to notice in your last number such a strong desire upon your part to generate prejudice and distrust between the English and American residents in China.

As a public journalist I concede that you possess the fullest right to discuss the public proceedings of any party provided all the facts in relation thereto be fairly stated; but when certain facts and circumstances are kep back, and such a one-sided colouring given either to public or private matters as to convey an entirely erroneous impression, you are, and every other man of honorable pretentions, I conceive, every way reprehensible according to the moral usages of civilized life. And that such last is the position you occupy in your last number I, without any unfriendliness toward yourself, proceed to show. I leave your commercial statements to be corrected by those whom they may concern, as I merely wish to assure you and your readers that your observations on the private conduct of the *Americans* in Macao are decidedly incorrect; and I beg a small space in your paper in order to prevent misconception abroad, and, instead of wishing to wring the necks of our English friends, to show that the contrary is the fact.

Your observations to which I allude are the following; "The private conduct of the *Americans* towards the English, when the latter quitted Macao on the 26th of August, was marked throughout (with one honourable exception) by total indifference; no provisions obtained except for their own *ships*, no offers to take care of the deserted English homes, nor any for executing commissions for the poor, desolate English ladies." Now I have no wish to make mere assertions in reply to the above unkind and unfounded statements, but confining myself to facts allow me to observe that at this moment there are 3 or 4, to my knowledge, of the few American families in Macao who have in their charge the property of English persons, and in one of these families has been living an English family since the 12th of Aug. In another one of these families an English lady resided during the whole of the difficulties, and there she would still be living had not her demise rendered all for her earthly kindness unnecessary. In a third American family another English lady was kindly taken in when her husband fled and there she remained until his return. For seven days from the 26th of Aug. an American

gentleman was almost constantly engaged, to the neglect of his own concerns, in arranging the embarcation of *three* English ladies, their protector having been forced to leave them by the threatenings of the Chinese. Offers were made by the writer, and I believe by every American in Macao to take charge of the houses and effects of their retiring English friends The writer is personally aware of the fact of an American lady having attended to the commissions of an English lady for the last 4 or 5 months, and she now has just received others. I myself have obtained provisions for certain English persons during the past crisis; and did I, not Sir, offer, only recently two, to afford you Mr. Editor yourself any assistance in my power when you lately told me that your people had left you! The captain and his lady of an English ship which has just sailed for Manila lived in an American family the nine days they were recently ashore; and like offers were made to others. But why need I proceed? I could easily string together an indefinite number of such facts. And I leave all the glory of comment to yourself; and judgment impartial I claim from your readers.

I remain yours Respectfully.

AN AMERICAN.

SENHOR REDACTOR DO CANTON REGISTER,

TENDO visto no seu Periodico N.os 49 e 50 teve corrente anno, hum aviso publicado por Francisco Perra da Silva marido da minha filha Emilia Maria d'Encarnaçam e Silva, assacando contra ella falsidades, e alevozia dizendo em papeis publicos, que ella sahira da sua companhia (ou fugira da Caza) em 31 de Outubro &c. E posto que o Publico sensato esteja certo da probidade, caracter, e honradez da dita minha filha, com tudo como nam poderá ter conhecimento do motivo porque ella veio para minha caza, sou obrigado a fazer saber, que minha filha tendo recebido muito máo trato do ditto seu marido em caza, em cuja companhia viveo por mais de dous annos, e tres mezes, isto he desde que se cazou, e quazi sempre aterreada com hum tratamento grosseiro e vil a ponto de ella recear que algum dia perigue a propria existencia e de seu filho; resolveo no dia 1.º de Novembro proximo passado pelas duas horas da tarde mandar procurar a ... deira a minha Caza, e em claro dia veio para ella, esperando quem o seu marido fosse alv procura la, e entam na presença das suas Pais exigir delle hum comportamento diverso para o futuro; mas logo no dia seguinte insendeu-lhe seu marido os armarios de roupa, Cama, e mais trastes della, sem ella os ter pedido; subtrahindo-se despois o mesmo de comparecer, tendo sido chamado no dia dez do ditto mez perante a Justiça onde se apresentou minha filha, e eu mesmo por intimaçam Judicial a requerimento delle a fim de se reconciliarem em boa paz, quando o ditto se mostrasse arrependido do que tinha feito para assim mover a que ella se recolhesse a Caza, e como nam convinha á minha filha por conhecer a malvadez do genio de seu marido, voltar a Caza delle, sem que elle se obrigasse por hum termo judicial a ter hum bom comportamento futuro, assim o pedio á Justiça; e tendo hum tal termo sido proposto pela mesma Justiça, elle recusou assigna-lo; e afinal retirando-se occultamente desta Cidade sem passaporte, fazendo lesam particular dos seus trastes, como quem nam tivesse filho, e familia a sustentar, sendo pois huma tam occulta retirada da terra em que estava estabelecido, verdadeira fuga, e ter hum indicio de crime; nam podendo explicar-se tal amoestania vinda de huma filha á caza do seu Pay para desviar-se do mão trato do marido; patente fica, de que parte propende a razam, e justiça para me queixar de hum tal Aviso Publico imprimido a mim, a minha filha, e a toda familia. E como nam he impossivel a minha filha justificar a sua conducta, e fundados receios de mayores procedimentos pela resitencia do seu marido em assignar o termo de bem viver, sendo-o ao ditto seu marido o provar que sua mulher the fogio em 31 de Outubro, ninguem me pode negar o direito de o chamar falsario, e calumniador: rogo por tanto ao Sr Editor que assim com o se prestou a publicar o dito Aviso, assim tambem me faça, o favor de dar a publicidade a defesa que por hora dou. Sou

De Vmce.

Attento Venerador,

I UDIVINO D'ENCARNAÇAM.

M. cão, 11 de Dezembro, de 1839.

We think it not only gratuitous, but puerile and ridiculous the notice published in the Register of the 26th ulto., and alluded to in the Canton Press of the 30th, according to which, the subaltern government of Singapore (as well as those of Calcutta, Bombay, &c.) will not permit the residence in that settlement of the three or four Portuguese living there, in consequence of the government of Macao having expelled the English from hence. We were not only moved to laughter at sight of this attack, but even to indignation, that public writers of sense and discernment, such as we take these Editors to be, should present such trifles to their readers, perhaps intended as a bug bear for us Portuguese of Macao. Be it as it will; let us proceed to some purpose. It is false, in the most ample sense of the word, that the English were expelled from Macao: but it is evident they ought to have been both in reason justice, in case they persisted in remaining here after the repeated orders and threats held out to the Portuguese by the government of China. Macao pays an annual rent to the emperor for this bit of ground which it occupies. Therefore, if we occupy it as a benefit conferred, the fact proves the right of possession to be the Emperor's. Can it be conformable with justice, reason and universal political rights of European nations, that the Colonist should receive people in his house contrary to the order and wishes of the lawful proprietor? Is it not a fact that the English and Chinese are in open hostilities? Could we consent to their going and coming freely, and offend the Chinese, either by collision, or by continuing the immoral and execrable traffic of opium? Which is the first and most sacred duty of the tenant, to serve and assist the proprietor against his enemies, or his enemies against him? Which is the stricter alliance, that which binds Macao with the Chinese, or the one that joins us to the English? But the truth is, the government of Macao did not expel the British subjects: they themselves resolved to quit this, either fearing the Chinese would revenge the deaths of those killed by the Volage, or in consideration of the imminent danger to which they exposed the lives and properties of the Portuguese; as it was feared that after many calamities they should meet the fatal lots of Leampo and Chinchew. M y they persevere in their resolution; but we see their free ding in dozens, and the government not them to return. The protection is unjust and not due to them: They retire, and not compromising and obliging us to embark in the same boat (as there may be those who desire it) only for the pleasure of a walk and recreation &c.

(Translated from the Portuguese na China of the 5 of December).

The late Peking Gazettes are void of interest; memorable facts and events that are likely to exercise a permanent influence upon the Chinese empire, are studiously expunged. We shall give here the gleanings of four of the numbers.

An opium smuggler was seized in the neighbourhood of Teen tsin, and will be dealt with according to the new law. This is the first individual, that has been decapitated in the capital as a warning to others. Several mandarins have been involved in a trial, whether justly or unjustly we are unable to say, for having had connexion with the illicit traffic, by some means or other they have escaped the meshes of the law. H. M. bring determined upon entirely extirparting the fearful evil, has issued very severe orders towards the south western frontiers of the empire to prevent all importation from that quarter. There is a regular cordon to be drawn all along the confines of the celestial empire so as to render it a matter of impossibility to bring in a single grain.

Our readers are aware, that the various provinces send annually a tribute of rice to the capital, with which about 6000 boats, each carrying on an average from 2, to 3000 peculs is loaded. This being the very staff of life to the whole court; or since myriads of hungry Mantchoos and Monguls are daily waiting for it, great care is taken that those supplies should arrive in time. The stupendous work of Kublae, the great canal—has lately been sadly neglected and gradually filled up. The mandarins stationed on its banks are therefore commanded to put it again to rights with their own money, for it is by their carelessness, that the grain junks can no longer pass with the customary rapidity. This is the way of shewing imperial compassion.—As the mandarins however are generally skin flints we suppose the poor people will be obliged to work for nothing, or to contribute their quota for the reconstruction.—One of the officers by some mischance has lost a great quantity of rice, and been sentenced to make the whole good. He being however a very poor fellow, has declared it impossible to comply with this order and requested time to think about it. Much roguery, as almost in every department in China, takes place in the transportation of the grain. The sailors are allowed a certain stowage, and they are the most impudent fellows in the shape of tars. Along the whole roads they use to traffic and to cheat and are so bent upon their own interest that they often entirely forget their Imperial master. During their presence in Teen tsin and there are no less than 10-15 individuals in each boat, the city swarms with pedlars and trade is at the very acme of prosperity. They buy up large quantities of Indian produce such as betle nut, pepper, sugar, and above all calicoes and broadcloth which they take to the interior and generally realize a very considerable profit, most if not all passing duty free. These situations therefore are much coveted, the boats themselves are commodious and clean and kept in excellent trim, and the captains are men of wealth.

Again and again we hear complaints about the great defalcation in various branches of the revenue and the current reports about the general scarcity of money are of a most gloomy nature.—Oh for paper money and Rothschild! Why can this central flowery nation not adopt our improvements, and get in the bargain a large national debt, which might at the same time constitute the pillar of the state—mais nous verrons,—that glorious time appears to draw near.

All graves and tombs are sacred and none commits such a heinous crime, as he who dares to injure them. Some worthless characters have lately been so wanton as to cut down trees planted at the Imperial tombs, the most splendid mausoleums in the world.—Search having been made after those sacrilegious vagabonds, they have up to this day not yet been discovered.

Robberies of the most atrocious kind are daily committed in the Southwestern districts of Fokeen. The military mandarins however being unable to cope with the marauders and not seizing any amongst them, have been degraded from their offices and others have been substituted in their place, who are likely to prove more zealous.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

Macao

DAYS.	Mean, from 6. A. M. to night.	WINDS.	
Morn. Even.			
A.M. 3.P.M.			
1 62 69	30.15	N. fr. wind & fine weather, fine, sunshine, latter	part less wind.
1 62 70	30.10	NW. cldy and mod. clearing " " with modi	
		wind, lat. pt. less wind, cldy.	
8 66 70	30.15	N.NW cldy, fine wind, cldy & sunshine	
4 66 71	30.14	N a NW fine, wind mo. fr, fine clear with. &	
		pleasant ht, night clear.	
5 64 71	30.12	NW a N " mod. " " at N.	
6 66 70	30.13	N " " " " "	
7 66 71	30.09	N a NE " " " little wind	
8 67 71	30.07	NW " " more fresh, fresh wind NW.	
9 61 69	30.06	NW " fr. " Rgt. clear.	
10 60 68	30.07	NW a N " " N.	
11 61 67	30.08	N a E. " " mod. E.	
12 63 66	30.11	N a NE. " " NE. cldy, "	
13 64 72	30.15	N a NE. cldy, little wdi, small rain NE.	
14 71 73	30.11	NE a E. fine breeze, cldy frwind at Et. mod.	
15 69 73	30.09	ENE a E. mod. clear & mod. brs at Et. clear.	
16 68 73	30.08	East clear " Et. most pt. calm.	
17 67 74	30.03	E. a ENE " & fine wd. E. fr. brs at ESE.	
18 64 74	30.07	ENE a E. ra cldy brs E. cldy, fresh wind.	
19 71 73	30.12	East " E.	
20 69 72	30.07	East " fr. wdi " wd Et. lt. pt. cldy, some	
		rain clearing night.	
21 69 74	29.91	SW a SE little wd. SE night clear.	
22 71 74	29.90	ESE a S. fine breezy clear & fine wd at S.	
23 69 75	30.03	East a SE " SEE and SE.	
24 69 74	30.04	East mode, most part sunshine latter pt. more	
		cldy, night clear and mod. breeze.	
25 64 70	30.10	NW a NNW clear fine wear, bt, fr. cldy & fr. wd.	
26 67 69	30.15	North a N & NE some rain ea. ly, mod. wd.	
27 66 67	30.13	most pt. & mod fine wear, lat. pt. cldy, wind NE.	
28 64 69	30.13	NaNE & NW cldy, mod. wd. latter pt. a little	
29 64 67	30.19	rain, at 10 Bs. wd. very fr. at NW.	
30 63 64	30.22	NW a NNW clear & fr., clear & fine all day,	[lat. W. less wind.

Subscribers to the Canton Register, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to do so without delay.

THE

CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do. 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 33 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.

Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1839. NO. 51.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 535 Tons per Register. Capt. A HOLTON. Apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FEARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Madshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him for any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business, which will in future be carried on under the Firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva, (a daughter of captain Ludivino d'Encarnagam) has, without any just or reasonable motive, eloped from my house; I do hereby caution all persons not to trust the said Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva; as I am determined not to pay any debts that she may have contracted since the 31st day of October 1839, (When she left me), nor any debts that she may contract from this date.

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23rd November, 1839.

AVIZO.—Tendo-se, minha mulher, Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva, (filha do capitam Ludivino d'Encarnagam) sem motivo ju to ou rasoavel auzentado da minha caza, por este me vejo na precizam de acautelar a todas as pessoas que nam pretendam confiança a dita Emilia Maria d'Encarnagam e Silva; porque estou resolvido a nam pagar qualquer divida que ella tiver contrahido desde o dia 31 de Outubro de 1839 (quando sahio da minha companhia) nem quaesquer outras dividas que ella podera fazer daqui em diante,

FRANCISCO PERES DA SILVA.

Macao, 23 de Novembro, de 1839.

WANTED.—A Nautical Almanac for 1840. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frizate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Poon and other spars, from 76 ft by 22 ins, to smaller sizes, on board the Abercrombie Robinson, in Toonkoo Bay.

TO LET.—A fine House in Praya de Manduco—Macao. Apply to A. A. pe MELLO.

NOTICE.

Estate of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. Deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe
JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China

both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to

Antonio J. H. de Carvalho Jr.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price $1.—do for 1836-37-38 price $4. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the Canton Register and Price Current for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register* Office, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job Printing at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, ... per 100 $1.
Opium Order and Boats notes..... "
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c, " 1.50
Policies and Folio pages..... " 5.
Auction Bill's..... " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wished to put a question to the noble viscount at the head of her majesty's government, and as it was necessary he should introduce it with some preliminary observation, he would, for the sake of regularity, conclude with a motion. He wished to draw the immediate and serious attention of the noble viscount and of the house to the information which had just arrived from China. (Hear, hear) The case was this:—The Chinese government had determined at last to put an end to the trade in opium, and with that view had despatched a commissioner to Canton, with full powers to act in that behalf. On his arrival he intimated to the British merchants that the Chinese government did not insist upon the punishment of those who had heretofore been engaged in that trade, but desired that for the future the trade should entirely cease.

Lord BROUGHAM.—The trade in opium.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Yes; that the trade in opium should entirely cease. The commissioner required from all the British merchants an engagement that they would not have anything further to do with that trade, and he also required the immediate delivery to the Chinese government of all opium in the possession of the British merchants in the waters of China. This demand was sought to be enforced by a cordon round the British factory, and thus preventing the introduction of provisions. The British superintendent came from Macao to Canton, but he was put in the same peril as the British merchants, and his arrival made no alteration in the condition of affairs; on the contrary, the blockade was kept more strictly enforced and at length captain Elliot, the superintendent, imagined himself justified in requesting all the British merchants to deliver to him all the opium in their possession, for delivery by him to the Chinese government, he undertaking on behalf of the British government that the merchants should be indemnified. The quantity of opium delivered up amounted to more than 20,000 chests, and he understood the value was estimated at more than 2,000,000*l.* sterling. (Hear, hear). It would be matter for the serious consideration of her majesty's government, when they were acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, how far they sanctioned the proceeding on the part of captain Elliot. Until the case was fully before the house and the public, it would be improper to form any opinion upon it; but he must state, as a general principle, that any person in a civil situation, called upon to perform civil duties, was under as solemn an obligation to disregard every feeling as to his personal safety as any individual in the military service. But in what condition was the country practically placed by what had occurred? Whatever might be the conduct of her majesty's government—whatever might be their ultimate decision as to any negotiation or intervention for compensation for their losses from the Chinese government—it was impossible not to come to this conclusion—that the trade in opium was practically at an end. Now, the revenue of India derived more than 1,000,000*l.*, he believed 1,200,000*l.*, sterling per annum from the monopoly of that trade, and he apprehended that 800,000*l.* of that was derived from the export of opium to China; indeed, that trade formed at least one-half the entire exports to China, and therefore the cessation of that trade would have the effect of reducing the imports of tea, and consequently of making that article much dearer, for its importation would be reduced, and by the reduction lead to great additional cost. He was not surprised at the desire of the Chinese to put an end to this trade, which tended to destroy the health and morals of their people: and he knew not what answer could be given to the somewhat lengthy but very able proclamation of the Chinese commissioner. Under all these circumstances, he desired to ask the noble viscount whether he would at once lay on the table the despatches of the British superintendent? For the sake of regularity, he (Lord Ellenborough) would move that it be laid before the house.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that no such despatch had been received by the government; in short, her majesty's government had received no account whatever of the facts stated by the noble baron. He, therefore, should not make any observation on the matter until he was in possession of full information as to what really had taken place.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he took his information from the accounts in the public journals, copied from the Canton newspapers, and he apprehended there could be no doubt of the circumstances he had stated.

IRISH HUMOUR.

(From the Monthly Chronicle for May.)

The Irish hay-maker, in the farce of the 'Irishman in Italy,' who is carred out to the Bay of Naples, and thinks he is entering the Bay of Dublin (a mistake by no means surprising, from the remarkable resemblance they bear to each other), and who expresses his wonder to see his own 'paceable hill of Howth spitting fire,' is by no means an exaggeration. The astonishment he expresses at the strange sights in the streets, and the stranger stiletto practices of the people, the courage and presence of mind he discovers in difficulties that would sorely perplex an Englishman, and the ingenuity with which he foils the cunning Italian stratagems that bring the life of his benefactor into danger, give a faithful view, as far as the scope of the design admits, of the adaptive and inventive qualities, the generosity and personal bravery of the genuine Hibernian. But the Irishman is not often presented in our comedies with similar felicity: the *brogue* is frequently burlesqued by the most miserable kind of *malapropisms*, and verbal quibbling is substituted for the sly and ignorish joke. Now it is a curious fact that the lower orders of the Irish never make *puns*; and whenever such poor and transparent tricks are assigned to them on the stage, the gratuitous slander must be laid at the door of the author or the actor. Their humour refers to *things*, not to *words*. Yet sometimes they are even made responsible for downright *cockneyisms*. Thus, in the popular extravaganza, called 'Teddy the Tiler,' the Irish labourer when the picture of Wat Tyler is pointed

out to him asks 'What Tyler?' and reiterates the question over and over again, after the repeated response of 'Wat Tyler,' to the uproarious delight of the gallery. In the farce of the 'Hundred Pound Note' (written by an English author), the Irish character is in some places hit off with better success. When the lover, who has sent his servant with a letter to his mistress, puts a flurry of inquiries to the honest fellow on his return, and at last asks, does he think she loves him? the answer is admirably characteristic: 'Love you! *Her heart's under your foot!*' This condensed strength of expression, summing up a world of description in a single picturesque phrase, is happily illustrative of the ordinary language of the peasantry, which on the most common-place occasions takes the shape of eloquent brevity. When an Irishman is relating the treachery of another, and is anxious to present a forcible image of the deception of a false friend, he will tell you that the traitor *'cut the ground from under his feet,'*—a phrase that has now passed almost into general use, but which, in its original earnestness, in the power of the conception, showing the sudden gulf into which the victim fell, and was swallowed up for ever, is not wanting in a certain kind of savage sublimity. Innumerable instances of the pathetic and the ridiculous might be cited from the experience of any individual who has traversed the provinces, particularly in the west and south. An old woman, trudging with a heavy load at her back towards the city of Cork, paused on her weary journey, as the gay phaeton with spanking horses and brilliant liveries of one of the wealthy families of the southern metropolis approached. Leaning her back against the low mud wall on the side of the road, she gazed upon the splendid equipage as it swept past her—the ribands and laces of the happy ladies who sat in the open carriage fluttering and cracking in the winds; and looking after it mournfully for a few moments in silence, rocking her head to and fro, she comforted her forlorn poverty with the exclamation—'Och then sure, avich! Heaven and *that* would be too much!' An English lady, who visited Ireland some years ago, landed at the custom-house quay, in Dudlin, where it was necessary to have her luggage examined. One of her packing cases was secured by an unusual quantity of nails, and the porter who was employed to open it after working for some time, and finding his labour still unfinished, observed, looking furtively at the lady, 'Ah! by my sowl, then, but the boy that nailed this was paid by the *day*, and not by the *job!*' On another occasion, a party visited the lakes of Killarney, and as the boat was making way towards a point where the rugged hills broke abruptly into the water, one of the company turned to the boatman to ask if there was any danger. 'Not the laste in life, Sir,' was the reply; 'I know every rock in the place—*there's one of them*,' he added, with a *nonchalant* leer, as the boat pitched violently against a rock. A group of peasants were standing idly outside a hovel, when a poor tattered fellow passed along the road; and one of them happening to notice the extreme penury of his appearance, another observed that he had 'got a rise in the world.' Upon being asked for an explanation, he said, 'Why, I remember the time when he hadn't a rag on his back, *but now he's all rags!*' It is a very common thing for poor cotters, who can scarcely support themselves, to keep two or three fine dogs, contriving by some means that the animals shall always be in tolerably good condition. A pedestrian traveller fell in with a young countryman, who was followed by two magnificent hounds, in the dusk of an autumn evening in the mountains of Wicklow; and, struck by what appeared to him an anomaly, entered into conversation with him, inquiring if the dogs were his own. 'Ah, then,' replied Pat, 'I wonder you'd ask such a foolish question; don't you see the family likeness between us?' 'Have you had them long?' 'Only since they were born.' 'Do you intend to sell them?' '*They wouldn't be sould by me.* They were pupped on the flure in the ould cabin, and they think they've as good a right to it as myself; and so they have. It's a pretty *ruction** there'd be if they heard me say I was going to sell them; though, poor creatures! I b'leive they'd sell themselves, soul and body, for the sake of the mild woman that's lying bed-ridden at home.' 'And what's the matter with the old woman?' 'Poverty, sir, and hard fortune.' 'But if you're so poor, how can you afford to support the dogs?' 'Support the dogs!' They support themselves. They are so sensible that they go *colloguing* † of a morning to think what they'll do all day; and then they go out over the mountains, sometimes to Lady Powerscourt's, and sometimes to Mr. Symm's, and Mr. Grattan's, and I don't know where, and never asked them, and come hame again at night, never troubling us for any thing but the look of hay that's under them. They know my foot a mile off and jump up like mad when they hear me; and if I don't come home all night, och! sorrow a wink on them, but they walk up and down like a couple of banshees, and are ready to eat me alive with joy when they see me. They're mighty true to me; and if they do set up a hullaloo sometimes in the middle of the night, frightening the poor sick mother, when they hear a noise—for it's them that has the 'cute ears—sure I can *quash* them with a word, *for they're afeard of my voice out of the love they have for me.*'

Of a different kind is the *slang* of the lower orders in Dublin, who speak a language peculiar to themselves, in which the natural humour of the country is interlarded with quaint and terse sayings, and its simplicity overlaid by arrant cunning; but exhibiting such ingenuity and artifice—such a variety of expedients and resources—that it forms a class in itself, wholly distinct from the colloquial style of the provinces, but formed mainly out of the same materials, fashioned with more art, and alloyed by that craftiness which comes of town breeding. The portion of the population in which this ornate *slang* flourishes in perfection, is to be found in the neighbourhood of the markets—more especially the fish market, which seems in all large towns to be the haunt of the muse of disorderly rhetoric. The inhabitants of cellars, where esculents, oysters cockles, lobsters, herrings, and others things are vended, exceed in the use of this figurative diction. Imagine Catherine Driscoll, a gaunt, flowery-looking woman, meeting her friend May Reily one morning, and relating a domestic grievance to her, and you have a fair illustration of the manner of speech—wanting that interjunctional flounce of the head, that sinister machinery of look, voice, and action, which no description can supply. The scene—taken from the life—occurred before the visit of George IV. to the Irish metropolis. 'Mrs. Reilly, jewel, the top o' the morning to you. And how is it wid you, ma'am?' 'the better of seeing you this blessed morning, Mrs. Driscoll, darling.' 'And how's the man that owns you?' 'Hearty, but weak, like kitchen broth.' 'How's the chil-thur?' 'Don't ax me. Sure the whole boiling of them was going to be turned out last quarter as naked as they were born. Cromwell's luck to the one-eyed thief of the world that was going to murder the fatherless crathurs.' 'Och! and who was the kidnapping villain?' 'Hould your whisht, and I'll tell you. I was standing on the stips of the cillar, tying my *praskeen*,‡ when Mr. Foyle, the tax-getherar, comes up, as impudent as if the whole street belonged to him. 'How are you, Mrs. Driscoll?' says he. 'Yes, Sir,' says I, as if I wasn't minding him, for I knew what he wanted. 'Mrs. Driscoll,' says he, 'I'm come for the taxes.' 'More power to your elbow, Sir, says I, warding him off a little at first. 'There's two gales due, ma'am,' says he, 'Is there, Sir?' says I. 'Well,' says he looking at me as if he'd look me through, 'are you going to pay me?' Pay you Sir,' says I, 'do you think I'm a robber? Where do you think a poor struggling widow like me would get the money to pay you?' 'Oh! that won't do, Mrs. Driscoll,' says he, colouring up to the gills, 'bekase,' says he, 'they're the king's taxes, and what am I to say to the king when he comes to the fore for his money?' 'Say what you like,' says I, 'and welcome; the king isn't so mane sparsted as to be beholden to the likes of me for his livin.' Oh! that's mighty well,' says he; 'but the king won't wait any longer, and if you don't pay me I must distrain you.' 'You must what, Sir?' says I. 'I must distrain you: Mrs. Driscoll,' says he, wiping his mouth with a pocket handkerchief as yellow as a kite's claw. 'Distrain me, Sir!' says I; 'Is it such a dirty fayguthur for to offer to distrain me? I'm a docent woman, Sir,' says I: 'the mother of nine chilthur, and no man shall distrain me, Sir,' says I, let alone such as you. Don't let me see you darr to come near me. I'm sure your father was a musician for your looks if you were walking on two German flutes, and you're so crookod in the body, that, God help us, if you swallowed a twelvepenny nail you'd convart it into a cork screw. Distrain me look, murder! murder! Boys, is this the way I'm to be treated? With that he says, 'Mrs. Driscoll,' says he, 'you mistake my manin' entirely. It's seizing the furniture I mane.' And why didn't you say so at once?' says I, 'instead of squinting at me with your swivel eye, and bad cess † to you.' 'Ma'am,' says he, spaking me fair, 'I must take the furniture for the taxes: it's my duty I'm doing, Mrs. Driscoll.' 'Oh! then, Mr. Foyle, says I, 'you're kindly welcome to the two stools and the settle-bed, and the noggings and the pitcher—and that's the whole inventory—for I haven't as much money as'd pay turnpike for a walking-stick. Come down the ladder, Mr. Foyle,' says I, and I'm sorry it isn't a coach and six for your sake.' Upon the word he was followin' me down when I just turned round, and says I, 'Mr. Foyle,' says I, 'it's reasonable I should tell you that three of the poor chilthur are in the typhus, and may be a gentleman like you would be afeared of it. *Us poor crathurs, are used to it.*' 'In the typhus, Mrs. Driscoll!' says he, jumping back like a garden thrush. 'Are you sure it's the typhus?' Oh, come down, Sir,' says I, and make your mind easy.' 'Not to-day, ma'am,' says he, 'I beg your pardon, Mrs. Driscoll, for troubling you; I'll come another time,' and with that he run away for the bare life. I never saw him since. *Devil a typhus was b'w. Mrs. Reilly, no more nor there's at the bottom of the sea!*'

Such passages as these can be rendered truly characteristic only by recitation. The pauses, emphases, leers, and jerks, the play of the muscles of the mouth and brows, the twinkles and winks, and the expressive accompaniment of gesture and action, are essential to bring the portrait entire before us.

WATERLOO BANQUET SONG.*
(From the United Service Gazette, June 29).

'The soldier chief of England
His banquet board hath spread,
In honour of our living brave!
And of our noble dead!
And war-crowned Wellington to-night
Sits with his warrior crew,
To kept within his battle hall
The feast of Victories!
Britannia's brightest blood of pride
Burns crimson on her brow,
And all her lion heart is brimm'd
With exultation now!
Full, full of glory doth she mark,
With eyes of living light,
The signs of all her victories,
That crown the feast to night.
The banquet board! Its massive gold,
See glitter to the flame!
Its silver like a burnished shield!
What then? It is all fame!
It is not purse-proud wealth that seeks
To rear a pompous head;
Each symbol is a monument
For living and for dead.
The meanest trifles there are of
The world's most precious things;
The victor-trophies to the brave,
The honour-gifts of Kings.
They give the relics of proud days,
That saw our flags unfurl'd—
In battle where our heroes raised
The war-cry of the world!
The right! Old England ever fought
The right against the wrong!

---

* Anglice, row.

† Hol ing a secret colloquy.

‡ A coarse apron.

† A phrase which may probably refer to an obnoxious parish impost, which has, we believe, for many years ceased to be collected in Dublin.

* Suggested by a sight of Mr. Salter's, imposing picture of this splendid feast, in progress of publication, by Mr. Moon.

Tyre on her victories grew so bright—
Her battles were so strong!
So, Wellington led forth her troops
With heart as well as sword!
And evermore as brought them home,
Triumphant and adored!
Now for their feast of conquest! lo!
Where honour sits at every wing!
And over the encave of her song
Spreads forth her golden wings!
What triumphs on the very plates
Are carved, from which they dine;†
And every shining cup emblazins
A victory in its wine!
And, oh! what thrilling tumult fills
Their hearts who pledge the bowl!
To night they quaff not wine alone,
But glory from the soul!
A toast goes round; their iron lungs
The brave old soldiers strain;
And Wellington and Waterloo
Are blended once again!
"Hurrah! we are the happy men
Who fought in his command
And help'd to fight his famous fight,
And offered his hand!
Battled the foe; the banners bore,
To charge, defeat, pursue
And shed heart, hope, and blood with those
Who won at Waterloo!"
Britannia brightens all her soil,
And perfects here her bliss!
Pity all England could not dine
At banquet such as this!
When warrior-wind Wellington in pride
Sits with his warrior-crew,
And keeps within his battle-hall
The feast of Waterloo!

GHUZNI.

Under the persuasion that the details of the attack on Ghuzni proceeding from the pens of officers, eye-witnesses of, or engaged in, the conflict can never be tedious to English readers, we subjoin a spirited description from a gallant young officer, who, as one of the heroes of Bhurtpore, on a former occasion adorned the pages of the U. S. Journal with his animated sketches of that memorable siege and storming:—

Caboul, 21st August.—I have just heard that arrangements are made by captain Wade for our Dak to travel by way of Peshawur and the Punjab, so that I now sit down to write to you, cheered by the prospect in view of my letter reaching your dear hands in safety. What has been the fate of all the letters, which I have hitherto written to you, to *H.* and to *S.* it is quite impossible for me to ascertain, but I greatly fear they never can have reached you; my last received from H. was dated early in May last, the only messenger which has found me out in six months, so that I am quite in the dark with regard to the welfare of all dear to me. We have just heard of above 800 letters reaching Chuznee all torn to fragments; pleasant intelligence is it not! I suppose ere this can reach you the news of the Capture of Chuznee will have been proclaimed. Oh, 'twas a glorious day when the pride of the haughty boasting Affghan was levelled with the dust by British steel and British valour! But I must endeavour to give you a connected account of our proceedings from the commencement of operations before the place until the close of the affair—which was as brilliant a one as ever took place in India. We were led to understand as we approached this formidable place that the Dost's son, who held the chief command fully intended to try our mettle—but on the morning of our advance it was given out that the Fort during the night had been evacuated:—few of us, however, put faith in this report. At last, as we drew near the termination of our march in 4 columns—the frowning battlement of the Citadel of this far-famed fortress appeared in the distance towering high up to the heavens. The skirmishers and the horse artillery were now pushed on to the front, and ordered to take possession of an apple orchard in front, they speedily disappeared amongst the trees, and for about ten minutes all was doubt and anxiety what would follow. At last a solitary bang and then bang! bang! bang! rapidly following, settled the matter that they would fight. Instantly we were pushed on to the advance, and the moment we appeared in the open ground, the 24 pound shot came at us whistling along from the Citadel most merrily. We were directed to get our men into shelter, while our guns advanced to within good range of the fort, and opened their fire of shot and shell; little damage was done on either side—our guns were with drawn—and when the different columns had got out of range, orders were given to pitch the camp. At two o'clock, however, orders again reached us to strike our tents—as the army were to move round to the eastern side of the Fort by a circuitous route—over a range of hills: and after a most tiresome night march, we reached our ground at 2 A. M. I stretched myself on the ground, wrapped up in my cloak, with my saddle for a pillow, and slept sound as a top till day light, notwithstanding the tremendous noise of the guns firing from the Fort—I heard them not. Their object in blazing away all night appears to have been merely to apprise us that they were 'wide awake.' It was amusing enough, when we began to change our ground in the evening, they set up a loud shout of derision, appearing to suppose we were intimidated, and were giving up all idea of attacking them, and were off to Caboul. When I opened my eyes in the morning and turned them in the direction of the fort, I saw at a glance the object of our clever chief engineer (Thompson) in moving us round to the east'n side, for the outer defences of the place were not near so formidable as those on the other side. The

† The superb service of Dresden porcelain on which the battles are painted.

citadel, however, towered as loftily and looked as threatening as before. The whole of the 2 following days were occupied in reconnoitering. On the 22nd our engineers and Sir John had made up their minds as to the mode of attack. Breaching guns we had none, having fortunately, as it turned out, left them at Candahar. A report circulated that the place was to be attacked by escalade. This idea, however, was, luckily for our fellows, laid aside, and on the 22nd it was decided to blow open the gate and the place to be taken by storm. The troops moved out of camp quietly and silently at 12 o'clock at night. The storming party consisting of the Light Companies of the Queen's 2nd, European Regiment, the 17th Queen's, and the 13th Light Infantry acting as skirmishers; the rest of the Infantry forming within 200 yards of Caubul gate, where the business was to commence. About half an hour before day light the train was fired, and the gate blown to atoms. The effect of the explosion was much greater than had been anticipated. But now came the rush and the Hurra! as the fine noble fellows started forward carrying every thing before them, and dealing death and destruction to all around. Down came the athletic Affghans sword in hand, resolving furiously to meet and stem the tide; but it was vain; they were scattered like chaff before the wind. And then followed the sharp rattle of the musquetry, and then! oh! such another wild and mad hurra! as they gained footing on the steep road leading to the citadel—it was thrilling! The sight was indeed beautiful just at this moment the sun glistening on the bayonets, the colors of the different regiments were waving in the breeze, and the gallant fellows plodding steadily up the hill towards the iron bound gate of the citadel; here there was another short pause—then a sudden desperate rush was made at the gate and (as John said)—"from the maddening shout so high" at B——d, we all knew that Chuznee, the pride of the Affghans, had fallen. Shortly afterwards the Ensign of England floated triumphantly abroad from one of the highest towers—and then one universal shout burst from the whole assembled army. Hurra! Hurra! England for ever.

The scene, after the whole business was over, carried me mind back to Bhurtpore. Dead horses and men, camels &c. &c., lying heaped in various directions. It was a stirring sight too to see the efforts made by the loose horses to get out of the place.

There were upwards of 2,000 running about at the same time, like wild horses, kicking and fighting furiously with each other,—some of them really noble animals. One of them struck me as a particular fine horse, and with some difficulty I contrived to get him caught. I sent him to the prize agent, and he was bought for me at the sale for 600 Rs. He is a brant'ful dappled grey, bred at Herat, as his mark testifies. The 16th and 35th were ordered into the citadel, and we remained there 10 days, until all was settled. I had a delightful room at the summit of one of the towers, which commanded a splendid view for miles around. The fall of Ghuzni was the death-blow to the hopes of Dost Mahommed; his son was taken by a party of our regiment after the fall of the place.

Six of our men were shot by some of his followers from the house adjoining the one in which he had taken up his abode. Golding was slightly hit in the shoulder, but our party killed five of them, amongst whom was a chief of some note. About 600 men were killed in the Fort. We had about 17 men killed, and upwards of 100 wounded. Many officers wounded, but strange to say, not one killed. We marched from Ghuznee on the 30th. All sorts of reports obtained circulation regarding Dost Mohommed, who it is said, intended to give us a meeting at Midan. On our arrival however at Sheikabad, intelligence reached us of his having abandoned his guns near Unghunder, with exception of eight and that he had started with 500 followers towards the Hill Fort of Bahmeean. A party of Cavalry was instantly sent off to take possession of the guns, and they will probably prove a valuable addit on to our prize fund, being valued at a lac of Rupees. Several parties went out for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of Dost Mahommed. Hajee Khan, the Kakur chief, had the direction of affairs with about 1,600 Affgans; a small party also of our cavalry started—but we were anticipated; they saw nothing of the Dost, though at one time within 7 miles of his rear. The Kakur chief is suspected to have been playing double—500 of his Affghans deserted the first day.

Probably it was just as well that our men did not overtake the retreating lion. They would very likely have been cut up to a man, because their horses were in most miserable plight. We arrived at Cabul on the 7th and are pitched about five miles from the city—every thing is getting settled and quiet. I went down to see the city three days ago—the fruit shops are really beautiful places,—apples pears, peaches, grapes, plums melons, all in heaps. The gardens near the city are delightful to wander through. The branches of the apple trees are quite weighed down with their loads of fruit to the very ground; fine cool forest fellows. The streets of Caubul are narrow, and not particularly clean—no fine buildings are to be seen; the climate I should pronounce the most delightful in the world. For the last 2 months I have always had three blankets on my bed, and it appears to be getting colder every day; however, notwithstanding all these delights the universal question is, 'when shall we get back?' Report says our brigade at least will have to stay, and as the 4th is generally in luck for the work, we shall very likely be the unfortunates. Nothing can be settled till we hear from Lord Auckland. I really think the troops could not stand the winter, when the snow lays upwards of 5 feet deep in the streets of Caubul: fancy a poor innocent Hindoo in such a predicament. It appears to me quite out of the question,—most probably Jellalabad will be our winter quarters. I long to see you all again but you would hardly know me in my Affghan-like appearance, whiskered and bearded and sunburnt, &c. and from exposure to the sun, something of A——'s good standing color approaching the mahogany tinge, so that my metamorphosis is complete. I shall bring you some of my collected curiosities, if possible. There are beautiful furs and ermine to be got here, which will make the cloak comfortable in the cold weather for the dear mother.

Poor Colonel Arnold of the Lancers, who has been suffering for some months from the liver, died to-day. He is universally regretted and particularly by his own regiment. He is to be buried in the Armenian burial ground in the other side of Caubul. There is a tomb there to be seen of 1617."—The Englishman,

---

New-paper Press Benevolent Association.—The second anniversary dinner of this association took place on Saturday. The hall of the Freemasons' tavern never looked so well, for among the diners were upwards of 100 ladies. A very splendid concert, the Italian portion under the direction of Mr. Balfe, the English under that of Mr. T. Cooke, varied the entertainments; Grisi, Albertazzi, Tamburini, Ivanoff, Balfe, Guibilei, Collier, Jolly, Hatton, the Misses, M. B. Hawes, Birch, Rainforth, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, gave their services. The company were in number 230, including the Nabob of Oude, Lord Brougham, the Lord Mayor, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir, J. M. Doyle, Mr. Leader, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Freshfield, M. P., and the chairman, Lord Lyndhurst. After the ordinary toasts, the noble chairman introduced that of "Prosperity to the Institution," which he prefaced by very complimentary allusions to the character of those who conducted the press, and the very arduous nature of their duties. He recommended those who had any doubt on the subject to try their hands; to write a leading article, or report a speech of Lord Brougham. He then gave a history of the press, and its uses, showed that its evils would be best corrected by itself, and concluded by observing that he took pride in doing anything in his power to increase or maintain the respectability of the press, and of them who made it what it was. After a very disproportioned speech by Mr. Dowling, Lord Brougham rose to propose the health of the chairman, whom he highly eulogised, not only for his conduct to the press when Attorney-General, during which whole period he never filed a single ex-officio informa ion—(hear)—but for his public and private character. He (lord Brougham) had succeeded him, and been succeeded by him in the office of Lord Chancellor, but neither that nor all the differences of party politics had ever distrubed for half an hour their mutual friendship. Mr. Leader delivered a no way remarkable speech, in which he was followed by the Nabob of Oude and his interpreter. The subscriptions were announced as of considerable amount, and the meeting adjourned.

Restoration of the Jews.—A letter from Alexandria say, "Sir Moses Montefiore arrived here on the 12th instant from Syria; he has made proposals to Mehemet Ali to establish a bank here, with a capital of one million sterling, provided he will do away with the many legal disqualifications of the Jews, the most oppressed of all the subjects of the Pacha. A Jew cannot in Syria be a witness in a court of justice—cannot hold land, and is subject to many other disqualifications. Sir M. Montefiore has already rented a large tract of land in Palestine on a lease for fifty years, and holds out every inducement to his people to become agriculturalists in the land of their forefathers, as one principal object of his banking institution will be rendering the necessary assistance for the prosecution of agricultural pursuits, the real riches of these countries. This may be the small beginning from which a great and long-prophesied event may be brought about in its appointed time. A million of capital would no where have greater weight than in these countries.

Battle of Nezib.—M. Petit, an eye-witness, taken prisoner at Nezib, gives the following account of the battle, which is little to the credit of the combatants on either side:—"Hafiz Pacha, learning that several Turkish or Syrian regiments were about to desert to him, began to cannonade the Egyptian camp at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 23rd. His batteries filled the enemy's camp with disorder. Several hundreds of Egyptians deserted; but the activity of Soliman Pacha at the advanced posts prevented more from passing. Ibrahim saw the necessity of an engagement, and the next morning directed his army, in six columns, against the Ottoman camp. The first column consisted of 16n cannon, in divisions; the second of infantry, composed of twelve b talions, in divisions; the third and fourth of infantry in double columns; the fifth and sixth of cavalry. Soliman Pacha had orders to form on the left in order of battle, which manœuvre was executed by the Egyptians with as much precision as at a review. A cannonade then began, and lasted an hour and three quarters. The Egyptian artillery having exhausted its ammunition, slackened fire. The moment was critical for the Egyptian army, twelve battalions of which had already taken to flight in the greatest disorder. A staff-officer of Hafiz advised him strongly to seize this moment and attack the enemy. Soliman Pacha and his aides-de-camp, sabre in hand, forced the fugitives to return to their ranks, and face the Turkish fire. Soon the Egyptians got fresh supplies of ammunition, when their fire re-commenced, and poured discharges of grape, under which the Turkish irregulars gave way. Hafiz Pacha, sabre in hand, did his utmost to stop the

the fugitives, but it was impossible. The infantry flung away their guns and fled. The cavalry, which had not been in action, retired in good order. Hafiz retreated on Maratsch.

Manners and customs of the Japanese. From recent Dutch accounts of Japan, and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.

No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 199 No. 48.]

Whilst the Dutch were to remain in the bay, and the business of unloading, procuring a cargo, reloading, and all thereunto appertaining, is going on, a good deal of consequent negociation and intercourse takes place betwixt the president and the governor and his subordinates; and some diversity of opinion exists between the Dutch and the German writers, as to the degree of politeness which, upon this and other formal occasions, marks the behaviour of the Japanese. Dr. Von Siebold avers, that the Dutch *opperhoofd* still submits to very humiliating insults and contemptuous treatment; attributing such submission however, to a patriotic anxiety for the preservation to Holland of a very profitable trade, not to any individual love of gain; whilst most of the Dutchmen, on the other hand, affirm, that they receive every mark of consideration and respect that could reasonably be expected or desired, and hold the trade to be of little value. The accounts given by the Dutch presidents of their intercourse with, and treatment by, the different Japanese placemen with whom they came in contact, will enable the reader to judge between these opposite views. One preliminary observation may, however, afford a key to the conduct of this haughty, but not conceited, nation. The Japanese nobles and placemen, even of secondary rank, entertain a sovereign contempt for traffic; whence it may be inferred, that the head or director of a commercial establishment cannot expect to be treated by them as their equal. And that this is the light in which they, not unjustly, regard the Dutch *opperhoofd*, is proved by the adaptation to that gentleman of their sumptuary laws respecting swords. This mark of dignity is strictly prohibited to all Japanese traders; and the wealthiest merchant can no otherwise free himself from this degradation, imposed by these sumptuary laws, of appearing unarmed, than by prevailing upon some indigent noble, whose necessities his purse has relieved, to enter his (the merchant's) name upon the list of his (the nobleman's) servants; when the titular domestic is permitted, in his servile capacity, to wear a single sword. Now of the whole Dutch factory, the president alone *is* permitted ever to wear a sword, and even he is allowed but one, and that one to be worn only upon state occasions all of which, be it remembered, has no reference either to nation or to person, but is absolutely and solely the test and mark of station, or rather perhaps of class: can the man who may only wear a sword at all upon particular specified occasions, expect to be placed on a footing of equality with him who wears two, or even with him who wears one at his own pleasure, that is to say, always?

There is, however, one very important point in the treatment of the Dutch in Japan, respecting which all the late writers agree in correcting the mistaken impression prevalent in Europe. This point is their religion, which, if they are not allowed openly to profess by practising its rites—because these are acts prohibited by irrevocable Japanese law—they are not, now at least, required to deny and to insult, by trampling upon a picture of the Virgin and infant Saviour. That they ever did sully the Christian name by submitting to this sacrilegious humiliation, to which thousands of Japanese martyrs preferred death, rests solely upon the authority of their expelled commercial rivals, the Portuguese, and of the hostile Jesuits; corroborated, indeed, by the contempt which the Dutch, at the period of their obtaining their first charter, A.D. 1611, in the midst of the persecution of the native Christians and the missionaries, appear to have incurred from the Japanese, by a supple compliance with every requisition. The question thus limited can be of little interest to any but Dutch feelings; still, what is known of the history of this singular ceremony of abjuration, and of the treatment of the Dutch relative to religion, both of yore and at present, is too characteristic of Japanese nature to be omitted.

From the first visits of the Portuguese to Japan, up to the latter end of the sixteenth century, Christianity and the missionary labours of the Jesuits enjoyed there a toleration so complete as to be almost unaccountable in a country in which the authority of the nominal autocrat sovereign, the *Mikado* (whose vicegerent only the *Ziogoon** professes himself), essentially rests upon its religion; the *Mikado* (literally 'the son of heaven') reigning solely as the acknowledged descendant and representative of the gods. In consequence of this toleration, the missionaries were so successful, that, according to the reports made by the Jesuits to their superiors in Rome, there were in Japan, prior to the breaking out of the civil wars that produced the prohibition of Christianity, 200,000 native Christians, amongst whom were found princes, generals, and the flower of the nobility. Nay, a few years later, the heir of the ziogoonship is said to have been half a convert; whilst the numbers of the Jesuits' flock increased rapidly, even by hundreds of thousands during the whole of those civil wars and the early period of the persecution.

[*To be continued.*]

* These two sovereigns are very improperly called by European writers the Spiritual and Temporal emperors. The *Mikado* is the acknowledged emperor, absolute alike in spiritual and temporal affairs: the *Ziogoon* is a military chief, professedly the vicegerent or lieutenant of the emperor. Klaproth says, the Japanese, when the meaning of the title "emperor" was explained to them, were indignant at its being applied to the *Ziogoon*, and said there was no emperor but the *Mikado*. Hence, it seems difficult to designate these two potentates, except by their Japanese titles.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

DECEMBER 24TH, 1839.

LATEST DATES.

England	12th Aug	Singapore	17th Oct.
U. States	9th July.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta	— Oct.	Manila	4th Dec.
Bombay	17th Sept.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—ELLEN, Dixon, from Manila. ELIZA STEWART, Miller, from London. ASIA, (Am.)——, THOMAS PERKINS (Am.)——, from Calcutta.

SAILED.—None Reported.

PASSENGER.—(Omitted before) per George Washington, for Batavia, M. I. Senn van Basel, Esq Netherlands Consul for China.

The Eliza Stewart has brought intelligence of the greatest interest to the British community in China.

The proceedings in the house of lords on the 1st of August will scarcely be considered satisfactory to those who surrendered their opium in March last.

From the slight and cool conversation between viscount Melbourne and lord Ellenborough, the important news from China appears to have but little affected the ministry; although the whole of the violent proceedings of the high imperial commissioner were at the time fully known in London.

We are perfectly aware that official forms prevent a minister from being too open on any question in the absence of official information; but we think the imprisonment, first of all British subjects—indeed of *all* foreigners—then of her majesty's superintendent, and the spoliation of 20,283 chests of British owned opium, surrendered to H. M.'s superintendent for the service of her majesty's government to be delivered over to the government of China,—and as all these facts were perfectly well known to viscount Melbourne—we think they might have drawn from his lordship a little more expression of warm feeling and indignation at these unjustifiable proceedings of the Chinese government.

It is very probable that viscount Melbourne knows little or nothing about the opium trade, but he must have been convinced that the opium surrendered to to the commissioner was surrendered and received as the property of government and not as the property of individuals; this important fact his lordship must have learnt from the Canton newspapers,—to which lord Ellenborough referred — in which capt. Elliot's notices were published; his lordship could not have had a rational doubt on the matter: yet not a single word was said to quiet the alarm in the city.

His lordship's silence on this point may appear to augur ill for the hopes of those who surrendered their opium under a written pledge from H. M.'s superintendent.

The question of the payment for the opium surrendered, must, of course, be determined by parliament: the cabinet may or may not make it a government question; but in the first discussion of its forced surrender, his lordship, we think, might have dropped a word as to the conduct of the high commissioner & of the British superintendent:—the commissioner having *commanded* the chief superintendent, under the most serious menaces, to deliver the opium, and the latter having obeyed that command, and forced the holders to surrender their opium.

The opium was surrendered on the 27th of March, and now, on the 24th of Dec., notwithstanding the facility and speed of the overland communication, no one knows, not what are the *intentions* but what are the *feelings* of the government on the subject, because captain Elliot's *written* despatches have not reached home, although his *printed* despatches have!

The silence, then, of her majesty's minister on the subject appears to us absurd, and a culpable neglect of a most important question, which not only affects the China trade generally, but has a near relation to the opinion the natives of India will have hereafter as to the thorough good faith of the British government.

We trust that when the question of the surrender of the opium, and the trade to to China, is discussed in parliament, the stability of our Indian empire,—being an empire of opinion only—may not be forgotten.

CHINA.—On Wednesday the following notice was posted in the North and South American Coffee-house:—

The honorable East India Company have received dispatches overland from India. The China trade was stopped—all the British subjects taken prisoners.

A city correspondent says:—

A very strong sensation was created among the merchants and others engaged in the China and East India trade by the receipt of news of the suspension of the China trade, and the arrest and detention of capt. Elliot, her majesty's superintendent at Canton, as well as of several British merchants.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Canton, April 7:—

Strange events have taken place here. A commissioner has arrived from Pekin to put an end to the opium trade. He commenced by taking into custody all the resident merchants, and placing restrictions on their and other factories; also captain Elliot, declaring that he would detain them until all the opium was delivered up. He would not allow them food or water for some time. Things went on in this way a few days, when captain Elliot required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, he guaranteeing payment for the same. 20,000 chests were given up, and report states that opium, even to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* (sterling or dollars is not given in the letter) was surrendered.

Another letter states that captain Elliot and the merchants had been released, but that all the opium was detained.

The news produced a rise in the prices of teas on 'change in the afternoon of Wednesday, as several of the British ships had left Canton in ballast. The news was brought express through France by a Queen's messenger to government.

Three Chinese, (says another letter) who had been discovered trafficking in or using this drug, had been publicly strangled. Business, of course, was perfectly paralysed.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rua do Hospital.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
Per Annum $ 16 payable quarterly.
Do 6 months 9 do. do. in advance.
Do. 3 months 5 do. do. in do.
Register Per Annum $ 12 payable quarterly.
Do do. 6 months 7 do. do. in advance.
Do. do. 3 months 4 do. do. in advance.
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. $5.

EXTRA COPIES

Of the Register, to { Subscribers..... 25 cents. Non-Subscribers..... 35 do.
Price Current, to { Subscribers for 25 copies 5 do. do. less than do 10 do. Non-Subscribers.....15 do.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Canton Register.
Vessels for freight &c.....$ 5
Advertisement, each insertion..... 1
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months,.....$ 6

VOL. 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1839. NO. 52.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Barque LADY NUGENT, 335 Tons per Register, Capt. A. HOLTON. Apply to

Messrs. BELL & Co.
or to CHARLES FRARON.

Macao, 14th November, 1839.

London, No. 71 Cornhill.

TO LADIES Gentlemen, Midshipmen, & Others going to the East and West Indies, the Eastern Colonies, New South Wales, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Anthony, having extensive Shipping connexion to every part of the Globe, respectfully offers his services, which will be found beneficial to the Public, and save them considerable trouble, delay, and inconvenience, by applying to him if any information they stand in need of on the subject.

Mr. A. keeps a list of all Ships proceeding to any part of the Globe, with Plans thereof, for the inspection of his friends.

Shipping and Clearance of Baggage attended to

Equipments and Outfits of every description provided at the shortest notice, upon the most reasonable terms. Insurance effected at the lowest premium with safe underwriters. For further particulars please apply to

J. G. ANTHONY.

Attendance from 10 till 5 o'Clock.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business, which will in future be carried on under the Firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

WANTED.—A Nautical Almanac for 1840. Apply at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE.—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate VENUS on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Francs, 29,232,67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton,
or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.—Poon and other spars, from 76 ft by 22 ins, to smaller sizes, on board the ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, in Toonkoo Bay.

TO LET.—A fine House in Praya de Mandroo—Macao. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. DECEASED.

WILLIAM JARDINE, ESQ. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, ESQ. now of China both of the Firm of MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, ESQ. now in Europe, of the Firm of MESSRS. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, ESQ. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to MESSRS. TURNER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to

ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.

WANTED—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the *Canton Register* Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price $1½—do for 1836-37-38 price $4. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at $2 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at $1½ per 100. Apply at the *Canton Register Office*, Rua do Hospital.

NOTICE.—Charges for Job PRINTING at the *Canton Register Office*.

Bills of Lading and Exchange,..... per 100 $t.
Opium Order and Boats notes,.....
Lingnist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c, " 1.50
Policies, and Folio pages..... " 5.
Auction Bills..... " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: comprising a succinct recapitulation of the principal incidents, especially connected with foreigners, during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.*

January 1st, the trade of the port of Canton, by command of the local government, was re-opened to foreigners.

It was reported, that the party opposed to the admission of opium on payment of duty, had gained the entire ascendant in the imperial councils; that three princes had been punished for opium-smoking; that Heu Naetse had been dismissed from the public service; and that memorials, from all the provincial governments, had been laid before the cabinet, the general council, the imperial house, and Board of Punishments, for final consideration.

A proclamation to the people was published by the acting magistrate of Nanhae, against the use of opium, with a recipe for curing the habit of smoking the drug.

3d. Lin Tsihseu, governor of Hookwang, was appointed by the emperor, to repair to Canton, in order to stop the traffic in opium.

3d. and 7th Public meetings of foreign residents were held for the formation of a Seamen's Friend Association.

7th. An edict was issued by the magistrate of Nanhae, by order of the governor, admonishing all smokers, at once to break off the 'vile habit.'

Native houses in Canton were searched for opium and apparatus for smoking it. Gates were erected in the streets to impede the policemen in order to search their *persons* for opium before they searched the houses.

10th. An edict was issued by the governor, against ships bringing opium to Whampoa, and declaring that if they did so they would be sent back to their own country. Another edict came out from the governor, commanding the hong-merchants to secure sundry vessels then at Whampoa.

14th. The cohong paid the first dividend, of four per cent., on the debts of Kingqua, to the foreign creditors of that hong.

16th. A new form of bond was proposed by the hong merchants to the Chamber of Commerce, to prevent the smuggling of opium and specie.

22d. Several European passage boats were licensed to run between Canton and Macao, for the purpose of conveying letters and passengers.

23d. A dispatch was received by the governor from the Board of War, giving conveyance to an imperial edict, of the 3d, respecting the new commissioner.

A proclamation was addressed to foreigners by the governor and lieut.-governor, giving notice of the approach of a special commissioner, and urging the *immediate removal* of all the opium and store-ships from the Chinese waters, threatening a stoppage of the trade in case of non-compliance.

27th. A regulation that the debts of one hong merchant to foreigners shall not exceed a hundred thousand taels, was ordered, by the local authorities, to be engraven on stone, and kept in everlasting remembrance.

February 1st. All the back doors of the foreign factories were ordered to be blocked up.

4th. Rules and regulations were promulgated by the British chief superintendent for the establishment of a maritime police in the Chinese waters.

A document was published "on the best mode of arresting the opium plague," written by Chow Teentseo, superintendent of the transport of grain.

A dividend of three per cent. was paid on Hingtae's debts, making the total hitherto paid amount to seven per cent.

3d. The schooner Attaran, captain Jackson, was lost near the island Nanpang, a few miles westward of Macao, with 130 chests of opium.

16th. A coroner's inquest was held, by the magistrate of Nanhae, at the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton, respecting the death of a Chinese.

26th. A Chinese, accused of trafficking in opium, was strangled in front of the foreign factories. All the foreign flags thereupon ceased to be hoisted.

28th. A request was made by the British merchants to their superintendents of trade, to detain H. M. sloop Larne, in the Chinese waters.

March 7th. The British chief superintendent required all British owned passage boats, not having licenses, immediately to proceed outside of the Bogue, and not return within the same.

10th. Lin Tsihseu, the imperial commissioner, made his entrance into Canton, and took up his residence in one of the collegiate halls.

11th. A European boat, belonging to the St. Vincent at Whampoa, on her way from Canton to the ship, was run down by a Chinese lighter, and nine of the crew lost.

18th. Two edicts were issued by the commissioner—one to the hongmerchants, and the other to the foreigners: the latter requiring, 'every particle of the opium in the store-ships' to be delivered up to government, and bonds given that they will never again bring any more on penalty of death, and promising in case of compliance a remission of the past and the continuance of commerce. The term of three days was given for a reply.

19th. By an edict from the hoppo, addressed to the hongmerchants, all foreigners were forbidden to go to Macao.

One of the licensed passage-boats, the Snipe, was stopped at the Bogue on a charge of smuggling.

NOTE.—The governor ordered 800 copies of the English translation (by Mr. Thom) of this Edict, from the Canton Register office, for distribution among the Foreigners. The account was paid from the Consoo fund, i. e. by the Foreign trade, i. e. by the Foreign consumers of Chinese produce. Ed. C. R.

ing, and brought back to Canton She was afterwards broken up.

21st. All communication with Whampoa was stopped, and troops assembled on the river and in the suburbs near the factories. The Chamber of Commerce assembled, and 1037 chests were tendered for surrender.

22d. Mr. L. Dent was invited to go to the city-gate to meet the commissioner. By circular from captain Elliot at Macao, all British ships were ordered to rendezvous at Hongkong and put themselves in a posture of defence immediately.

23d. The hongmerchants appeared early this morning, two of them with chains on their necks, urging Mr. Dent to go into the city. Messrs. Inglis, Slade, Thom, and Fearon went in his stead. Another circular was issued by captain Elliot, at Macao, enjoining all British subjects to make immediate preparations for removing with their property from Canton.

24th. At sunset, capt. Elliot arrived in Canton, and immediately hoisted the British flag, and conducted Mr. Dent to his own consular hall, at which place he summoned a public meeting. All natives were withdrawn. Provisions stopped; and a triple cordon of boats placed in front of the factories. Captain Elliot demanded passports.

24th. The foreign merchants pledged themselves "not to deal in opium nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire."

26th. A new proclamation was issued by the commissioner, urging four reasons for the immediate surrender of the opium.

By order of the government of Macao, all the opium in the settlement was sent on board ship.

27th. Captain Elliot required the surrender to him of all British owned opium in China, holding himself, in behalf of his government, responsible for the same; 20,283 chests were surrendered.

28th. An edict was addressed to all the foreign consuls requiring them to make a surrender of opium—as captain Elliot had done.

April 3d. Arrangements for the delivery of the opium at Chuenpe having been agreed upon, Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr Thom, started for Macao, affording an opportunity for sending letters 'outside.'

7th. Mr. Johnston arrived at Macao, and embarked in the cutter, Louisa, for the Bogue. The illicit traffic renewed.

9th. Meeting of merchants and officers at the consoo house continued till near midnight, discoursing about the bond and 'nothing but the bond.'

10th. The commissioner and governor proceeded to the Bogue to witness in person the delivery of the drug. The hoppo preceded them.

12th. A communcation of this date, from Mr. Johnston at Chuenpe, announced the delivery of 650 chests.

15th. A notice was issued inviting sealed tenders for a British clipper, to bear dispatches to the home government.

19th. An order was promulgated by the prefect of Canton, for the return to the factories of servants and compradors.

Special and earnest commands were given, by edict from the high officers, for the immediate presentation to them of the bond, in order to evince "on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive."

20th. Half of the opium was delivered, but the passage boats were not allowed to run,—the stipulation for this notwithstanding. Deliveries stopped.

May 4th.—An order promulgated for the passage boats to run, and for the resumption of trade. Sixteen individuals named, were not to leave Canton until further notice.

5th. This afternoon the triple cordon before the factories was broken up, and a part of the guards removed.

6th. The European boats, with about fifty passengers, left Canton for Whampoa and Macao.

8th. An edict was published from the provincial government and commissioner, addressed to the British superintendent and foreign consuls, allowing them their request that at the head of the people and vessels of their several countries they might return home; adding, "after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again: let there be no turning back-

14th. An edict was issued by the local authorities, commanding all the streets leading into the square, (except Old China street) to be closed up, and the shopmen in them to remove.

19th. Public notice was given, by captain Elliot, to prevent British subjects, vessels, and any other property, from entering the port.

About this time a new regulation was promulgated, requiring that all vessels should be measured before entering the port; officers in consequence went on board the fleet of ships in Macao Roads, and measured them.

21st. At 2 o'clock this morning, the delivery of the 20,283 chests was completed, and the whole stored at Chunhow, near a creek east of the Bogue.

22d. In a public notice from captain Elliot, he recapitulated the items of complaint against the commissioner, and repeated his injunction against the introduction of property, and cautioned all British subjects against continuing their residence in Canton beyond the period of his own stay.

23d. An order was issued by the commissioner requiring ten of the sixteen proscribed persons to give bonds that they would never again return to China. Some had given bonds previously.

A memorial dated this day was addressed by the British merchants to lord Palmerston, respecting the recent acts of the Chinese government.

Commissioner Lin appointed to the governorship of the Leang Keang, e. i. the three provinces of Keangse, Keangsoo, and Nganhwuy.

23d. P. W. Snow, esq. the American consul left for Macao in the inside passage.

24th. At about 5 o'clock p. m. captain Elliot, accompanied by a number of the British merchants left Canton.

27th. U. S. A. frigate Columbia, George C. Read, esq captain, arrived from Singapore. She was soon after joined by the sloop-of-war John Adams, Thomas Wyman, esq. captain, from Manila.

29th. A mandate was received from the emperor ordering the whole 20,291 chests (eight additional having been surrendered by one of the merchants outside) of opium to be destroyed, so that all the inhabitants of the coasts and foreigners in Canton might see it and be admonished.

Her Britannic majesty's sloop-of-war Larne, captain Blake, sailed from Macao for the Indian station.

30th. The clipper Ariel, captain Warden, on her Britannic majesty's service, sailed from Macao with dispatches for the home government.

June 1st. The number of foreign residents in Canton reduced to about five and twenty, among them a few English and Parsees, British subjects.

5th. The commissioner and governor issued orders for all vessels to enter the port, or immediately to return to their own countries.

11th. An American ship entered the Bogue, and others soon followed, all yielding to the bond.

12th. At a meeting of British merchants in Macao, the preparing to send British ships and property to Canton was viewed with regret.

14th. The local officers issued an edict for the purpose of hastening the entrance of all the ships within the Bogue.

16th. The Ann Jane, the last of the British ships in port, passed out of the Bogue, heavily laden with cargo for England.

17th. Mr. King and others, in the ship Morrison, captain Benson, visited Chunhow to witness the process of destroying the opium.

21st. Captain Elliot published a manifesto declaring against the conduct of the commissioner in endeavoring to induce British subjects to disregard his (captain Elliot's) lawful injunctions.

23d. New port regulations were issued by the hoppo. A form of bond finally agreed upon, and signed by Americans bringing ships to Whampoa. Chinese officers seized and detained on board ships at Hongkong. Rumors of renewed operations outside in the traffic of opium.

27th. The terraces on the top of all the foreign factories owned by the hongmerchants were taken down by order of the magistrates, lest, as it was said, the foreigners should overlook the city.

July 7th. Commissioner Lin, governor Tang, and the other high provincial officers, visited the foreign factories.

native, named Lin Weihe, lost his life.

10th and 15th. Correspondence between the British chief superintendent and merchants respecting a scale of demurrage.

26th. Rules and regulations promulgated, which were to be observed in the court of justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of British subjects in China, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast.

August 3d. A meeting of British merchants was held in Macao for the purpose of organising a British chamber of commerce. A provisional chamber only was formed.

5th. Captain Elliot issued a public notice for the first session of the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction.

6th. The U. S. A. frigates Columbia, commodore Read, and the sloop-of-war John Adam, captain Wyman, sailed for the Sandwich Islands.

12th. The first session of the court of criminal and admiralty jurisdiction held at Hongkong.

15th. All supplies, for British subjects in China, interdicted by the commissioner and governor.

17th. A meeting of British subjects convened by captain Elliot to concert measures for their personal safety.

18th. The orders for interdicting food were repeated; and all the servants and compradors, in the English houses and families, left their employers.

21st. Captain Elliot gave notice that, unwilling to compromise the safety of the Portuguese, the commission would embark that evening.

22d. Mr. Snow, the American consul, embarked this afternoon in a chop boat for Canton.

24th. An attack was made on the British schooner, the Black Joke, and several of the people killed and others wounded.

25th. At a committee meeting of British subjects held this day, it was resolved that all should leave Macao next day.

26th. The embarkation took place in the afternoon, and all British subjects left Macao—excepting two or three invalids, and one gentleman known and recognized as Prussian consul.

Chinese troops were quartered at Taeenshan; and large numbers, probably more than one third, of the native population left Macao.

30th. H. B. M. ship-of-war Volage H. Smith, esq. captain, arrived and anchored off Macao, and soon after proceeded to Hongkong. The Hyacinth arrived some days subsequently.

31st. A proclamation was issued by the Chinese, calling on the people to arm themselves, and to resist parties of English landing on their coasts.

September 3d. The commissioner, and governor of Canton, visited *Macao*, and were escorted from the Barrier by Portuguese troops.

4th. An encounter took place at Kowlung between English armed boats on one side, and Chinese junks and a fort on the other.

6th. An edict was published by the commissioner, animadverting on the affair of the 4th, and the noncompliance in the surrender of the murderer, &c., and authorizing the Chinese to seize and kill any English on shore.

8th. The hoppo of Canton entered *Macao* this morning, and left it again on the morning of the th, with public honors. Trade between Canton and *Macao* was resumed soon after his visit.

10th. *Mr.* Bridgman, at the request of the commissioner, went to Chunhow, and returned on the 12th.

11th. Notice was given by captain Smith, of the Volage, of his intention to blockade the river and port of Canton, after six days.

12th. Early this morning a Spanish ship, the Bilbaino from Manila, was burnt by Chinese officers in the Typa. The mate was seized and carried prisoner to Canton, and subjected to the punishment of wearing the cangue

14th. An edict was published by the Portuguese senate ordering an armed vessel to cruize in the Roads and Typa, and prohibiting all vessels from entering the Typa with cargoes of opium after the 1st of October.

16th. The blockade was not carried into effect—a boat, supposed to have been cut off, having returned, and negotiations having been opened.

24th. An interview took place between captain Elliot and the subprefect of *Macao*, having reference to an amicable arrangement for trade.

October 9th. The commissioner, by proclamation, declared that so long as opium continued to come he would continue to act against it.

10th. The British vessel Sanda, captain Alexander Greig was wrecked on Hainan, the cargo, all the passengers, and several of the crew, were lost.

15th. Public notice was given by captain Elliot that he had, the preceding day, accepted conditions from the commissioner and governor, involving the opening of the British trade outside the port of Canton.

The English ship Thomas Coutts, captain Warner, entered the port after having signed a new bond, henceforth to be required instead of the old one.

20th. Captain Elliot promulgated the conditions, agreed on by himself and the high officers, for conducting the trade outside the Bogue.

22d. Minutes and memoranda of meetings of British and hong merchants, respecting the outside trade, promulgated in Macao.

26th. Captain Elliot gave notice of the commissioner and governor having violated their engagement for the trade outside the port of Canton.

27th. An edict was published complaining of the renewal of the opium trade on the east and west coast, and threatening to take the English into custody if they continued obstinate.

28th. Another edict was published declaring that six hundred troops had been stationed at the Barrier, and that the English should be driven from Macao, and not allowed to return, so long as the ships refused to enter the port, and the murderer was not given up.

November 3d. An action took place off Chuenpe, H. B. M. ships Volage and Hyacinth engaged with the admiral and twenty-nine sail of junks.

On subsequent and successive days there were cannonadings and random shots at Hongkong, and its vicinity. The fleet of merchants vessels removed to Tungkoo. On the expediency of this removal there was a correspondence between the British authorities and the merchants and ship masters, the latter being unwilling to remove.

20th. Captain Elliot gave information that he had requested the senior officer of H. M. ships to obstruct the further entrance of British vessels to the Bogue, under the present circumstances.

26th. An edict was published by the commissioner, and high provincial officers, declaring that their trade with British vessels, excepting only the Thomas Coutts and Royal Saxon, on and after the 6th of Dec. would cease. Large shipments of cargo from the British vessels were made by American and other foreign vessels.

December 3d. M. J. Senn Van Basel, esq., the consul of his Netherlands' majesty left Macao for Batavia.

6th. The hon. E. I. company's finance committee and their last official servant left China.

8th. A part of the crew of the Portuguese vessel, the Cassador, recently wrecked on Hainan, returned to Macao, via Canton. The remainder of the crew were soon to follow.

18th. An edict was issued by the commissioner and governor forbidding the introduction of British goods in other foreign vessels.

16th. An address from captain Elliot forwarded to the commissioner asking an undisturbed residence in Macao for British subjects.

20th. Mr. Gribble, a British subject, was captured off Tungkoo, on returning from the Royal Saxon — which vessel entered the Bogue.

29th. The Volage and Hyacinth left Tungkoo, for the Bogue to inquire respecting Mr. Gribble.

On this brief recapitulation of the events of 1839, we have no notice to comment. To the foreign community in China it has been a year of singular interest, marked by extraordinary changes and reverses, and ends with the prospect of open hostilities. That such an issue may be averted, peace and prosperity restored, is one ardent prayer to the God of nations, the ruler of all princes. —For our readers and friends we wish a happy new year.

Chinese Repository for Dec.

Martyrdom of Catholics in Tongking.

As supplementary to the preceding, the following extract from a letter, dated Upper Cochinchina, 31 January 1839, is subjoined. We copy it from the Friend of India for May 9th.

"This year, 1838, has been for us a year of calamity and desolation; and for Tongking and Upper Cochinchina, one of misery and tribulation. The sword of persecution has made great havoc in the vineyard of the Lord; heaven has been peopled with holy martyrs, but there have been likewise some apostates, and all together places the Christian religion in these regions in serious danger. Two Dominican bishops were arrested and beheaded for their faith last July; three Spanish clergymen of the same order have been also arrested and beheaded; seven indigenous priests (four of the Dominican mission, and and three of the French), have been likewise arrested and beheaded for the faith. All these generous confessors and martyrs have decorated the church of God, and done honour to the mission, by the courage, firmness, and constancy they exhibited in the midst of their tortures, and by the noble-mindedness and resignation with which they shed their blood, and gave up their life for the Christian religion, and the faith of Jesus Christ. Monsieur Haward, of the diocese of Rosnee, bishop of Castoria and vicar apostolic of Western Tongking, died last July of sickness, brought on by excess of misery and fatigue; his fever-ship was only three days ill. I have been told that monsieur Simonin expired during his flight in the mountains, but I have not received anomalial relation of his death. We also have had a furious attack here in in Upper Cochinchina, on account of the dispersion of a small college we had founded. Monsieur Candal was at the head of the little establishment, but the people of the district, not having taken sufficient precautions, nor acted with sufficient prudence, the pagans came to know the whole, and in order to obtain money, threatened immediately to give information to the mandarins; but having no hopes of gaining any, they effectually denounced that this district contained a European priest, an indigenous one, a college, &c., whereupon a mandarin proceeded thither with 300 soldiers, and the next morning by daybreak blockaded the village. M. Candal and the indigeneous priest were enabled to flee, and make their escape; and the chiefs of the place were arrested; were put to the cangue; were conducted to the head quarters of the province; underwent the interrogatory, but, being overcome by dint of the torments inflicted on them, they had the weakness and misfortune to apostatize. A young clerc of M. Candal's, named Domine Thion, a lad of eighteen years, was the only one among them that confessed the faith; he suffered every sort of torment, and strenuously submitted to martyrdom. M. Candal having had to undergo a great deal, in order to avoid the pursuit of the soldiers and pagans, worn out at length with misery and hunger, as well as exhausted with hunger, expired on the mountains of Upper Cochinchina, on the 26th of last July. Monsieur Jaccard was involved in this business, through the odium and malevolence of a mandarin, and especially of the king, who has been this long time seeking for a pretext to do away with him so that this noble minded confessor was strangled on the 21st of last September (St. Matthew's day), with the lad, Domine Thion. Monsieur Borie and two Tonghinese priests have been arrested, and have suffered martyrdom; the former having been beheaded, and the two latter strangled for the faith, on the 24th November last. Upper Cochinchina is by no means in peace; all there is disturbance and confusion; all the clergy are dispersed and concealed; all the nunneries broken up. I have lately heard a melancholy piece of news. A Chinese vessel was lost in the beginning of December, to the north of Upper Cochinchina; some persons saw the ship at sea without her sails, and making no way in any direction; she appeared a complete wreck, and all hands seemed to have perished. There floated on shore staves, planks, boxes containing European articles, viz., books, pictures, mitres, crucifixes, candles, wine, money, &c. The heathens have seized a number of the effects, and drank all the wine; the Christians have had very little of anything. I have sent orders to purchase whatever they can.

"I subjoin a synopsis of the number that fell victims to this awful persecution.

2 Dominican (Italian) bishops,	}	In July 1 st.
3 Dominican priests,		
4 following Dominican priests		
3 lad pagans French priests,		
1 French priest stranded in Cochinchina,		Sept 21st.
1 French bishop died in Tonghing,		Nov. 24th.
1 Cochinchinese student strangled,		Sept. 21st.
2 Tonghinese priests stranded,		Nov. 24th.

Total 17 persons. 1 French bishop died of misery. 1 French bishop starved on the mountains. Well, then, may we exclaim: 'But ye are come unto Mount Sion, and unto the city of living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, ... and to the general assembly and church of the first-born, who are written in heaven.' Heb. xii. 22, 23."

ADMIRAL MAITLAND AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We understand that a reply has been received from Admiral Maitland to the letter some time since forwarded to his Excellency by the Bombay chamber of commerce, respecting the extreme danger to which the lives and property of British subjects are exposed in China from the absence of any British armed force.

His excellency observes that with the exception of the unprecedented and extraordinary means adopted by the Chinese authorities to obtain the delivery of the opium, neither those authorities nor the Chinese people have shewn any desire to commit further aggressions on H. M. subjects; and if any collision did arise it would probably be occasioned by the unwarrantable proceedings of some of our own countrymen — and that though he should deeply deplore such a collision taking place before instructions were received from England from H. M. Government, and the means supplied for effectually demanding redress for the insult offered by the Chinese authorities to the British nation by imprisoning and threatening with death, H. M. Superintendent of trade in China, and other subjects of Her Majesty, yet he had no apprehension that any such event would occur if a prudent line of conduct were now pursued on our part. One of the principal reasons for his Excellency not proceeding to China in person was the conviction that the assemblage of a number of ships of war on that coast, without authority to act with energy, could only excite the jealousy of the Chinese and lead to further misunderstanding, which would render the question of redress more complicated, and therefore embarrass H. M. Government in the measures to be adopted for obtaining it.

With regard to the return of H. M. S *Lyra*, His Excellency observes that so long as the lives and property of H. M. subjects were in jeopardy, captain Blake remained in China, which was all that was required of him by captain Elliot, and the British merchants, until they were liberated from confinement, and as he did not then perceive any danger to the lives, liberty, or property of H. M. subjects he very properly carried into execution the orders he had received from the Admiral. The American Commodore also did not interfere in any one way, and as little did he consider the lives or property of the foreigners in danger, that he informed captain Blake that he meant to quit the river, and proceed on his voyage a few days after him.

Before hearing of the extraordinary events in China, the Admiral had destined H. M. Ship Volage to visit that country for the purpose of giving countenance to H. M. subjects and of protecting their interests; and as soon as she rejoined him at Trincomalee, from the Persian Gulf, and could be refitted and got ready for sea, she was sent on that service and must have arrived in Macao about the middle of August, since which H. M. Sloop *Hyacinth* has followed her.

The report of two French men of war being about to proceed to China, which appeared some time ago in the Calcutta papers, is incorrect. The *Astrolabe* and *Zelee* sailed from Singapore early in July on a scientific voyage, and were then bound to the coast of Borneo. It does not appear that they had any immediate intention of proceeding to China.

Bombay Times, 5th Oct.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The following notice, issued from the General Post Office London, contains the new regulations respecting the transmission of letters to India by the overland route.

"Mails will be made up in London for India, viz. *Marseilles*, on the 12th August, 16th September, 14th October, and after that time on the 4th of every month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the mail will be made up on the following day."

"The uniform rate on single letters to and from India by this route will be 2s. 8d. and so on in proportion."

"On Newspapers, the rate will be 2d."

Singapore Free Press, 14th Nov.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1839.

LATEST DATES.			
England	12th Aug	Singapore	14th Nov.
U. States	9th July.	Java	20th Oct.
Calcutta,	— Oct.	Manila,	4th Dec.
Bombay	5th Oct.	Austral-Asia	20th August.

ARRIVED.—THAMES, Marques, from Calcutta and Singapore. ORWELL, Haws, from Sidney. GLENELG, Stuttler, from Bombay and Singapore. HANNAH, (Hamb.) ——, from Batavia.

PASSENGER.—Per Orwell, H. M. Clar. e, Esq.

SAILED.—None Reported.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Bombay Times to the 5th of October, and the Singapore Free Press to the 14th of November.

In noticing the "latest correspondence between the commissioner and capt. Elliot," we beg leave to express a hope that the Em-

tish superintendent has, by this time, learnt what a perilous thing it is to cope, single-handed, with the *national weapon* of China—the hair pencil. Does captain Elliot not know that it is impossible to meet, on equal grounds, these gentlemen possessors and professors of the *sze paou*, or *four precious* things: namely the *ink stone*, the *ink*, *water*, and the *pencil*?

If captain Elliot would now absent himself, proceeding either to Manila or Singapore, until definite instructions arrive from England, we are perfectly sure that British interests would not suffer more than they have already.

We take this opportunity of expressing our perfect agreement with *Britannicus*, on the subject of the publication for the general information of all British subjects, of the public documents received from the commissioner and the local government, at the present time and under the *relaxed* system.

It was not the custom for the select committee of the E. I. company to communicate the replies of the local officers; but this reserve is easily accounted for:—they were monopolists. However, when the Canton Register was established in November, 1827, much information on China was published in its pages through the kindness of the late Dr. Morrison: But now the case is altered—and especially so at the present crisis;—and captain Elliot must recollect what governor *Loo* told lord Napier—that it was not permitted to the officers of the celestial dynasty to correspond with outside foreigners, and it follows, of course, that no *secret* or *private* correspondence could be allowed.

The only well-founded objection to the publication of the whole of all the Chinese documents, & the best defence of captain Elliot for not having done so, is—that the Chinese authorities, in their replies, always quote the document, in whole or in part, to which they are replying; and these quotations are often garbled and not seldom false: therefore, that the public should rightly understand the real merits of any case in which such liberties have been taken with a communication of captain Elliot's, it would be necessary for that officer to publish his own letter: to do this, we are of opinion, the Foreign office will not allow him.—It is true, most, if not all, of these Chinese documents are delivered to foreigners, many of the documents falsifying captain Elliot's correspondence by the quotations: this is an unavoidable consequence of the correspondence being carried on with a government and language so unique and singular;—this state of things must be for a while submitted to: and on second thoughts we must rather modify our perfect agreement with Britannicus on this subject, as expressed above.

The delay in the publication of the Register, has enabled us to publish in this number a journal of occurrences during the past year, extracted from the Chinese Repository for this month, which will be found interesting by our distant readers.

Admiral Maitland, in his reply to the letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but too truly predicted—"that if any collision did arise it would probably be occasioned by the unwarrantable proceedings of some of our own countrymen."—The fatal affray and manslaughter at Hongkong on the 7th of last July was the exciting cause that induced the Chinese government to adopt the measures of stopping supplies of provisions and ordering the Chinese servants to leave their English employers, which obliged the English to the quit Macao, and take refuge on board their ships.

The commissioner then issued his unjustifiable and murderous fiat for the natives to shoot all or any of us wherever they found us on shore; then followed the "untoward" and unfortunate affair of Kowloon—unfortunate in every way—then the blockade—then the engagement with the imperial junks, which the latter commenced, and another "flitting" of the English from Macao.

Whether the commissioner would have adopted active measures of hostility against the English, resident at Macao, or the ships at Hongkong, if a native had not lost his life in an affray, no one can tell; it is not the policy of the Chinese to take the first step—they endeavour to force their adversary to act; yet as, under all the past strange circumstances, British property to an immense amount has been sent to Canton in foreign bottoms, it is a fair conclusion that greater facilities for the transit of such property would have been enjoyed but for the unfortunate homicide at Hongkong.

We republish from the Chinese Repository for November a most painful y exciting account of the persecutions and murders inflicted on the catholic missionaries in Tongking and Upper Cochin-China.

The most remarkable fact in this tale of misery is the fortitude of a young Cochin-Chinese convert, DOMINE THIEU, who, after torture, submitted to martyrdom.

Captain Greig's account of the loss of the *Sunda*, which we have copied from the Canton Press, will be perused with much interest by our readers.

The Edict against the future importation of British goods under, what is termed by the American merchants, *Provisional Flags*, has, we understand, already become a nullity; and it, therefore, requires no remarks from us.

WE publish the letter of "O Espreitador;" but we must close our columns against any further communications on the same subject, particularly as Sr. F. P. da Silva has withdrawn his advertisement.

Senhor Redactor do CANTON REGISTER.

Nenhum homem honrado poderá ler sem indignação a carta que Ludivino d'Encarnação mandou inserir no seu jornal N°. 50 de 17 do corrente, procurando denegrir o credito do Sr. Francisco Peres da Silva por motivo de ter mandado publicar no mesmo Canton Register hum aviso que elle podia e devia fazer publico para conhecimento do mesmo, visto terem-se-lhe iniquamente negado todos os recursos judiciaes de que lançara mam; quaes do modo possivel resalvar o seu decoro e futuras responsabilidades. Esse filho das hervas (digno filho da celebre Benedicta) em vez de procurar gozar em paz e silencio dos frutos de *sua condescendencia*, que ninguem lhe disputava; vendo que aquelle aviso punha em perigo seus interesses (unico movel de sua conducta,) sahe atordoado no meio do publico com a carta em que elle procura defender *a probidade, caracter, e honradez* da sua filha Emilia Maria d'Encarnação e Silva, casada com o sobredito Senhor, dizendo em tom arrogante que elle dava esta mesma defeza por hora. Eu tambem por hora passo a analisar aquella carta, mostrando ao publico a impudencia, e descaramento comque o seu author falta a verdade quasi em cada palavra della.

Accusa ao Sr. Francisco Peres da Silva de falsidade, e alcivosia por ter dito aquelle aviso que sua mulher tinha fugido da casa em 31 de Outubro e fora para a de seus Pais. Chama Ludivino d'Encarnação falsidades e alcivosia a hum facto publico e notorio, que elle mesmo nam pode negar; e que he isto senam mentir descarada e imprudentemente! Como se ve chamar a sahida de huma mulher, que apenas ando or d'anzencia do seu marido se retira para casa de seu pai, (deixando a do seu marido com portas e janellas abertas exposta a ser roubada) sem aquelle o saber e contra a sua expressa prohibição, e la se deixa ficar athe hoje! Fugida, diz o vocabulario Portuguez. Além disto tem o marido reclamado contra sua filha ter retirada! Sim, Senhor Redactor; privada e judicialmente: logo temos fugida, e mais que fugida; e se Ludivino d'Encarnação quer em das palavras para significar sempre o contrario da sua significação obvia, e natural; em que sentido poderam tomar as palavras *probidade, caracter, e honradez* que elle affirma e attesta sem o menor escrupulo da sua filha Emilia Maria d'Encarnação, emfim o caso era responder, seja como for; so porque senam diga que o aviso do Sr. Silva ficou sem resposta.

Nam negarei que o motivo daquella fugida podia ser de tal natureza que a podesse justificar; mas isto mesmo he que o author da carta devera ter feito primeiro; mas nunca negar hum facto publico e notorio; porem coitado! Hoc opus hic labor! vamos pois a ver qual elle seja; deixando a lamuria com que aquelle miseravel pertende mover a compaixam do publico, dizendo que o mao tratamento era tal que perigava a propria existencia da filha e do neto; accergam pueril e inteiramente incrivel; omettindo e desprezando o motivo intencional que gratuitamente elle pertende attribuir a vergonhosa retirada da filha para sua casa e outras sandices semelhantes, nam posso deixar de notar as mentiras e falsidades comque elle quer escurecer o verdadeiro motivo. Diz o filho de Benedicta que se sua filha se tinha auzentado da caza do seu marido o Sr. Francisco Peres da Silva, foi por ella *ter recebido muito mao trato do dito seu marido em caza*; e como elle nam especifica qual seja esse mao tratamento, nada pode provar com o dito tam vago e ambiguo; e me da lugar a perguntar-lhe em que consistia aquelle mao tratamento? Seria pancadas! Nam: pois nem ella nem seus Pais, nem pessoa alguma de sua familia se tem queixado disto desde Outubro do corrente anno ate hoje, que ja sam quatro mezes, depois daquella escandelosa fugida, nem nos dois annos e tres mezes antes, quando vivia em companhia do marido; alem de que o mesmo termo que o imbecil Juiz de Direito lhe mandou assignar sob pena de prizam nam falla em maos tratamentos desta natureza. Seria mao tratamento o nam tella trazido sempre vestida, e alimentada, como esperavam ella, o seu digno Pai? Tambem nam todos os parentes, vizinhos, e conhecidos sam testemunhas do aceio com que fora sempre tratada pelo marido, seja emquanto o alimento, seja enquanto o vestido: e mesmo quando houvesse neste ponto alguma escacez, ou sumiticaria da parte delle, nam era certamente motivo bastante para hum tam irregular, e escandelozo divorcio; antes era hum dever de quem he honrado, contar sempre com o que tem e nam com o que *outros possam dar*, qual sera pois este mao tratamento? Diga, falle claramente! a verdade, Senhor Redactor, he que o Sr. Francisco Peres da Silva tinha mui justos, e sobejos motivos para nam querer que sua mulher frequentasse muito a caza, e companhia dos Pais; lei se dura para ella, muito conforme aos direitos do marido, como pai de familia, e superior da mulher; e se quizer mais claro, la esta o Sr. Francisco Peres da Silva em Cantam que em tempo opportuno, e com documentos authenticos o dira.

Diz mais Ludivino d'Encarnaçam, que o Senhor Francisco Peres da Silva se tinha subtrahido a comparecer perante a justiça, *onde se apresentou minha filha e eu mesmo por intimaçam judicial*. Pasmo, Senhor Redactor, o descaramento com que se apresenta esse homen ao publico com huma tam redonda, e solemne falsidade! Se o Senhor Francisco Peres da Silva nam compareceo no dia 10 de Novembro, como diz Ludivino d'Encarnaçam, foi por se achar entam enfermo; mas elle ja no dia 5 tinha requerido a mesma Justiça, o depois fora pessoalmente informar o Juiz de Direito, e executar verbalmente o que elle lhe tinha ordenado por seus despachos do dia 6, e tenho replicado, compareceo no dia 9 do mesmo mez em consequencia do despacho antecedente, dada na mesma replica: he por ventura isto subtrahir se de comparecer perante a Justiça! Ora, quando foi que Ludivino d'Encarnaçam compareceo com sua filha! Estou admirado, Senhor Redactor! neste mesmo dia, estando elle presente na residencia do Juiz de Direito, apparece, he verdade, L. d'Encarnaçam, e o Juiz lhe perguntou por sua filha, dizendo-lhe abertamente que nada tinha com elle. Se por isto entende o Ludivino ter comparecido a prezença da Justiça, nam diz a verdade: bem que de facto apparecera ali naquelle dia, e fora introduzido no gabinete interior do mesmo Juiz, onde poderia muito bem estar a sua filha; mas nunca na prezença do Senhor Francisco Peres da Silva em audencia; e muito menos por intimaçam judicial. Se o Senhor Silva recusou assignar o termo proposto pela Justiça em outra occasiam muito differente da que estou fallando, foi por que aquelle termo era injurioso ao seu caracter, e directo e contra todas as leis, de modo que ate hoje o Escrivam nunca lhe quiz conceder copia delle apezar de ter sido requerida, e com despacho do Juiz para se lhe dar.

Porem o que se nam pode soffrer he a falsidade, a malicia com que Ludivino d'Encarnaçam pertende enganar o Senhor Francisco Peres da Silva, como criminoso, e as falsidades que accomoda para o fazer acreditar, pois hum homem que antes de ser retirada fez hum aviso ao publico, prevenindo a todas as pessoas a que nam prestem confiança na sua mulher desde o dia, em que se tinha auzentado de sua companhia; porque estava resolvido a nam pagar qual quer divida, que fizesse contrahido desde aquella data; e deo hum jantar com muzica por despedida aos seus amigos, e foi delles acompanhado ate a praia grande, chama-se

☞ *See Supplement.*

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1839.

into *overlasting fogo?* Se elle não sem precurso he porque hum ser tão cruel se elle mesmo metter nas garras do judicial Juiz de Direito e commandio, da qual deve excluir o digno Governador actual; mas morrendo do general Amaziense outro, que lhe fez muito bem, e indirectamente destroe as alcouzias, e falsidades que Lu Lin-tsi d'Encarnação pretende accumular contra elles: foi porque o Senhor Silva, pratico que capaz he sugeito muito honrado, e soffrendo nos seus costumes e de bons familia igualmente honrada e christam, e lhe custa sommamente viver na sua patria com vergonha e indignidade he aqui o unico e verdadeiro motivo da sua retirada de Macao.

E em conclusam deve-se que o Ladrão d'Encarnação, filho de Nhanha Benedita, me responda a esta pergunta:

Se aos Silva tinha motivos para se retirar da commandia do seu antecessor para o deixar, e se elle Ladrão os tinha tambem para a reter no seu emprego e commandio no livre arbitrio e escolha; porque razão lançou mam de meios legaes que tinha a seu favor para conseguir o mesmo fim?

A sua resposta a este quesito, que espero nunca terei ate ultimo dia do mundo, satisfara mais que as suas alcovinzices, calumnias e sandices no seu publico que elle mesmo escolheo para arbitro da questam se foi mal aconselhado, e imprudente esta de 14 de Dezembro de 1839; e fique entendendo que toda esta carta nam he mais que huma leve escaramuça, ficando para melhor tempo a batalha formal em campo razo portanto rogo ao Senhor Redactor, queira dar hum lugar a esta carta com a mesma imparcialidade com que o deo a anterior do Ladrino d'Encarnação.

De Vosso Attento Venerador.

O ESPREITADOR.

Macao, 31 de Dezembro, de 1839.

Edict Against the Importation, in future, of British Goods.

I.iu, Imperial high commissioner, and Tang viceroy of Kwang tung &c. &c. hereby issue this edict for the full information of the principal and junior security merchants—that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, on a former occasion we issued an edict to the effect that—"from and after the first day of the "eleventh moon (6th December 1839) the trade of the "English nation should be stopped, but, excepting the "said nation, it should be permitted all other foreign "countries to continue their commercial intercourse "as heretofore;—only it should not be permitted them "to convey the goods or merchandize of or belonging "to any English vessel (to Canton) and there realize the the sales for (the said English)."—all of which has been already clearly set forth on the face of our said edict of proclamation, as is duly recorded:

We now having reason to think that the said goods or merchandize of the English, by being long stored up on board ship, may have become spoiled, and that they may wish to get them sent up to Canton under the shading of some other person's name, and having also reason to apprehend, that the foreigners of other countries, viewing with desire the freight and charges thereon, may feel inclined to bring them on (to Canton), and there realize them for English account; it appears unto us right and proper that we immediately frame certain regulations by which such advice may be prevented; and THEREFORE if we now issue all the establishment and form this our edict:—and, when this our edict reaches the said principal and junior security merchants, let them forthwith communicate its contents to the American Consul, Snow, and inform him, that from the day of issuing this edict and after, whenever any ship or ships of his country arrive (outside), he, the said American Consul, shall examine clearly the nature of the cargo on board, whether it be the produce of the said country, or the produce of any of the English colonies or got on board such ship or ships for the purpose of being conveyed to Canton;—and in accordance with the real facts of the case, he (the said Snow) must make a clear statement to the Kwan min fan of Macao, handing his petition over to the hong merchants who will present it for him;—and (the said statement being satisfactory) a chop and pilot will forthwith be granted to enable the ship to enter the port. At the same time, however, a duly prepared bond must be given, and in it the following words must be distinctly set down ——"if we have got on board the goods "or merchandize of any ships belonging to the English "nation, no matter whether taken on board within or "without the Grand Ladrone Island, or on the high "seas or at Singapore, or at Penang, or at Manila, or "while touching at any other of these foreign possessions;—if anything of the kind be found on board, we "are hereby perfectly willing that both ship and cargo "be confiscated ——" such bond to be delivered over to the hongmerchants, who will in their turn hand it on to us, the commissioner and viceroy, for our examination and approval. Furthermore, in reference to the Dutch nation, their consul, Van Basel, has already returned to his country and the Prussians, Swedes, Danes, Hamburghers, and French have got no consul resident in this country; so let the hongmerchants with perfect clearness and self possession, devote their whole minds to the subject, and see what plan may be devised for obliging them to give a similar bond (to the American one), and wait upon us with the result of their deliberations, that we may examine and decide accordingly. In one word, we, the commissioner and viceroy, do not make these regulations intending thereby to escape and save you to the last farthing. It is solely with a view to cut off for ever the further importation of opium. And as the said English foreigners would not submit to sign the duly prepared bond, but aimed after clandestinely getting rid of their new opium, we could not but lop off their commercial intercourse, in order thereby to cut up the evil by the roots. The foreigners then of every nation ought to take warning by this example (of the English), and with deep respect, duly submit to our laws and prohibitions!

Moreover, the circumstances attending goods, whether shipped at the original place of production, or taken on board during the voyage, such as their being old or new, their being a long time on board or merely for the moment, all these are exceedingly different! At the first look the true and the false will be found out, and there will not be the slightest difficulty in putting (our law of confiscation) immediately in force! Besides, all goods are always accompanied with an invoice in the foreign character, showing the place where such goods have been bought and shipped, and every lot and every bale has stuck on the distinguishing mark of each particular country on it's outside; we, the high commissioner and viceroy, are at no loss for skilful translators and interpreters, so that it will be still more easy for us to ascertain the country whence they came.

Let then every foreign merchant beware! do not for a trifling advantage, lose a much more important object, thus involving yourselves in the same unpleasant consequences!

Let the said principal and junior security merchants take up this our edict, and with the greatest earnestness and distinctness make it known (to all whom it may concern); and let them at the same time get the duly prepared bond from the said American consul, Snow, and let it be straightway handed up to us!

Do not oppose or delay! Hasten! hasten! a special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, 13th day.
Canton, 18th December, 1839.

Latest correspondence between the commissioner and captain Elliot.

Whereas on the 11th day of the moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (16th December 1839) the English superintendent, Elliot, petitioned us (the high commissioner and viceroy) to the following effect.

"I, the said foreign superintendent, do "with a sincere heart desire and beg for the "maintenance of peace, (as proof of which "I may mention) that the high respect in "which I have ever held the statutes of the "great pure dynasty is well known to the "chief authorities of this province. At this "moment, all business being in a state of "complete confusion and disorder, I, the "said superintendent, cannot avoid feeling "anxiety and sorrow, and therefore it is, "that I now respectfully request your ex"cellencies the high commissioner and vice"roy, to take such clear and perspicuous "measures as may again get all matters "tranquillized, and that the English mer"chants may with their families return to "Macao, there to dwell in peace and quiet"ness, until (my) petition having reached "the sovereign of my country, she may be "graciously pleased to give such orders as "may enable all (unpleasant) business to be "arranged with the utmost clearness, cor"rectness, and propriety. England having "already enjoyed commercial intercourse "with the heavenly dynasty for about 200 "years, all that I now beg at this time is the "continuance of our *legal* commerce as of "old, and that every thing be done in res"pectful submission to the statutes of the "great pure dynasty, while at the same time "the laws of my native country be not op"posed, thus causing that both may exist "and remain together: it is for these reasons "that my petition is now respectfully for"warded to Y. E. that after due examination "it's prayer be granted &c. &c."

And this coming before us, the high commissioner and viceroy, we find that the said (English) nation have come to Canton, and enjoyed commercial intercourse with us for somewhere about 200 years. Our heavenly dynasty, looking upon all men with equal kindness, was not at first willing to offer opposition to, and cut of such commercial intercourse in the hurry of a moment. But lo! these said foreigners have given themselves up to the smuggling of opium! While gaining profit to themselves, they sought to involve others in destruction! and so deluged our country with their poison, that at length they drew down upon themselves, the anger of the holy one! (i. e. the emperor). We, the said commissioner and viceroy, published and made known the new regulations commanding that a certain duly prepared bond should be given, and our sole object in so doing was to cut off for ever the poison as stream, and not absurdly to make difficulties. Had these said foreigners after having completed the entire delivery of their opium (in May last) submitted to our edicts and given the duly prepared bond required, that they would alone carry on a *lawful* traffic, then not only might the ships arriving have sold off their import cargoes long ago, but the ships departing might have gone away full laden and been back again by this time;—and as for what you call, "peace and quietness," and "managing "matters with propriety," all this would have been neither more nor less than just doing as we now tell you! But when the ships at first wanted to enter the port, they were prevented by you, and being outside, they could not open their holds to discharge; thus a great deal of merchandize got spoiled which was entirely caused by *your* mistake, and will you still come and talk to us about your "sincere heart" and that you "desire and beg "for the maintenance of peace," eh? Moreover, if you had not thus detained your merchant-ships outside, then such a thing as the homicide of Lin Wei he would not have taken place, and what then would have led to "all business getting into a state of com"plete confusion and disorder" eh? But since a case of life and death (is actually brought against you), you must certainly

deliver up the murderer: this is a current law, of ancient as well as of modern times, of the central land as well as of foreign countries, how can we for your account consent to make a dead letter of our statutes!

As regard (to permitting English families) to reside temporarily at Macao (we may observe), that the object of foreign merchants residing there was originally to look after their mercantile transactions; now, as you did not permit your merchant ships to enter the port, you ought not as of old to have dwelt at Macao, but you, after leaving Macao, went to Kowlung, Chuenpee, and and other places, at all of which you were the first to commence firing, and as for "desiring and begging for the maintenance of peace," is this the way to set about it, eh?

Now we have, in respectful accordance with the commands of the great emperor, made our clear and distinct report that we have closed the port against you, and will henceforth hold no further commercial intercourse with your nation. This it all you who have brought it upon you-selves, and not that we of the celestial dynasty, without a cause, cut off any man (from the benefit of our intercourse). You should not repent and awake while there was yet time, and now to begin to stay that you "cannot avoid feeling anxiety and sorrow" pray is not this a little late, eh?

As regards your begging that "your families "may be permitted to return to Macao and "dwell there in the meantime until that you "receive orders from the sovereign of your "country," we should like to ask of you, was your preventing the merchant ships from entering the port, as well as the sheltering of a foreign murderer, and your repeatedly firing off great guns, thus stirring up the embers of war, were all those acts in very deed done in compliance with the commands of the sovereign of your said country, pray? Or, perhaps, it is only in such cases as these that you don't require to wait for orders from the sovereign of your country, eh?

Still further, there was a man of your country who submitted to subscribe the duly prepared bond, his name was Tong long (capt. Townas?) and his family was living at Macao. This (obedient) family you escorted (or sent) on board ship, while you turn round and permit those men who oppose and make sport of the laws, to carry their families back to Macao! we should like to ask if such a topsy-turvy, such a jumbled-up right and wrong reason was ever heard of before!

To your petition you say, that we are "to be done in respectful submission to the "statutes of the great pure dynasty, while "at the same time the laws of your native "country be not opposed." Those words are still more inconsistent than ever! We must be aware, that the laws of your native country are based upon foreign commerce, and if you offer opposition to the statutes of the great pure dynasty, then you will never to all eternity be permitted to hold commercial intercourse with us:—therefore it follows that these very laws of your said country are now broken and violated in your own person, and bethink you, will you be able to bear up under the weight of such a heavy crime, pray?

Having already closed the port against you, properly speaking we ought to hold no further communication with you, but seeing that you have addressed a duly prepared petition begging and praying (for certain favors) we, out of pure indulgence, now take up the reasons of our conduct, and with the utmost clearness make the same known unto you, causing at the same time that ALL THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS YOURSELF may equally and alike know the cause why that this port is now shut against them!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, 13th(?)day.
Canton, 18th (!) December, 1839.

LOSS OF THE SUNDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—On looking in your paper of the 14th instant, I saw an account of the lamentably loss of the barque "Sunda," under my command, and as that was not in not altogether correct, I beg leave to give you an authentic account of that vessel. On the 7th of October at 6 o'clock in the morning the land of Tyloon was seen from the masthead, bearing N. E. by N., distant about 35 miles, the weather at this time appeared very unsettled, the barometer falling fast, and all appearance of an approaching gale of wind, which I prepared the vessel for, by furling top gallant sails, courses and jib, and double reefing the top sails; at 9 o'clock, the wind suddenly veered from N. W. to N. E. by E. and blew a strong gale; in attempting to close reef the top sails they were both blown to pieces; also the fore top mast stay sail and mizen; the wind continued to increase, till three A. M. morning, when it blew a perfect hurricane to opposite with a tremendous sea; at 6 o'clock the wind shifted a little, but the sea became more violent and tossing in all directions; at this time the fore top mast and main top gallant mast both went over the side and during the main top mast; from this time the wind continued to abate, but it still blew a strong gale with a very heavy sea, until the morning of the 10th when it became moderate, the wind from the N. Eastward. All that day we were busily employed clearing away the wreck of the masts and preventing it get the vessel into a working state, and getting new top masts made. On the 11th it continued fine, when we had succeeded in getting new sails bent and the broken spars on board, and were now to a mast ready to send up. At 4 P. M. we saw the Tara Islan bearing W. S. W. distant about 8 miles, when finding there was not sufficient drift for the vessel till morning, I set the fore sail and ran under the lee of one of the Islands, and brought up there. At this time, 8 P. M., it was moderate weather, but at nine it began to blow, accompanied with a heavy swell; at eleven, it had increased to a gale, the vessel then began to drive with 90 fathoms of chain. I immediately gave her the whole chain being 120 fathoms, when she held on, but capsized the windlass and started the bits from the deck; about the morning of the 12th the chain parted about the hawse hole, and the vessel fell off with her head towards the coast of Hainan. I then wore the ship round to the S. Eastward, the wind at that time being about E. N. E. I then set the fore sail and main trysail, and continued on the larboard tack. It blowing a heavy gale with a most frightful sea. At 3 A. M., the vessel touched the ground while in the hollow of a sea; I then set the square mainsail, the only remaining sail I had, when we deepened our water and kept off shore till five o'clock, when the vessel made a heavy plunge burying her fore part into the sea as far as the fore mast, carrying away the Jibboom, fore top mast staysail, filling the forecastle with water, and washing every thing off the deck; a short time after this the main sheet broke and split the sail, I then gave up all hopes of being able to save the vessel, there being at this time five feet water in the hold, but kept reaching on with the foresail and main trysail anxiously looking for day light. During all this time the passengers were all in the cabin, I visiting them occasionally and comforting them in the best manner I could. At a little past five I discovered the land close on, to leeward, and extending to the S. E. about two miles, which part we were driving on; it appeared to be a very high rocky coast, and much like an Island. I at this time communicated to the passengers our dangerous position, and my intention of bearing up and running to leeward, in hope that the land might prove an island, with sufficient water between it and the shore to come in to, and if not, to run the vessel on the sandy beach which extended from it to the northward, for the preservation of our lives. At 5-30 kept the vessel away with the fore sail; when within a quarter of a mile of the rocky coast and two miles of the beach; during all this time it blew a heavy gale with a tremendous sea. In about fifteen minutes after keeping the vessel away she struck the ground, all hands were then employed clearing away the boats; we got the cutter on the beam ready for launching, when a heavy sea washed her off, and carried away the boats which had been passed aft from the long-boat, and made fast to her, to haul her up under the lee by, it being the most sheltered spot on the quarter of the ship afforded; in endeavouring to get the longest out she was broke to pieces by the sea; about half an hour after the ship struck the stern dead light were broken in and the cabin filled with water; I then warned the passengers to the steerage in front of the poop, where a part of the crew also took shelter on our failing to get the boats out. The rest of the crew took to the rigging; by this time the vessel had been driven much nearer the shore by the force of the sea and had now begun to settle in the sand, and the sea making a clear breach over her; about an hour the completion of the passage was washed away, with Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, with the female servant and myself were washed out. I in attempting to save Mrs. McPherson, had her infant child washed out of my arms which went over board, all myself was not the [illegible] rigging, which extended now with great difficulty in getting the poop and quarter rigging, assisting Mrs McPherson and her servant, who were washed to the mast head; Mr. McPherson in attempting to reach Mrs McPherson, was washed for want to the main hatchway, and at the same time Mr. McPherson and servant were washed into the body of the vessel, where they all remained but a short space when they were washed over board; the other passengers, myself and part of the crew, remained in the mizen rigging till 8 A. M. when the sea fell considerably, and after several attempts we succeeded in getting to the forerigging; at this time the vessel began to work very much and soon became a total wreck. We continued on the wreck till evening when I had an hour of breathing time during the night; and thought the only chance of saving our lives would be by trying to get on shore before dark; there appearing at that time a convenient setting in shore, the cargo drifting rapidly towards it, we all succeeded in reaching the shore all pieces of the wreck; excepting Mr. Henry, Mr. Magueiras and one of the crew, who were drowned in the attempt; at six in the evening I landed in the fore top, Mr. Newberry being the only passenger who reached the shore in safety. On reaching the beach we were surrounded by great numbers of natives, armed with hatchets and large knives, who were all busy plundering what ever came on shore, and carried it into the country. At dark I succeeded by means of my cook who was a Chinaman, in prevailing on one of the natives to conduct us to a place of shelter; he took us to a Joss-House about four miles from the beach, where we remained for the night. The next morning at daylight, I and my crew went down to the beach, to endeavour to get the remaining part of the crew on shore; on reaching it we found that the ship still held together, but the masts and main mast had both gone during the night, and the sea still continued so high that all communication between the shore and the wreck was impossible, and continued so during the day. I then endeavoured to learn from the natives if any of the bodies had been cast on shore, as none of them could be found by us after searching the beach for several miles. I learned from them that one had been cast on shore, and to which they conducted me. It proved to be that of Mr. McPherson which they had buried; this night we slept in a small hut on the beach; at day light I and my crew walked down to the beach; the weather was now quite moderate with very little sea; a great number of natives had got on board the wreck, and those of them were on the beach. At this time those of the crew who had remained in the top got a line on board constructed of the shreds pieces of the wreck. I now, finding it was impossible to save any part of the cargo which drifted on shore, the natives being so numerous, determined on attempting to reach the wreck and endeavour to save the treasure, and keep possession of it until some of the authorities might appear, the natives being under no control. In the evening I succeeded in taking a boat from them, and myself, doctor, and three of the crew got into her, and got on board of the wreck, and drove the natives from on board, and kept possession of it during the night. Next day the weather continued very fine, and finding that I had not a sufficient number of the crew with me to protect the treasure, as boats from several Junks which had come and anchored close by had attempted several times to come on board, I sent the boat on shore for part of the crew which were on the beach; on sending the boat several of the crew got in, and Mr. Newberry who was with them came on board. I sent the boat a second time for the Doctor, and two others who were still on the beach. On the boat reaching the shore the natives swam out and cut the rope which had been made fast to her from the wreck to haul her off by, and took possession of her. I was now left with Mr. Newberry and three of the crew on the wreck, without any means of communicating with the shore. At 5 P. M. it began to blow fresh with a heavy swell from seaward; by 10 o'clock it had increased to a gale; we were at that time obliged to leave the after part of the wreck and get for ward, as the sea was washing over it. At eleven the wreck broke in two, and the poop part drifted several hundred yards from the fore part. The scene was now most terrific, as the sea had full power on the upper part of the wreck, and was tearing it to pieces. Soon after the foremast went over the side, and in a short time there was nothing left but the stem and part of the hawse. Mr. Newberry, my carpenter, and I were standing in the head protected a little from the sea by the weigh heads from which place I was washed about midnight. I was fortunate enough to get on shore but I scarcely know how, with my body most frightfully cut and bruised by the broken pieces of wreck. I lay on the beach till day light when I succeeded in getting to the joss house by the assistance of the crew who came to the beach. From the report of a sailor who was also washed on shore, it appears that on my having left the wreck, Mr. Newberry and the carpenter left that part and got on to the main mast, which was still fast to the wreck by the rigging, and that a piece of wreck passed over his (the sailor's head) and on looking round Mr. Newberry, the carpenter, with another man had disappeared and has no doubt but that they were carried off by the piece of wreck mentioned.

Next morning Mr. Newberry and the carpenter's bodies were found twelve miles to the Northward of the wreck, at which place they were buried; two days after the vessel broke up there was not a vestige of the wreck to be seen, as what was not floated out to sea, was broken up by the natives and carried into the country. I remained with my crew at the joss-house three days, when two mandarins visited me, and next day we commenced our journey to Canton. I am happy to say that on our travels from Hainan, we were very hospitably entertained by the Chinese and kindly provided by the mandarins of the different cities I visited, with provisions for myself and crew and also conveyance, for those who were not able to walk, until I arrived at Canton, where after a few days detention, I had an interview with the Yoon chee who gave very kindly and politely orders for the boats to be provided and all necessary assistance, and on our being dismissed, he gave orders for two boats to be provided for the crew, one for myself and officers, and other two for a mandarin and linguist who were to accompany us to Tien-hee where we arrived on the 19th inst. after an absence of 50 days from leaving the wreck.

I beg also that you insert in your paper that I and my crew are grateful to the American gentlemen resident in Canton, and more particularly to Mr. Snow, the Consul, W. Delano, Esq., and the house of Russell & Co. and Wetmore and Co.; for their prompt and kind assistance to our arrival on our arrival at the place and their wishes and kindness to us ever since we stay there.

Alexander Greig.

Tien-hee, 23rd December, 1839.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
JOHN SLADE,
Rue de Hospital.